ER SALE

SCHOOL WEAR at very special SALE PRICES

all

SMALL BOYS' OVERCOATS
SPECIAL BARGAINS IN SMALL BOYS' OVERCOATS, to fit Boys of 3 years and upwards. Usually 35/- to 42/-. NOW CLEARING AT ............ 25/-

YOUTHS' OVERCOATS
WONDERFUL VALUE IN YOUTHS' TWEED OVERCOATS—shaped and loose-fitting styles—in attractive shades of Grey, Brown and Fawn. These are our regular 55/- and 70/- qualities. SALE PRICES FROM 47/6

YOUTHS' SUITS
EXCEPTIONAL SALE OFFER OF YOUTHS' SUITS (Long Trousers). Smartly tailored in tweeds of remarkably good wearing quality. All sizes from Youths to Small Men's. Usually 65/- to 84/-. NOW FROM 59/6

BOYS' SUITS
BOYS' SUITS IN HARD-WEARING TWEEDS—Grey, Brown and Heather shades. Sizes to fit boys of 8 to 15 years. All regular stock. Now Reduced to 47/6, 42/-, and ............ 35/-

RIDING OUTFITS
TWEED RIDING COATS, JODHPURS AND BREECHES—For Boys and Girls, from 6 years upwards, and also for Ladies and Men—all offered at REDUCED SALE PRICES.

A FEW DOZEN BOYS' AND GIRLS' WHIPCORD RIDING BREECHES. Clearing at HALF-PRICE.

Tailoring Dept.
MEN'S SUITS
Made to Measure
£6-12-6
Special offer of Men's Lounge Suits, MADE TO MEASURE ON THE PREMISES from an attractive range of Worsteds and Tweeds. Many smart shades in Blues, Browns and Greys available. Two fittings if desired. Usually 7½ to 8½ Gns. NOW ONLY £6-12-6

DUBLIN

SEASIDE AND COUNTRY (CONTINUED).

£96 FREE, or £950; detached; Glenageary; 3 bedrooms; garage; snug Home.—Arthur Jones, Stephen's Green. 1 E

APARTMENTS AND FLATS TO LET AND WANTED. SEASIDE AND COUNTRY.

BRAY (Select, sheltered position)—Superior Board, or Apartments.—Mrs. Roberts, Sidmonton House, Novara avenue. 31 D

DUN Laoghaire—To Let, small Bedroom, furnished; use Sittingroom, fire and light; 10/- weekly.—E 922, this office. 2 F

DUN LAOGHAIRE—Flat, Furnished, two rooms, bathroom, kitchen, all conveniences.—12 Ebiana avenue, off Marine road. 2 F

FLAT, furnished, or Rooms, board optional; nice grounds.—McKeever, "Streamville," Ballybrack. 2 F

KINGSTOWN—Vacant; Unfurnished or Part Furnished, three-room Flat, use bathroom, gas, own meter; quiet, detached house; adults.—71, Irish Times Branch Office, Kingstown. 3 E

PAYING Guests—Married lady and gentleman require temporary accommodation in attractive country house, preferably near Dublin or County Meath; references given and required; please state full particulars. E 789, this office. 2 F

SUPERIOR Furnished Flat to Let, all modern conveniences, nice situated; moderate; opposite a park, Dun Laoghaire; seen by appointment; 'phone 81183. 2 F

ST. Alban's, Sandycove Promenade—To Let, unfurnished, large Self Contained Flat, all conveniences; quiet, adult tenants. 2 F

SUPERIOR Basement Flat to Let, furnished, four rooms, kitchenette, bathroom and own hall door, 30/- weekly; Dun Laoghaire; seen by appointment. Address "Z 2531, Flat," this office. 2 F

SANDYCOVE—To Let, large Furnished Bed-Sittingroom; suit two; 12/6 weekly; Protestants.—70, Irish Times Branch Office, Dun Laoghaire.

WANTED, Dun Laoghaire, Booterstown, modern, self contained Flat or House; 4, 3 apartments, Unfurnished; full particulars.—E 566, this office. 19 D

MISCELLANEOUS.

AT Reasonable Prices—Pictures artistically Framed, Pictures and Mirrors.—Waddington Galleries, 28 South Anne street, and 19 Nassau street. T

ANTISEPTIC Electrolysis Removes Hair permanently without mark. Consultations free.—Miss Read, Certified Specialist, Second Floor, 4 Dawson street. Hours, 10-5. Telephone 43833. X

CARPENTRY, Painting, Plumbing, Roof and General House Repairs; terms moderate.—T. McLoughlin, 39 Upper Rathmines. 2 D

GLORIA Gloria. Gloria Alleluia.

NEW Serial Story, "Eden for Profit," begins in the "Weekly Irish Times." Now on sale. Price twopence. 2 F

SELECT Contract Bridge at Hammond Restaurant, 38 Westmoreland street, Tuesday, Thursday, 7.30 p.m. to 11 p.m. Table money 9d., stake 2d. 100. 2 F

SEAFORDE House, Co. Down, is the Historic Irish Mansion featured in the "Weekly Irish Times" to-day. Price twopence. 2 F

THE Closing Date of the "Weekly Irish Times" Christmas Number Picture Puzzle Competition is Saturday, 6th January. All solutions must reach this office not later than the first post on that date. 29 E

YOUR Carpets Hoovered without removal, 1/6 per hour; minimum 2/-. Telephone 62216.—E 921, this office. 2 F

TERMS OF POSTAL SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE IRISH TIMES.
Payable in Advance.

| | Home and Foreign. |
|---|---|
| Half Yearly | £1 19 0 |
| Quarterly | 0 19 6 |
| Monthly | 0 6 6 |

WEEKLY IRISH TIMES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Yearly | £0 13 0 |
| Half Yearly | 0 6 6 |
| Quarterly | 0 3 3 |

Post Office Orders or Cheques to be made payable to the Irish Times, Ltd.
Telephone No. 76555.

Printed and Published by the IRISH TIMES, LIMITED, at the Offices, 31 Westmoreland Street, in the Parish of St. Mark and City of Dublin, THURSDAY, JANUARY 4, 1940.

The Irish Times.
CITY EDITION
PRICE TWOPENCE. DUBLIN, FRIDAY, JANUARY 5, 1940. VOL. LXXXII. NO. 25,736.

NATIONAL LIBRARY OF IRELAND 5 - JAN 1940

PIANO-ACCORDIONS
Largest Selection. Keenest Prices.
Write for Lists, Post Free:—
PIGOTT AND CO. LTD.
DUBLIN.
CORK. SLIGO.

*Births, Marriages and Deaths (which in all cases must be authenticated), 3 lines, 2/6; each additional line, 1/0.*

*Irish Times 'Phone Numbers—Dublin (31 Westmoreland Street)—76555; Cork (15 Cook Street)—1506; Limerick (6 William Street)—472; Belfast (58 Donegall Street)—21787; London (59 Fleet Street)—Central 4350.*

## BIRTHS.

**BENHAM**—January 2, 1940, at 15 Hatch street, to Mary, wife of Colin Benham, a son.

**LEONARD**—December 29, 1939, at Balloy, Stamullen, to Laura, wife of J. S. Leonard, a son.

## DEATHS.

**BRODIGAN**—January 4, 1940, at Argyll, Upper Albert road, Glenageary, Dublin, John Henry Brodigan, aged 72 years. Funeral to-morrow (Saturday), 6th January, from St. Joseph's, Glasthule, after 10 o'clock Mass, arriving St. Patrick's Cemetery, Dundalk, at 1.30 p.m.

**COOPER**—December 31, 1939, Cecil Francis Adrian, aged 63, at 87 Carlisle road, Hove, youngest son of the late Colonel R. A. Cooper, 93rd Sutherland Highlanders, Scots Guards, and 4th Battalion, Royal Irish Regiment.

**DOYLE**—January 3, 1940, at a private nursing home, Kathleen, beloved wife of Alderman P. S. Doyle, T.D., Avondale, Inchicore. Deeply regretted by her sorrowing husband and family. R.I.P. Remains were removed from St. Winifred's, 94 Leeson street, yesterday (Thursday) evening to the Church of St. Michael, Inchicore. Funeral by motor this (Friday) morning, after Solemn Requiem Mass at 10 o'clock, for interment in family burial ground, Esker.

**ELLARD**—January 4, 1940, at The Rest, Camden row, Amelia, wife of the late George Ellard, 56 South Circular road, and surviving daughter of the late Martin and Patricia Bourke, in her 80th year. Funeral to Mount Jerome to-morrow (Saturday) morning.

**GRIFFIN**—January 4, 1940, at St. Kevin's Hospital, James Griffin, aged 77 years (late employé, G.S. Railways, Inchicore). Deeply regretted by sorrowing sister, son, nephews and nieces. Remains will be removed this (Friday) evening, 5.30 o'clock, to St. Jude's Church, Kilmainham. Funeral to-morrow (Saturday) at 10.30 a.m. to Mount Jerome. "Abide with me."

**GRIFFITHS**—January 2, 1940, at a nursing home, Cambridge, Major Osmond Edward Griffiths, of Park Gate, Newmarket.

**HAWKINS**—Saturday, December 30, 1939, G. O. T. Hawkins, lately of Woolwich, and Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, peacefully, at Hayle, Cornwall, aged 58 years.

**HODGSON**—January 3, 1940, at Newry, Maud A. Hodgson, formerly Principal Teacher, Model Schools (Infants' Department), Limerick. Funeral to-day (Friday) at 12 o'clock from St. Michael's Church, Barrington street, Limerick, to St. Munchin's Church, Limerick.

**KEATING**—December 31, 1939, William Johnston Keating, at Rahendrick, Ferndown, fifth son of the late John Keating, of Cabra, Kells, Co. Meath, aged 76.

**LAMBERT**—January 4, 1940, at his residence, "Carmel," 20 Berea terrace, Rathfarnham, Thomas E. Lambert, late Customs and Excise, Dublin. Deeply regretted by his sorrowing wife, son, relatives and friends. R.I.P. Remains will be removed to the Carmelite Church, Whitefriar street, 5.30 o'clock, this (Friday) evening. Funeral to Kinsealy, Malahide, to-morrow (Saturday), after 10 o'clock Mass. No flowers, by request; Masses instead.

**LITTLE**—January 3, 1940, Ignatius M. (Major), at Borris Lodge, Borris, Co. Carlow, aged 63, eighth son of Philip Francis Little (First Premier of Newfoundland). Funeral (private) at Dean's Grange, 11 a.m., to-day (Friday).

**MORGAN**—January 4, 1940, at 7 Lakelands Park, Terenure, William Albert Morgan, aged 69 years. Funeral to Mount Jerome to-day (Friday), after 10 o'clock Mass, St. Joseph's, Terenure. Requiescat in pace.

**REDHEAD**—January 1, 1940, at Holmfield, Rusthall, Tunbridge Wells, Captain Charles Mahon Redhead, C.B.E., D.S.O., R.D., R.N.R. (retired), Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.

**REID**—January 4, 1940, at a nursing home, Dublin, Jane C. A., wife of William Reid, Solicitor, Cavan. Funeral strictly private.

**TYNDALL**—January 4, 1940, after a short illness, at her residence, Laurel Lodge, Monkstown, Co. Dublin, Ellen Tyndall, widow of Joseph P. Tyndall. Funeral strictly private. No flowers, by request. Fortified by the Rites of the Church. R.I.P.

**WALKER**—January 4, 1940, at Kishavanna, Edenderry, Elizabeth Mary, widow of the late George W. Walker, Ballybrack, Kilcock, and daughter of the late William Newinham, Belgard House, Kilcock. Funeral private.

**WATSON**—January 3, 1940 (following a skating accident), Arthur Hubert Watson, B.A., M.D., B.C.H., B.A.O., of The Lodge, Manor road, Salisbury, Senior Surgeon at Salisbury General Infirmary, husband of Mona Watson, and son of the late Rev. John Watson and of Mrs. Watson, of 28 Elm Grove road, Salisbury, aged 49. Funeral to-morrow (Saturday) at Briford Church at 2 o'clock. No flowers, by request.

**WATSON**—January 3, 1940, at her residence, Camira, Rosenallis, Christina, widow of the late William Watson. Deeply regretted by her children and a large circle of friends. Funeral at 2 o'clock to-day (Friday) to Mountmellick. "At Rest."

**WESTCOTT**—January 4, 1940, at Ardnagrena, Dunmore East, Co. Waterford, Elizabeth Mary Jane, widow of William George Westcott, of Dunmore East, and Loughton, Essex. Funeral arrangements later. English papers please copy.

**ANNOUNCEMENTS received late for this Column will be found on Page 6.**

## IN MEMORIAM.

**BUTLER**—In loving memory of my dear mother, called to her Rest, January 5th, 1938. "Peace, perfect peace."—Inserted by her loving daughter, Babs.

**LESLIE**—In loving remembrance of Mary Carson Leslie, died 5th January, 1939, at her residence, 81 Tritonville road, Sandymount, Dublin.

**O'CONNOR**—Fourteenth Anniversary. In memory of Mrs. Bridget Frances (Cosie) O'Connor, 65 Pembroke road. Deeply mourned.

**O'REILLY**—In loving memory of darling Alice, January 3rd, 1934. Never forgotten. —Ethel. "Peace, perfect peace."

**PATTERSON**—In loving remembrance of Mrs. Jane Campbell Patterson, Ballinacloy, Crossmolina, who died on 5th January, 1936.—Inserted by her husband and family.

'Phone 62607. NICHOLS. Estbd. 1814
COMPLETE FUNERAL FURNISHERS, LOMBARD STREET (WESTLAND ROW). Coffins, Hearse and Motor Funerals, etc. PRIVATE MORTUARY.

FUNERAL REQUISITES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
1832 WALLER, 1940
DENZILLE STREET (Re-named Fenian Street), MERRION SQUARE.
PRIVATE MORTUARY.
DAIMLER MOTOR HEARSES AND CARS.
'Phone 61275. Wires: "Undertaker, Dublin."

MILLER & CO. LTD. BRAY
FUNERAL DIRECTORS
ROLLS ROYCE FLEET
PERSONAL SUPERVISION
PHONE, Bray 117. GRAMS, Collier Bray

FARRELL'S.
Established 150 years.
FUNERAL UNDERTAKERS.
66 MARLBOROUGH STREET, DUBLIN.
'Phone—43436.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

IN THE GOODS OF JOHN ROCHFORD, Deceased—All persons having claims against the Estate of John Rochford, late of No. 7 Pembroke Park, Dublin, and The Bank House, Wexford, are requested to send particulars of same in writing to the undersigned Solicitor for the Executrix.
WILLIAM A. BEERS, B.A., LL.B., Solicitor, 16/17 Lower O'Connell street, Dublin.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.
FOR SALE AS GOING CONCERN, SMALL FACTORY, FULLY EQUIPPED, AND ENJOYING GOVERNMENT PROTECTION AND MONOPOLY. OWNER OTHER INTERESTS.—E 931, this office.

TAMILESE TEA. A Wonderful Tea at a Moderate Price.

JOHN C. PARKES and Sons, Ltd., Coombe, Dublin. OIL, COAL AND ELECTRIC HEATING STOVES. ELECTRIC LAMPS, CLEAR AND PEARL. Wholesale Only.

SCISSORS for every Purpose. Selected from Renowned Makers. Ensures satisfaction.—BOOTH BROS., KING STREET.

BROOKS, THOMAS AND CO., LTD., DUBLIN. BANK FITTINGS AND FIXTURES, SCHOOL AND CHURCH FURNITURE, ALTAR RAILS, SCREENS, CONFESSIONALS, Etc., Etc.

ANNE LYNCH TEAS. Refreshing, Satisfying and Economical.

NORA—Through Customs—Formula safe. Meet me CARLTON CINEMA, FRIDAY, 6 o'c. "ANYTHING TO DECLARE?"—A. R. P.

"COFF-O'-ERA." The new beverage. No better value offered. 9d. per carton.

Turn over a New Leaf. Burn HEITON'S COAL IN 1940.

ESSE COOKERS AND ESSE STOVES. FUEL RESTRICTIONS DEMAND ECONOMY IN CONSUMPTION. KEEP DOWN COSTS WITH ESSE COOKERS AND STOVES.
CONSULT THOS. DOCKRELL, SONS, & CO., LTD., DUBLIN.

SPORTING ALMANAC FOR 1940, giving Irish Racing Fixtures for the year; dates of Principal Irish and English Races, with last year's winners; Previous Winners of Irish and English Classics and Important Races; Irish Racing Statistics for 1939; a list of Agricultural and Dog Shows and Important Sporting Events, with a Picture of Sea Serpent, the Champion Irish Sire, as a Centre-Piece, will be PRESENTED FREE with To-morrow's Issue of "THE IRISH FIELD." Readers should order to-day through their local Newsagent.

THE CLOSING DATE of the "WEEKLY IRISH TIMES" Christmas Number Picture Puzzle Competition is Saturday, 6th January. All Solutions must reach this office not later than first post on that date.

CANNING—All bearing this name should see the Irish Family Names Page in the "WEEKLY IRISH TIMES" To-day. Price Twopence.

NEW SERIAL STORY, "EDEN FOR PROFIT," begins in the "WEEKLY IRISH TIMES." Now on Sale. Price Twopence.

ROLL OUT THE BARREL, but make sure that it's Abdulla Sherry

## SCHOOLS & COLLEGES.

LONDONDERRY HIGH SCHOOL.
BOARDING HOUSES:
Duncreggan.
Dunseveric.
Northlands (School of Housewifery).
Head Mistress: M. F. McILROY, M.A.
The School has EXCEPTIONALLY HEALTHY AND BEAUTIFUL BOARDING ACCOMMODATION, WITH PLAYING FIELDS, IN EXTENSIVE GROUNDS, ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF THE CITY. Supervision of boarders by fully trained staff, and according to the latest medical and educational opinion.
A wide curriculum is offered. Winter and Summer Games, Riding, Swimming, Guides. Long record of successful work. Scholarships and Exhibitions won in School Examinations and into Universities. Diploma in Housecraft given at Northlands. Prospectus from Secretary. SCHOOL RE-OPENS THURSDAY, 11th JANUARY, at 10 a.m. Boarders are requested to return on WEDNESDAY, 10th JANUARY. THE HEADMISTRESS may be interviewed at the School on any school-day from 10-12.

EARLSFORT HOUSE SCHOOL,
63 ADELAIDE ROAD, DUBLIN.
RE-OPENS THURSDAY, 18th JANUARY.
1st and 2nd Scholarships at St. Columba's College, June, 1939.
For Prospectus, etc., apply to the Headmaster,
W. ERNEST EXSHAW, M.A., T.C.D., and B.A., London (Hons. Classics).

LOANS ADVANCED, £20 to £10,000, in sums of £20, £30, £40, £50, £75 and £100, with or without security.
NATIONAL FINANCE CO., LTD., 83 Middle Abbey St., Dublin. 'Phone 43780.

CASH ADVANCED, with or without Security, from £20 upwards.
M. BOLAND
68 Charlemont Street, Dublin. 'Phone 51725.

MODERN DRESS FOR AN OLD WIRELESS SET
SEE THE "WEEKLY IRISH TIMES"

**Great Care is taken that Advertisements in all parts of this Paper appear correctly, but no liability is taken for any ERROR in or Omission of any Advertisement, and the Proprietors Reserve the Right to Omit or Alter any Advertisement, no matter where or by whom accepted.**
**All Advertisements accepted for insertion in this Paper must bear endorsement by the name and address of the Advertiser. These particulars are not for publication.**

SCALE OF CHARGES FOR SMALL CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS
12 Words or under, 1/-.
Every Succeeding Word, One Penny.
4 Consecutive Insertions FOR Price of 3 when Prepaid.

This Concession does not apply to Advertisements set in display form or placed contrary to our classification.
Box Office Address counts as three words if replies are to be called for at Head Office, or if they are to be sent by post or called for at any Branch Office as four words. Postage extra. Replies can be obtained on presentation of ticket at Head Office between the following hours:—Monday to Friday, 9 a.m. to 6.30 p.m. Saturdays, 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. At no other time can letters be given out.
Advertisements not prepaid are charged for at a minimum of 3/- per insertion.
Publication of these Advertisements is not guaranteed on any particular day.
As letters addressed to initials or to Christian or fictitious names at a Post Office will not be dealt with, but immediately sent to Dead Letter Office, Advertisements with such addresses will not be inserted.
TRADE AND MATRIMONIAL ADVERTISEMENTS IN THESE COLUMNS, 1/- PER LINE.
Money Orders, Notes, ORIGINAL Testimonials or other documents should not be enclosed with replies to Advertisements.
The Reply Boxes not being intended for Trade Lists, Circulars or Samples, envelopes containing same will not be delivered, and no responsibility is undertaken for accidents, omissions or mistakes.

IRISH TIMES, LTD.,
WESTMORELAND STREET, DUBLIN.
'PHONE—76555.
BRANCH OFFICES:
RATHMINES—Castlewood Avenue. 'Phone—Rathmines 91951
BELFAST—58 Donegall Street ...... 'Phone 21787
CORK—Cook Street ...... Cork 1506
LIMERICK—6 William Street ...... 'Phone 472
LONDON—59 Fleet Street, E.C.4 ...... Central 4350
MANCHESTER—Winter's Buildings, 30 Ann Street ...... Blackfriars 6343

TO BECOME A SATISFIED MOTORIST → INVEST IN AN AUSTIN
Lincoln and Nolan, Ltd.
'Phone 61943-4-5. Tgms.: Lincolan, Dublin. 57-58 Lower Baggot St., Dublin.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

GENUINE CAR BARGAINS.
The following Demonstration Saloon Models have been most carefully handled and all are in Showroom condition. They are NOT Second-Hand Cars:—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Series E Morris 8 4-door sliding head, | black | £160 |
| 1 " E " " 2 " fixed " | beige | £140 |
| 1 " E " " 2 " " " | blue | £145 |

Early application advisable.
G. A. BRITTAIN (Sales and Service), LTD., PORTOBELLO, DUBLIN.

TRAVEL BY AIR
DUBLIN to or from LIVERPOOL IN 80 MINUTES.
Multi-engined Air Liners — Week-day Services.
Reservations:
AER LINGUS TEORANTA.
IRISH AIR LINES,
39 UPPER O'CONNELL STREET, DUBLIN, or from any Travel Agent.
'Phones: 72872/3/4 Day. 76511 (L.S.E. Motors) Night

TUITIONS, GRINDS, ETC.,
by University Graduates—All Subjects. University Examinations, Matriculation, Leaving and Intermediate Certificates. Apply Secretary, National University Appointments Committee, 86 St. Stephen's Green. 'Phone: 51783.

To be sure that Eggs are really
NEW LAID
see that the Number on the shell is the most recently announced
NUMBER
Compulsory numbering of eggs is part of the Government's scheme for ensuring that eggs are collected and sold to the public while
NEW LAID
The Government changes the number twice weekly.
The new number is announced on Radio Athlone each Sunday and Wednesday nights, after the 10 o'clock news, and is also published by advertisement in this paper each Monday and Thursday, under Government Notices.
The Number in the Ring is the most important thing

## LOST AND FOUND.

FIFTEEN Black Polly Bullocks, 2½ years, Strayed from Miss Derham's Land, Stockings, Finglas. A reward will be given to anyone giving information leading to their recovery. Apply John P. Cuffe, Ltd., 31 Manor street, Dublin. 2 E

FOUND, small Black Dog. Apply 5 Warwick terrace, Leeson Park.

## SITUATIONS VACANT.

LEADING FIRM OF EDUCATIONAL PUBLISHERS, BELFAST, REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF COMPETENT MANAGER. PREVIOUS EXPERIENCE AND A PERSONAL CONNECTION DESIRABLE.
Address, giving full details,
"Z 2536, MANAGER," THIS OFFICE.

ALL Situations, Vacancies and Appointments, hitherto placed under special headings, are now given in this column.

A COMPLETE Professional Training for Dress Designers, Cutter Designers (wholesale and retail trade), Professional Dressmakers, Pattern Cutters and Teachers of Dressmaking, for London Diploma at the Grafton Academy of Dressmaking and Millinery, 6 St. Stephen's Green. Principal, Miss Pauline Keller (M.B.I.D.D., London). 'Phone 21854. 4 B

CHIROPODY—Opening for PUPIL to take up complete Course under qualified Operators, with view to permanent situation—E 907, this office.

DRAPERY Business—WANTED, smart Protestant BOY, about 15, as APPRENTICE; indoor; no fee required; send copy reference. Address "Z 2557, Boy," this office. 3 E

ELDERLY PENSIONER, some Domestic Service, return for Board, Lodging.—E 842, this office. 1 E

EXPERIENCED HERD AND MILKER WANTED; knowledge and care of sheep essential; young, married; wife willing to take care of hens; good wages, house, fuel, light, milk. Apply, with copies references, Colonel T. Cairnes, Stameen, Drogheda. 3 B

GARDENER that understands pruning, vinery and care of grounds, and be generally useful; Roscommon. Address "Z 2577, Gardener," this office.

PROTESTANT WORKING HOUSEKEEPER REQUIRED; all duties; household of one; 30 miles Dublin.—E 918, this office. 2 F

RESTAURANT MANAGERESS REQUIRED for High-class Restaurant; must have had actual experience in similar position, and be full capable of taking complete control. Only applications in writing will be considered and should give fullest details (in confidence)—Staff Manager, Switzer and Co., Ltd., Dublin. 2 E

SEAFORDE House, Co. Down, is the Historic Irish Mansion featured in the "Weekly Irish Times" to-day. Price twopence. 2 F

SPORTING ALMANAC for 1940, giving Irish Racing Fixtures for the year; dates of principal Irish and English Races, with last year's winners; previous winners of Irish and English Classics and Important Races; Irish Racing Statistics for 1939; a list of Agricultural and Dog Shows and Important Sporting events, with a picture of Sea Serpent, the Champion Irish Sire as a centre-piece, will be PRESENTED FREE with to-morrow's issue of The IRISH FIELD. Readers should order to-day through their local Newsagent.

WANTED, young, Protestant GENTLEWOMAN as RESIDENT COMPANION HELP for two Girls, aged 15 and 8, at day school, to assist with home work; 3 maids kept; good wages.—E 855, this office. 1 E

WANTED, COMPANION HELP (indoor) for elderly lady; state terms.—E 910, this office. 2 F

WELL educated Protestant GENTLEWOMAN, under 30, REQUIRED for small house in country in Anglesey; live with family; excellent home; good salary; help with all duties; woman twice a week; travelling expenses paid; must have good references. Address "Z 2578, Gentlewoman," this office.

WANTED, a smart young LADY as JUNIOR TYPIST for city firm. Apply, giving full details of experience and salary expected, E 1076, this office. 4 B

WANTED for a large commercial city house, a LADY BOOKKEEPER and TYPIST (combined); must have good experience and be energetic. Apply, enclosing copy reference and salary required, E 1075, this office. 4 B

WANTED, DAILY MOTHER'S HELP or NURSE HOUSEMAID; cook general kept. Reply, with copies references, to R O 898, Irish Times Branch Office, Rathmines.

WANTED, UNDER GARDENER AND GENERAL HANDYMAN; live in lodge; wife previously in domestic service preferred, and willing to help in house occasionally; enclose copies of references and state wages expected. Address "Z 2572, Gardener," this office. 4 F

## EMPLOYMENT WANTED

ALL Vacancies, Situations, and Appointments sought, hitherto appearing under special heading, will now be found in this column.

BOOT Trade—Young Man (27), C.I., capable of Managing Branch or of Representing Firm, or would go into Partnership in established Boot and Drapery Business, or Boots only. Address "Z 2506, Man," this office. 1 E

BAR Assistant seeks place; excellent, long references.—E 968, this office. 3 E

BAR or Hotel Workers (Males), experienced; good references; England.—E 976, this office. 3 E

BOOKKEEPER (31), C.I., seeks position; accustomed to taking full charge of office, prepare for audit, etc.; excellent references; moderate salary; go anywhere. Address "Z 2563, Bookkeeper," this office.

THE PATRIOTIC ASSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
CAPITAL FULLY PAID ...... £150,000
Registered and Head Office: 9 COLLEGE GREEN, DUBLIN.
Directors:
LAURENCE W. MARTIN, Esq., Chairman;
THOMAS GEOGHEGAN, Esq., F.C.A., Deputy-Chairman.
Rt. Hon. EARL OF WICKLOW.
Major T. D. HALLINAN.
T. C. MACDOUGALD, Esq., Managing Director;
GEO. W. VERDON, Secretary.
FOR FIRE, ACCIDENT, WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION, MOTOR, PLATE GLASS, BURGLARY, Etc.
Low Rates of Premium and Prompt and Liberal Settlements of Claims.
Proposal Forms and all information on application to the Company, or to the Company's Agents.

## HOTELS AND HOLIDAY RESORTS.

CLARENCE HOTEL
DUBLIN
GARAGE. ★ Orchestra Each Evening, 6.30-10 p.m.
O'Keeffe's

## BOARDING AND HOTELS.

A PLENTIFUL 4-Course Lunch 2/-; Bedroom Breakfast and High Tea, 6/6. Open 6.30 a.m. Rothesay Hotel, Eder quay, Dublin. 78 14

AT Eastwood Hotel, 91-92 Lower Leeson street—Bedroom and Breakfast, 6/6. Telephone 61756.

## EMPLOYMENT WANTED CONTINUED.

CAPABLE, experienced, domesticated Lady anxious to find post, good cook; anywhere.—E 827, this office. 1 E

CHAUFFEUR disengaged, 25 years; 6 years' experience; single; help at any work. Address "Z 2507, Chauffeur," this office. 1 E

CHAUFFEUR, Protestant, married, 18 years garage, private service, electric light, oil engines; excellent references.—E 934, this office. 2 F

CANNING—All bearing this name should see the Irish Family Names Page in the "Weekly Irish Times" to-day. Price twopence. 2 F

COMPETENT, experienced, Protestant Useful Companion Help or Companion Housekeeper; excellent cooking and references. Address "Z 2567, Help," this office. 4 B

COMPANION Help seeks post; capable; salary moderate; Protestant. Address "Z 2586, Companion Help," this office.

DISENGAGED, capable General Man (32), good milker, English dairy experience, plough, motor tractor, etc.; understands cattle. Address "Z 2526, Man," this office. 2 F

DISENGAGED, single Man (Protestant); do plain gardening, milk, and help farm work.—Hayden's Registry, Naas. 'Phone 35. 2 F

DISENGAGED, Lady's Maid, good needlewoman and packer; highly recommended.—Box No. P 144, Irish Times Branch Office, 6 William street, Limerick.

ESTATE Manager—Gentleman, married, fully conversant all branches Farming, Poultry, Gardening, Forestry, etc., requires position. Address "Z 2535, Manager," this office. 2 F

EXPERIENCED Lady Groom seeks salaried post, hunting stables; has hunted England, Ireland; good strapper, competent rider.—FitzGerald, 7 Herbert street, Dublin. 2 F

EXPERIENCED Shorthand Typist disengaged; all particulars interview; excellent references.—E 1064, this office. 4 B

FULLY qualified Man seeks post as Working Steward or Manager of Farm; long experience, highest references; Protestant.—E 1013, this office. 3 E

FIRST class Gardener wants 3 days each week permanent. Reply, F. K., c/o Sir James W. Mackey, Ltd., 23 Upper O'Connell street, Dublin. 3 F

GROCERY and Hardware—Junior Assistant (Protestant), almost 4 years' experience same firm at present engaged, desires change; moderate salary. Address "Z 2552, Assistant," this office. 3 A

GROOM, single, disengaged; hunters, 'chasers, brood mares; break, school.—E 1086, this office.

HOCKEY Player (Protestant), free to Coach twice weekly.—R O 894, Irish Times Branch Office, Rathmines. 2 F

HERD seeks position; married; full knowledge of all stock, caretake outfarm; highly recommended; prefer Westmeath, Meath, Kildare or Dublin. Address "Z 2550, Herd," this office. 3 E

HOTEL Manageress disengaged; thoroughly experienced; city or provincial hotel; excellent references. Address "Z 2547, Manageress," this office. 3 A

NOTICE.
IN addressing envelopes covering replies to advertisers in this Paper, great care should be taken to include the catch words, when same are given, after the Office Number, thus: "Z 20, Housemaid." should be carefully written upon the envelope. T

LADY would give her services as Companion Help for a good home; experienced; good testimonials. Box 114, Stephens's Library, Dun Laoghaire. 3 E

LADY, domesticated, experienced, desires position as Companion Help, or any position of trust; excellent references.—E 1005, this office. 3 A

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL Charteris wishes to highly recommend P. Dooley, Monivea, County Galway, as Caretaker, or any position of trust, or to look after brood mares or stallions; character excellent. 4 F

LADY wishes post, Companion, understands duties of house; twelve years in position.—929, Irish Times Branch Office, Baggot Street Bridge. 4 B

MARRIED Man seeks Yard, Farm, General Work; good milker; well recommended. Apply Yardman, Dunmoe, Navan. 3 E

MANAGERESS, hotel or golf club; thoroughly experienced; city, suburbs.—E 1055, this office.

PROFESSIONAL man's daughter wishes Secretarial Work, or Secretary Receptionist to professional man; good secretarial training. Address "Z 2564, Secretary," this office.

RESPECTABLE, Protestant young Man wishes vacancy as Motor or Lorry Driver; excellent references; good education; Dublin.—E 983, this office. 3 E

TRACTOR Ploughing and Harrowing done for all Leinster counties.—Mangon, Clondalkin. 1

TRAINED Librarian, B.A. (London), desires Librarianship or general clerical job; knowledge of French, German, filing, indexing, typing. Address "Z 2573, Librarian," this office. 4 B

WELL educated Youth, age 20, desires post, 19 months' experience with manufacturing concern, attending to stock books, orders and despatch. Address "Z 2581, Youth," this office. 4 B

YOUNG Man, long experience Farming and Dairy Work, good milker, desires work.—John Robinson, 59 Amiens street. 3 E

YOUNG Man wishes vacancy, Cook; 26 years; £1 weekly; indoor; Catholic. Address "Z 2566, Man," this office. 4 F

YOUNG, experienced Housekeeper or General Help; outdoor; city; recommended. — E 1062, this office.

YOUNG Protestant Girl seeks post as Hotel Waitress or Housekeeper to gentleman; highly recommended. Apply Housekeeper, Leonard, Newsagent, Dun Laoghaire.

YOUNG, experienced Houseman, plain cooking (single); town, country; recommended.—E 1048, this office.

## MONEY, PARTNERSHIPS, INVESTMENTS, ETC.

ADVANCES on Jewellery, Pianos, Furniture, etc.—Gorman's, Pawnbroker, Winetavern street (opposite Four Courts Hotel), Dublin. 'Phone, 71900. T

ABOUT Private Loans—£20 upwards advanced.—Carr's, Limited, 5 Lower Abbey street, Dublin. 'Phone, 21493. T

CASH Advances, £25 to £5,000, with or without security.—The Dublin Finance Corporation, Ltd., 6 Westmoreland street, Dublin. 'Phone 21287. T

CASH Advanced, £10 and upwards, with or without security.—S. Mofsovits, 34 Exchequer street, Dublin. T

CASH Advanced, £10, upwards.—P. and J. Toohey, 5a Fownes street. 'Phone 21728. 72 4

GENTLEMAN wishes to Purchase Insurance Book; state average earnings and lowest price. Address "Z 2579, Book," this office. 4 B

LOANS Advanced, £10 and upwards, with or without security.—Commercial Union Loan and Discount Co., 57 Mid. Abbey street. 'Phone, 45096. Established 1912. 78 30

£20 AND Upwards Advanced without security.—Central Trust, Ltd., 17 Clare street, Dublin. T

£50 EXCHEQUER Bonds (£20 Paid). Advertiser Requiring Urgent Cash. Offers? Address "Z 2555, Bonds," this office. 3 E

## HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS, OFFICIALS, SERVANTS, ETC.

See Advertisements under Situations Vacant.

## MALE SERVANTS WANTED.

See Advertisements under Situations Vacant.

## LEGAL APPOINTMENTS.

SOLICITOR, experienced all branches legal work, capable, energetic, desires Assistantship in good city or provincial office; hard worker; moderate salary. Address "Z 2539, Solicitor," this office. 2 F

YOUNG Solicitor (Protestant), experienced all branches, seeks appointment or Partnership; city or country.—E 843, this office. 1 E

## REPRESENTATIVES WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED to introduce entirely new and non-competitive Article to Drawing Offices and Draughtsmen, etc.; exclusive territory to suitable men. William Nutland, Grosvenor road, Abergavenny, South Wales. 3 A

REPRESENTATIVE for Printing Industry REQUIRED for city by well known Dublin firm; must have good connection; salary and commission.—E 947, this office. 2 F

TRAVELLER REQUIRED, Furniture Trade, competitive lines, commission basis; state district covered.—E 866, this office. 1 E

TRAVELLER WANTED for city (Manufacturing Company—Shirts, Collars and Readymades); established trade; salary and commission; must have good connection.—E 915, this office. 2 B

TRAVELLER, calling on Motor Trade, city or country; commission only.—E 1069, this office. 2 B

WANTED by a first class City Tailoring Firm, a REPRESENTATIVE to Call on Army and Garda Officers; ex-Army Officer preferred; good remuneration to suitable man.—E 1013, this office. 4 B

## AGENCIES AND SITUATIONS WANTED.

LIVE Salesman desires post as Representative, Men's Wear; keen, energetic.—E 1072, this office. 4 F

YOUNG Man (26) desires position, Manufacturer's Agent, or would Represent first class Agency; West Eire; own car. Address "Z 2561, Agent," this office. 4 B

## MEDICAL, NURSING AND APPOINTMENTS.

A FULLY trained General Nurse would go as a Receptionist to either Doctor, Dentist, or to Hydro.; understands all household management; can drive car. For particulars address "Z 2551, Nurse," this office. 3 A

CELERY Seed for Rheumatism, 6d. per ounce; Garlic Cures Colds, 2/- lb.—Bradshaw, 15 Parliament street, Dublin. 3 A

CHEMIST'S Stock, Fittings and equipment for Sale. E 1080, this office.

CHEMIST'S Assistant, R.D. qualification, ten years' all round experience, presently engaged, desires change; highest references; strict T.T. Address "Z 2587, Chemist," this office. 4 B

DENTIST WANTED; partnership may be entertained; good opportunity for qualified man; state age, qualifications and references. Address "Z 2533, Dentist," this office. 2 F

DALKEY—NURSE COMPANION, I.C., WANTED for lady, afternoon. Reply Winnett's Agency, Dalkey.

PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMIST WANTED immediately, Southern town; state salary, indoor and outdoor. Address "Z 2534, Chemist," this office. 2 F

WANTED, S.C. MIDWIFE for private maternity home; state age and salary expected; enclose photo, and copies of testimonials. Address "Z 2580, Midwife," this office. 4 F

WANTED, Qualified ASSISTANT, Midlands; must be energetic; state salary and copies usual references. Address "Z 2499, Assistant," this office. 4 A

## EDUCATION, TUITIONS, ETC.

ALL Professional and University Prelims., Oral and Correspondence. Success lists free.—McGuire's College, Gardiner's Row, Dublin. T

AS Companion Reader or Tutor, etc., Graduate desires two or three hours' daily employment.—1614, Irish Times Branch Office, Bray. 2 F

AT MacNally's College, Grafton street (over Knowles)—Shorthand, Gregg, Pitman; Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Irish, English; individual tuition. 8 4

BACKWARD Pupils, others, visited, received, successful Governess (Protestant).—95 Beechwood avenue, Ranelagh.

CORRESPONDENCE Tuition, the modern, rapid and successful method of study; courses for Matriculation, Bank Entrance Examinations, Civil Service, Commercial Training, etc.; "Guide," Certified "Successes" Free.—Write, I.C.C., Dept. 8, Molesworth street, Dublin. 1 X

COLÁISTE LAIGEAN, 39 CEARNÓG PARNELL. Seanr-Cúrsa Speisialta, ag tosnú i mí Eanáir, scoip Sgrúdacán an Roinn Oideacais, Márta 1, 1940. Luac: Sint. 2 F.

DUBLIN Individual College and Junior School, 12 Terenure road, North—Expert Instruction in Shorthand, Typewriting, Languages, etc. Terms from Secretary. 2 F

EXPERIENCED, well recommended DAILY GOVERNESS disengaged; afternoons; all subjects.—E 987, this office. 31 E

EXTENDED Singing Schemes (with songs, lessons, methods), 1940—Each class, 4/- (Infants to Fifth); Junior Group, 7/6; Senior, 10/6.—Stan O'Brien, 16 Innishmaan road, Dublin. 4 B

FRENCH Grinds, all examinations, private Lessons and Conversation Classes.—Mlle. Guidicelli, 18 Stephen's Green. 7 X

GENTLEWOMAN wishes to give Morning Tuition to young children; usual subjects. Address "Z 2524, Tuition," this office. 2 F

HONOURS Graduate (woman), B.A., B.Sc., experienced teacher, gives Tuitions Latin, French, English Subjects, Science Subjects, Prepares Exams. Address "Z 2532, Teacher," this office. 2 F

JUNIOR Class—Sound education, Protestant. Interview by appointment.—93 Marlborough road, Donnybrook. 4 F

LADY, B.A., H.Dip.-in-Ed., T.D.L.C.M. (Elocution), English, Irish, French, History, Geography, Latin, seeks post Secondary School or as Private Tutor; experienced; Dublin.—E 935, this office. 2 F

LICENTIATE, Trinity College, Music, London, gives Piano Lessons, advanced or elementary. Read School method; Blackrock district.—E 937, this office. 2 F

LADY (Protestant), Teach Piano in School; Associate Diploma. Coach Hockey.—R O 893, Irish Times Branch Office, Rathmines. 2 F

LADY highly recommends her Nursery Governess, young, R.C., refined girl; South side preferred.—E 945, this office. 2 F

MURPHY'S Personal Tuitions—Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping; Afternoons and Evenings. 16 Appian Way. 12 3

REFINED Nursery Governess (Catholic) desires post; French, Irish; full particulars, salary; city, country. Address "Z 2554, Governess," this office. 3 F

SLOW-LEARNING Children or Adults taught individually (mornings, evenings) in small school; specially qualified teacher; method recommended by educationists. Obtain prospectus—38 Harcourt street. 2 F

VIOLIN and 'Cello by highly qualified Teacher; pupils most successful in all exams.—928, Irish Times Branch Office, Baggot Street Bridge. 4 F

2ND Place Typists, March, 1939; 83 Matriculation Successes gained by Caffrey's College, 109 Stephen's Green, Dublin. Day Classes, Postal Tuition, Night Classes. 2 A

## GOVERNESSES AND TUTORS WANTED.

CAN any lady recommend domesticated GOVERNESS to take two boys with lessons and help in light housework? maid kept; country, seaside house. Address "Z 2585, Governess," this office.

ITALIAN Lessons wanted from educated native; moderate terms.—E 1037, this office. 3 F

LATIN TUTOR REQUIRED for Preparation of Notes; must have at least five years' Teaching experience to Leaving Certificate standard; good remuneration. Reply (in confidence) to E 1081, this office. 4 F

## DOMESTICS WANTED.

WANTED immediately, well trained, capable MAID, daily; all duties; small family; Kingstown district; send copies references. Address "Z 2546, Maid," this office. 3 A

"IRISH TIMES"
EMPLOYMENT REGISTRY.
NO FEES CHARGED.
HOURS ............ 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Saturdays ............ 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.
The Matron has several vacancies on her books to recommended, unemployed, experienced and untrained. Placed immediately.
31 Westmoreland Street, Dublin.
'Phone, 76555.

## COOKS AND DAIRYMAIDS WANTED.

COOK GENERAL WANTED; Foxrock; 4 in family; must be well recommended.—E 988, this office. 3 E

COOK GENERAL WANTED, also young HOUSE PARLOURMAID or GIRL to train. Copies, etc., to Mrs. J. Sweetman, Drumbaragh, Kells, Meath. 3 A

GOOD, single-handed COOK; one lady; good wages. Dundrum. Address "Z 2574, Cook," this office. 4 B

WANTED, good COOK, HOUSEMAID and BETWEENMAID.—E 917, this office. 2 F

WANTED, COOK GENERAL, also HOUSE PARLOURMAID for city; must be well recommended; two maids kept.—E 1034, this office. 3 A

WANTED early in February, COOK GENERAL and HOUSE PARLOURMAID; sisters or friends; good cooking essential (Clonskeagh district). Reply, stating experience, age, and wages expected, E 984, this office. 3 E

WANTED, young COOK GENERAL for two adults, Blackrock district; good references (copies) essential. E 1044, this office. 4 A

## GENERAL SERVANTS WANTED.

AN experienced young GENERAL, daily. Apply, with references, after 6, 44 Lansdowne road. 3 E

A YOUNG, experienced GENERAL for Foxrock; good cook. Apply, with copies references, state age and wages, E 1011, this office.

EXPERIENCED, trustworthy GENERAL REQUIRED; good cook and cleanliness essential; 3 in family, modern house; must be well recommended; Ballsbridge.—931, Irish Times Branch Office, Baggot Street Bridge. 3 E

THOROUGHLY competent, superior, young GENERAL, plain cook, fully trained; three adults; city. 'Phone 61048, or write E 955, this office. 2 F

TRAINED, Outdoor GENERAL; good plain cook; not over 40; Blackrock district; small, modern house; 3 adults; references essential.—E 1004, this office. 3 E

UNTRAINED country GIRL WANTED as GENERAL; references. Apply 6 Eaton square, Terenure. 3 A

WANTED, superior young GENERAL; modern house, Sandycove; adult family; nice post; personal reference; interview required.—E 1017, Smith and Barton, Dun Laoghaire.

WANTED, GENERAL, 3 days week; 2 adults; Donnybrook; copies.—E 1067, this office.

FOR COCKTAILS
MITCHELL'S UNSWEETENED GIN
A SINGLE BOTTLE MAY BE OBTAINED FOR 11/10
MITCHELL & SON, WINE MERCHANTS, LTD.
21 KILDARE ST., DUBLIN
'Phone: 62377. Wires: Eblana.

SHANNOGRAPH FILING SYSTEM
THE PERFECT ONE
DEMONSTRATION DAILY AT
HELY'S DAME STREET

BROADCASTING—PAGE 4

...LOTS in a name!
In buying a car the name is the all-important. The name Morris, for instance, is a dependable guarantee of satisfaction and value. Thousands of Morris '8' owners could testify to the truth of our claims, and to the fact that we do not exaggerate in our advertisements, but prefer rather to let facts speak for themselves. And they do! Sales prove it conclusively. Choose a Morris Prices from £195 (Delivered Dublin). C.P.F. Terms available.
G. A. BRITTAIN (Sales & Service), LTD., PORTOBELLO, DUBLIN.
Arks.

## NURSES WANTED.

SUPERIOR GIRL to take out child daily (Sunday excepted); North side; well recommended; 30/- monthly.—E 1002, this office. 3 E

WANTED immediately, TRAINED CHILDREN'S NURSE (Protestant), Norland, St. Christopher's, Princess Christian, etc; baby, 19 months. Reply, stating age, wages, etc., E 858, this office. 1 E

WANTED, Protestant GIRL to train as Children's Nurse; references essential. Apply Matron, Cottage Home, Kingstown. 2 F

WANTED for Dublin, experienced Protestant NURSE; baby girl, one year. Interview, Hibernian Hotel, 6 to 8 p.m., Saturday till Wednesday. Apply Mrs. Goodbody. 3 A

WANTED, NURSE HOUSEMAID; 2 children, aged 9 and 6. Apply, with copies references, to Powell, 3 Richmond Hill, Monkstown. 3 A

WANTED for February 1st, experienced NURSE for three children, ages 4, 2½, and six months; state age, salary and send copies references, first letter.—Mrs. Rynne, Downings House, Prosperous, Naas, County Kildare. 2 A

## KITCHEN, LAUNDRY, ETC., WANTED.

WANTED, middle January, Terenure vicinity, LAUNDRESS; no sheets, starched shirts or collars; electric washing machine; some housework; send copies of papers and state wages expected.—E 849, this office. 1 E

## HOUSE AND PARLOURMAIDS WANTED.

HOUSE PARLOURMAID—Would lady recommend young GIRL to Train as BETWEENMAID? Ballsbridge.—E 1090, this office. 4 B

WANTED immediately, a really good HOUSEMAID (Protestant), good needlewoman, care of linen, well recommended, for quiet country situation; six in staff, three in family; age 30-40; state wages expected. Address "Z 2542, Housemaid," this office. 2 E

## DOMESTICS DISENGAGED.

RESPECTABLE Girl wants work as Daily Help or Office Cleaning; well recommended.—E 1065, this office.

RESPECTABLE Woman wants few hours' Work, daily; south side.—E 1051, this office.

WORKING Housekeeper, Protestant; suit gentleman; city, suburbs.—E 1050, this office.

YOUNG Girl, Sewingmaid; well recommended; indoor; city, suburbs.—E 1058, this office.

"IRISH TIMES"
EMPLOYMENT REGISTRY.
NO FEES CHARGED.
HOURS ............ 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.
Saturdays ............ 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.
Matron can supply well recommended Domestics, experienced and untrained, in all capacities.
31 Westmoreland Street, Dublin.
Phone 76555

## COOKS AND DAIRYMAIDS DISENGAGED.

COOK or Cook General, good experience; can be well recommended. Address "Z 2560, Cook," this office. 4 B

COOK General, long experience; country girl; excellent papers.—E 1084, this office.

COOK General or House Parlourmaid, young, experienced; good references.—E 1003, this office.

COOK General, House Parlourmaid, city or suburbs.—E 1095, this office.

EXPERIENCED Cook Housekeeper free; capable, reliable; good manager; city, suburbs.—E 948, this office. 2 F

EXPERIENCED Cook disengaged, I.C.; do dairy; Drogheda, Malahide preferred; well recommended. E 1012, this office.

EXPERIENCED, young Cook General, or superior General; good papers; recommended.—927, Irish Times Branch Office, Baggot Street Bridge.

FIRST class Cook disengaged, has technical training, understands Aga; state wages. Address "Z 2558, Cook," this office. 3 E

NOTICE.
IN addressing envelopes covering replies to advertisers in this Paper, great care should be taken to include the catch words, when same are given, after the Office Number, thus: "Z 20, Housemaid," should be carefully written upon the envelope. T

SETTLED Person wishes a situation as Cook General or General in small family, Protestant. Address "Z 2540, Person," this office. 2 F

YOUNG, experienced Cook Housekeeper; priest or layman; good references.—E 1061, this office.

## GENERAL SERVANTS DISENGAGED.

A GENERAL disengaged; £26; good references.—Griffin's Registry, 40 Donnybrook. 3 E

EXPERIENCED young General; very good references; city, suburbs; disengaged.—E 1047, this office.

EXPERIENCED General, good references; South side preferred.—R O 900, Irish Times Branch Office, Rathmines.

GENERAL, young, experienced; city preferred; good references; disengaged.—E 1057, this office.

LADY wishes to recommend experienced General; Greystones only.—E 923, this office. 2 F

RESPECTABLE young Girl seeks situation as General; small family; understands all duties; wages 15/- weekly; free 15th January. Address "Z 2562, Girl," this office.

YOUNG Girl to train as General; Ballsbridge district; recommended. Address "Z 2568, Girl," this office.

YOUNG country Girl, train as General; city, suburbs; recommended.—E 1054, this office.

YOUNG country Girl wishes train as General; city, suburbs.—E 1060, this office.

YOUNG country Girl, experienced General; city or near; recommended.—E 1063, this office.

## NURSES DISENGAGED.

CHILDREN'S Nurse, trained, experienced, seeks post; town, country. Address "Z 2548, Nurse," this office. 3 E

TWO Children's Nurses seek posts; experienced; very good references.—E 971, this office. 3 E

YOUNG country Girl, train as Children's Nurse; well recommended.—E 1056, this office.

## HOUSE AND PARLOURMAIDS DISENGAGED.

EXPERIENCED young Housemaid; city or near; good references; disengaged. — E 1059, this office.

EXPERIENCED House Parlourmaid disengaged; can be highly recommended.—930, Irish Times Branch Office, Baggot Street Bridge.

YOUNG House Parlourmaid; good references.—E 1053, this office.

YOUNG House Parlourmaid, good papers, disengaged; or go General.—Winnett's Registry, Dalkey.

## SPECIFIC ARTICLES.

ALL Waterproof Covers, for carts, vans, threshers, lorries; Rick Covers, Sacks, Bags; best terms.—Coleman, 21-25 Chancery street, Dublin. T

ALL makes of Rebuilt and Secondhand Typewriters. Guaranteed Repairs and Overhauls.—Flood, 205 Pearse street. Phone 72703. X

COVERS for ricks, carts, threshers, lorries; Tarpaulins, Sacks.—Petrie Bros., 25 Usher's quay, Dublin. T

CORKS and Glasses—Big shipments received. Supplies of all now plentiful; inquiries invited; prompt service.—James Fox and Co., Ltd., Manufacturers and Bar Fitters, William street, Dublin. T

CHROMIUM Plating by Irish Nickel and Chromium Plating Co. Limited, 35 Westland Row, Dublin, is the most dependable. All kinds of existing and manufactured metals treated. Moderate prices.

FOR Sale, Alken Racing Prints.—76, Irish Times Branch Office, Dun Laoghaire.

FOR Sale (1), 1 Irish Oak Sideboard, with cabriolet legs and drawers; length 9ft. 3", height 2ft. 9", width 1ft. 9"; perfect order; price £10. (2), 9 assorted Radiators, good order; £10. (3), 1 Bundy Time Recorder, first-class timekeeper, 50 keys; £17. (4), 1 large Grinding Stone, 48" x 6", fixed in cast-iron trough; £8. Apply John Cromer, Lucan.

HORNS, Etc.—Private Collection of Indian, African and other Horns, Spears and Bead Ornaments; about 70 lots; offers. Address "Z 2588, Horns," this office.

TYPEWRITERS, every make, from £4; Portables, Large; guaranteed.—Norman Works, Trinity street. Established 1897. 32 29

SMALL quantity Hardware, Paints, 30 Gal. Oil Cabinet, Counter Scales, Cash Till; all perfect; cheap.—72, Irish Times Branch Office, Dun Laoghaire. 4 B

ZEISS Prism Binocular, 18 x 50, £25.—E 949, this office. 2 E

1 THEODILITE, in perfect order; £6, or nearest offer. Address "Z 2584, Theodilite," this office. 2 E

50 STEEL Cow Stalls, 24 Water Troughs, screwed Piping Connections; ready to take away; what offers?—Hilliard, Coolclogher, Killarney.

## SPECIFIC ARTICLES WANTED.

AMAZINGLY high cash prices paid for Cast-Off Clothing. Postcard brings representative.—Lee, 66 North King street. 29 E

ALL Classes of Ladies' and Gent's Cast-Off Clothes and Footwear.—Kay, 38 Golden Lane. 'Phone 51998. 29 X

## PRAMS.

BARRON'S Prams are better and cheaper. Easy terms arranged. Write for catalogue.—Barron's, House Furnishers, 1 North Earl street, Dublin. T

FOR Cash or Easy Payments, our Value in Prams, Cots, Folders, etc., is unequalled. Write for Catalogues T.—The Baby Carriage Co., 29 Stephen's Green, Dublin. T

WE lead, others follow. Prams, Folders, etc. Cash and easy payment orders sent carriage paid. Write or call for catalogue.—Stevens' (established 1896) Baby Carriage Dept., Aston's quay, Rathmines and North Strand, Dublin. T

## MACHINERY.

FOR Sale, one Timber Bending Steamer, complete. Hammond Lane Metal Co., Ltd., 45 City quay. 2 F

NEW Circular Saw, 8 inch; also Planer, 6 inch; self contained units; Lathe, Tools.—E 848, this office. 1 E

TO Contractors—"Ruston" ½ and ¼ cubic yard Excavators, Diesel and Paraffin driven; cheap for prompt Sale. Apply The Hammond Lane Metal Co., Ltd., 111 Pearse street, Dublin. 2 F

## WIRELESS, BROADCASTING, ETC.

PHILCO Portable, All-Dry Battery Set, 1939 model; good bargain, £8, quick sale.—E 985, this office. 3 E

SALE of Radio Sets returned from Hire Purchase—Good Value in All-Wave Sets, from £5. See our windows.—At Gerard's, 159 Parnell street, Dublin (6 doors O'Connell street). 1 E

## SHOOTING, SPORTING, GAMES.

GUNS, Rifles, Cartridges, Accessories, Gun Repairs; Hare Nets, Rabbit Nets, Ferreting Sundries. Catalogues free.—Keegan, Inns quay, Dublin. 8 28

SPORTING ALMANAC for 1940, giving Irish Racing Fixtures for the year; dates of principal Irish and English Races, with last year's winners; previous winners of Irish and English Classics and Important Races; Irish Racing Statistics for 1939; a list of Agricultural and Dog Shows and Important Sporting events, with a picture of Sea Serpent, the Champion Irish Sire as a centre-piece, will be PRESENTED FREE with to-morrow's issue of The IRISH FIELD. Readers should order to-day through their local Newsagent.

## WATCHES, REPAIRS, JEWELLERY.

ABOUT Old Gold, Sovereigns, Precious Stones, etc.; highest prices paid; country parcels cash by return. Reliable Watch, Clock, Jewellery Repairs.—Pillar House, Jewellers, Henry street, Dublin. T

## OPTICIANS.

HOSPITAL and Oculist Prescriptions Made Up at half price. Geo. Prescott and Son, Qualified Opticians, 13 Merrion row, Dublin. 'Phone 72506. 16 X

CONTINUED ON PAGE 12.

IN THE
Weekly Irish Times
NOW ON SALE
NEW SERIAL STORY:
"Eden for Profit"—Opening Instalment
Historic Irish Mansions—Seaforde House, Co. Down
Irish Family Names—Canning
Modern Dress for an Old Wireless Set
Marked Down—By Molly Bawn
ASSOCIATION AND GAELIC FOOTBALL NOTES
STUDENTS' PAGE. GRANNY'S CORNER, etc.
CROSS-WORD PUZZLE & OTHER COMPETITIONS
ORDER TO-DAY THE
Weekly Irish Times
AT ALL NEWSAGENTS - - - Twopence

**HUDSONS FROM STOCK**

6 cyl. Convertible Brougham - - - - £415
8 cyl. Saloon Limousine "Long Chassis" - - £650

*Further particulars or demonstration gladly given*

**P. J. TRACY, Ltd., 18 St. Stephen's Green, Dublin**

NEW AND USED

*Motor Vehicles and Cycles*

**MOTOR CARS.**

AUSTINS—We have available a few economical Secondhand Saloons, in good condition, 10 and 12 h.p.; any trial; easy payments arranged if desired. Write or call.—Lincoln and Nolan, Ltd., 57-58 Baggot street, Dublin. T

CITROEN.

We now have available (one only) LIGHT 15 CITROEN Roadster Drop-head Coupé, finished in metallic grey,-with blue wings and blue upholstery.

Sole Distributors for Eire:

Ashenhurst, Williams & Co., Ltd., 15 TALBOT PLACE, DUBLIN. 2 F

AUSTIN 10 h.p. Saloon, black, 1939 model, overhauled and guaranteed in good order; £206.—W. B. Crawford (Dublin), Ltd., Earlsfort Garage, Hatch street, Dublin. 1 E

AUSTIN 12 h.p. Saloon, black, with green leather, 1939 model, has only done 10,000 miles, as new, £245.—W. B. Crawford (Dublin), Ltd., Earlsfort Garage, Hatch street, Dublin. 2 F

ASHENHURST, Williams and Co., Ltd., offer 1936 Vauxhall 14 h.p. De Luxe Saloon, at attractive price.—15 Talbot place, Dublin. 2 F

AUSTIN 1939 10 h.p. de Luxe Saloon, finished black, with blue leather upholstery, beautiful condition, written guarantee; £205.—Hoet Motors, Lower Mount street, Dublin. 'Phone, 61517.

BABY Fiat 1938, excellent condition; 'phone 95055 for appointment; price reasonable. 3 A

FOR Sale, Vauxhall 12-4, only done 2,000 miles, as new; best offer accepted.—E 1087, this office. 4 B

M.G. Sports 2 seater, splendid condition; seen any time.—Roebuck Park, Dundrum. 4 B

PREFECT Ford 10 Saloon, black, as new, insured to end of year. Address "Z 2582, Car," this office. 4 B

STANDARD "9," four door, 1932, excellent appearance, insured, tyres perfect.—Box No. M 146, Irish Times Branch Office, 6 William street, Limerick. 4 B

WOLSELEY 14 h.p. Saloon, black, with brown leather, in new condition; has only done 12,000 miles; a bargain for £250.—W. B. Crawford (Dublin), Ltd., Earlsfort Garage, Hatch street, Dublin. 4 B

30 H.P. V-8, excellent condition, all leather upholstery, selling at sacrifice, best offer. Seen 3 Dame lane. 4 X

**ACCESSORIES, TYRES, ETC.**

COOK'S for Tyres, Oils, Batteries, Liners, Patches; flat run tyres relined (worn tyres re-grooved for 3/6); vulcanising, retreading.—Fenian street, Westland Row, Dublin. T

**MOTOR CYCLES.**

BARGAINS—New Shop-soiled Models, cheap.—Erne, 17 Lower Baggot street. 3 F

**AUTO-CYCLES.**

ANY make supplied. Catalogue free. Service, Spares. Erne Co., 17 Lower Baggot street. 19 X

RAYNAL Autobike, used 6 months, insured, perfect; must Sell.—68 Adelaide road. 2 F

**LORRIES, VANS, MOTOR AND STEAM HAULAGE.**

FORDSON 15 Cwt. Van, good condition; £85; or Hire, cheap.—Dowling, 6 South Circular road, Portobello. 3 E

MORRIS 10 Cwt. Van, 1937, in good order, tax Jan. £16, a bargain for £70.—W. B. Crawford (Dublin), Ltd., Earlsfort Garage, Hatch street, Dublin. 2 F

**GARAGE ACCOMMODATION AND REPAIRS.**

TO Let, large Lock-up Garage, also 8 x 6, suitable storage.—Woodstock Garages, Ranelagh. 4 F

**BICYCLES.**

ALL Steel Raleigh. Cash and easy payments; orders sent carriage paid per 'bus or rail. Dynohub fitted to any model required.—Stevens, "The Cycle King," 8 Aston's quay and 244 Rathmines road, Dublin. T

**CHAUFFEURS, MECHANICS.**

See Advertisements under Situations Vacant

**IGNA Sparking Plugs**

**ensure maximum mileage from your petrol ration**

Fit a new set to your car to-day. Full range of types 5/- each, everywhere. Made by

LEINSTER ENGINEERING CO., LTD., DUBLIN.

## AGED BROTHERS ROBBED

### HOUSE RAIDED BY MASKED MEN

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

*LONGFORD, Thursday.*

Thirty-two pounds ten shillings was taken by two masked raiders from the house of John Egan and James Egan, brothers, both over seventy years, of Kilmakinlan, Kenagh, Co. Longford. The raiders pushed the door, which was unlocked, and approached John Egan, who was sitting at the kitchen fire. One raider demanded the money that John Egan got for a cow sold a few days previously. Egan replied that he had no money in the house, and in an argument John Egan took up a graipe. The man threatened to shoot him if he did not drop the graipe and then closed on him, taking the graipe. When they again demanded the money John Egan gave them a few shillings. The raiders then searched the house, and found the money in an old trench coat.

No arrests have yet been made.

The house, two miles from Kenagh village, is half a mile from any other habitation.

## OBITUARY

### VERY REV. JOHN CANON DARCY

The Very Rev. John Canon Darcy, P.P., who died yesterday at the Parochial House, Terryglass, Borrisokane, was in his 79th year. He had been ill for nearly two years. Born at Ballywilliam, Nenagh, he was educated at Nenagh Christian Brothers' Schools, St. Flannan's College, Ennis, and at Maynooth, where he was ordained in 1865. He served as chaplain to the hospital and convent at Birr before being appointed curate at Kilbarron, afterwards he served as curate at Kilmihill, Miltown-Malbay, and Birr. Nearly forty years ago he was appointed pastor of Terryglass. Canon Darcy was a staunch supporter of the farming community, and a strong advocate of tenant rights. A great horseman, he was a follower of the Ormond Hounds for several years. He built a parochial house at Terryglass and helped to provide a curate's residence.

### MR. JOSEPH KEARNEY

Mr. Joseph Kearney, who died yesterday at his residence, Tullamore, was one of the best-known and most popular public men in the Midlands. He had been associated with local administration for over forty years. His term of office as Chairman of Tullamore Urban Council extended over a long period, during which he was unanimously re-elected every year. In politics he was a consistent supporter of the Fine Gael Party. Tullamore Urban Council, at a special meeting yesterday, paid tributes to his memory and expressed sympathy with his relatives.

### MR. W. W. PEET

The death has occurred at his residence, Eastmount, Dalkey, County Dublin, of Mr. William Wentworth Peet, son of the late Mr. George Edward Peet, Tramore, County Waterford. Mr. Peet was a mechanical and marine engineer. He had been associated with Dublin shipbuilding, and with Cammell Laird, Birkenhead. He was afterwards engaged in ocean-going ships. When he retired from the sea, he conducted an agency for steam plants, and in this connection was well-known in different parts of Ireland.

**Too Old at Sixty.**—In the opinion of the Galway Corporation, men are too old for work at 60. At yesterday's meeting, on the recommendation of the Borough Surveyor, the Corporation decided to dispense with the services of six members of the working staff aged 60 and over, and asked the Borough Surveyor to submit the names of twelve men between the ages of 20 and 35, from which the members will select six to fill the vacancies.

**WAKE UP YOUR LIVER BILE**

**without Calomel — and you'll jump out of bed in the morning full of vim and vigour**

The liver should pour out two pints of liquid bile into your bowels daily. If this bile is not flowing freely, your food doesn't digest. It just decays in the bowels. Gas blows up your stomach. You get constipated. Your whole system is poisoned and you feel sour, sunk, and the world looks punk.

Laxatives help a little, but a mere bowel movement doesn't get at the cause. It takes those good old Carters Brand Little Liver Pills to get these two pints of bile flowing freely and make you feel "up and up." Harmless, gentle, yet amazing in making bile flow freely. Ask for Carters Brand Little Liver Pills. Stubbornly refuse anything else. 1/3 and 3/-.

## FUNERALS

### THE REV. JOHN J. DEMPSEY, C.S.SP.

The funeral of the Rev. John J. Dempsey, C.S.Sp., D.D., took place to Dean's Grange Cemetery yesterday following Office and Solemn Requiem Mass at the Holy Ghost Missionary College, Kimmage. The Right Rev. J. G. Neville, C.S.Sp., Bishop of Carnes, presided at the requiem ceremonies. The celebrant of the Mass was the Very Rev. E. Lean, C.S.Sp., D.D., Superior of the College community with the Rev. B. Gennelly, C.S.Sp., deacon, and the Rev. Denis Fahey, C.S.Sp., sub-deacon.

The chief mourners were:—Mrs. E. A. Sainsbury (brother), Miss Catherine Dempsey and Mrs. Lennon (sisters), Mrs. Dempsey (sister-in-law), Mr. Lennon, Mr. and Mrs. Purcell, Mr. M. Kelly, Mr. P. Kelly, Mr. Dawson, Mr. P. Cogan, T.D.; Mr. J. Kenny, Mr. L. Kenny, Mr. L. Kenny, jun.; Mr. T. Hayden, Misses R. and D. Hayden, Mr. F. Dawson, and Mr. P. D. Dawson (relatives).

The attendance included—Kimmage Community, C.S.Sp.—The Rev. Dr. P. O'Carroll, Director; the Rev. Dr. James Murphy, the Rev. F. Fuller, the Rev. J. Neville, the Rev. J. Doolan, the Rev. J. Carter, 140 students of the Houses of Philosophy and Theology, the Rev. Bro. Dismas, the Rev. Bro. Killian, the Rev. Bro. Bernardine, the Rev. Bro. Patrick, the Rev. Bro. Joseph, the Rev. Bro. Benignus, the Rev. Bro. Thomas, and the Rev. Bro. Ignatius.

Blackrock College, C.S.Sp.—The Very Rev. T. English, President; the Rev. W. Finn, Bursar; the Rev. Jos. Butler, the Rev. T. Maguire, the Rev. D. Reelan, the Rev. J. Finucane, the Rev. P. Egan, the Rev. J. Egan, the Rev. J. Michan, the Rev. J. Corless, the Rev. S. O'Donoghue, the Rev. T. Wood, the Rev. M. McGrane, the Rev. P. Egan, the Rev. M. Liddy, the Rev. P. Brady, the Rev. F. McMahon, the Rev. Bro. John, the Rev. Bro. Bernard, and the Rev. Bro. Gerald.

St. Mary's College, Rathmines, C.S.Sp.—The Very Rev. Peter Walsh, President; the Rev. J. Gilmore, the Rev. T. O'Sullivan, the Rev. Dr. J. Whelan, the Rev. C. Rooney, the Rev. P. Cunningham, the Rev. Bro. Bene'ct.

Rockwell College, Cashel, C.Ss.Sp.—The Very Rev. Vincent Dinan President; the Rev. E. Kinsella, Bursar; the Rev. E. O'Shea, the Rev. P. Kelly, the Rev. M. Comerford, Director of Scholastics; the Rev. Reginald Walker, and Bro. Dominic.

Also present were:—The Rev. J. Mellett, C.S.Sp., Southern Nigeria; the Rev. K. Whelan, C.S.Sp., Director; the Rev. John Reidy, C.S.Sp., Mombassa, Zanzibar; the Rev. P. Heeney, C.S.Sp., Killeshandra; the Very Rev. N. Russell, P.P., Finglas; the Rev. P. O'Keeffe, Crumlin; the Very Rev. T. W. O'Ryan, P.P., High street; the Rev. V. Burke, C.C., Donore avenue; the Rev. E. Farrell, C.C. Aughrim street; the Very Rev. Father O'Neill, O.P., Prior St. Mary's, Tallaght; the Rev. C. Furlong, C.C., Finglas; the Rev. P. V. Keating, O.P., Tallaght; the Rev. J. Wilkinson, C.M., St. Joseph's, Blackrock; the Rev. Fr. Killian, O.S.A., St. Augustine's, Thomas street; the Very Rev. A. Wright, Vicar-General, Presentation College; the Rev. Fr. Theodore, C.P., Mount Argus; the Rev. Bro. E. O'Connor, O.Carm., Mount Carmel, Rathfarnham; Bro. Hill, O.Carm., ditto; the Rev. Bro. Dominick the Rev. Bro. Oliver, the Rev. Bro. Paul, the Rev. Bro. Colman, St. John of God's, Stillorgan; the Rev. Bro. Antonine O'Kelly, O.F.M.

The general attendance included:—Senator W. T. Cosgrave, T.D.; R. Humphries (Secretary Blackrock College Union), H. Holohan, J. J. Hughes, and T. J. Bourke (all teachers' staff, Blackrock College), J. Nordell, A. Morrin, J. Kerins, D. McDonald, Joseph Andrews, A. McHugh, B. O'Sullivan & O'Sullivan, J. Doyle, P. J. O'Reilly, J. Meaney, M. Fox, Dr. P. Murphy, Dr. D. Murphy, W. Bond-Fawcett, R. Kinsella, T. O'Neill, J. Kenny, M. Keane, F. Farrell, Phil Crowe, Dr. Morgan Crowe.

The Very Rev. D. Murphy, C.S.Sp., D.D., Provincial, was unavoidably absent.

### MR. JOHN T. SAINSBURY

The funeral of Mr. John T. Sainsbury took place yesterday from his residence, 7 Wellington place, Clyde road, Dublin, to Mount Jerome Cemetery. Mr. Sainsbury was a respected member of the staff of Messrs. A. Guinness, Son and Co.

The chief mourners were:—Mrs. E. A. Sainsbury (widow), Mrs. E. Alliband (sister), Miss E. A. Leadbetter (sister-in-law), Mr. W. H. Leadbetter (brother-in-law), and Mr. W. R. Macpherson and Mr. C. C. Kennedy (relatives).

Mr. Rupert Sainsbury (son), being on active service, was unable to attend.

Among the general public present were:—Mrs. Agnew, Messrs. W. L. Bowie, C. W. Jameson, Willington Molony, I. A. Abbott, D. Binnie, T. Willsilne, R. M. Marshall, T. H. Heather, A. L. McCoy, T. M. Gick, F. E. Ward, W. H. S. Napier, T. H. Wisdom, F. A. Sinton, J. Bracken, T. Murray, J. Bryan, C. M. Blacker and W. J. Calvert.

## MEAT-BUYING CENTRES IN THE NORTH

### NEW RULES TO OPERATE ON 15TH

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

*BELFAST, Thursday.*

The Northern Ministry of Agriculture will have sixty-six buying centres for cattle, sheep and pigs when it takes over control of meat on the 16th inst. These will be grouped into districts for each of the veterinary officers of the Ministry, who will act as purchasing officers in addition to their veterinary duties in the area.

On the date of purchase in any area vendors should present their stock not later than 8 o'clock in the morning.

On a purchase day each officer will know how many animals will be required to meet the needs of his particular area.

Farmers are requested to give not less than twelve days' notice to the Secretary, Ministry of Agriculture, Stormont, and the centre at which it is desired to sell the animals should be specified.

On and after Monday, January 15, fat cattle, sheep and pigs must be sold only to the authorised purchasing officers.

**Slum Clearance in Tralee.**—Tralee Urban Council has received permission from the Local Government Ministry to proceed with the erection of seventy slum clearance houses in Strand street and Ballonagh road areas. The tender of Messrs. Fitzgerald Brothers, Tralee, for the work was accepted last July, but sanction was withheld since owing to war conditions.

## PROFIT-TAKING IN WALL STREET

### EASY CLOSE AFTER IDLE SESSION

FROM REUTER'S CORRESPONDENT.

*NEW YORK, Thursday.*

After five consecutive advancing sessions, the Stock Market stumbled to-day owing to profit-taking. However, advices that foreign selling had dried up with small net purchases reported recently by neutral countries aroused interest in Wall street. Meanwhile, in spite of the current uncertainty, underlying sentiment seems to lean to the constructive side. The turnover of 850,000 shares comprised 846 issues, of which 316 advanced, 321 declined, and 209 were unchanged.

President Roosevelt's message to Congress was considered not much of a factor so far as Wall street was concerned, but profit-taking reduced or erased the earlier gains, with trading turning very quiet, and the market awaiting the Budget message. Fractional changes were about evenly divided at noon.

The market continued to sag in quiet dealings, with the majority of the leading stocks finishing anything to a point lower. The tone at the close was easy.

Sterling exchange opened 1¼c. lower at $3.93¾, and further declined to $3.93⅛ during the morning. The rate improved fractionally in the afternoon to $3.93¾, but finally declined, and closed 2 points lower at $3.93.

Silver was unchanged at 34½c.

| | Thur | Wed |
|---|---|---|
| Call Money | 1% | 1% |
| London Cables | 3.93 | 3.95 |
| London 60 days' sight | — | — |
| London Bankers' do. | — | — |
| London Com. do. | — | — |
| Montreal Cables | 4.47 | 4.45⅝ |
| Paris Cables | 2.22⅞ | 2.24 |

| Parity | Stocks | Closing Bid Thur | Wed |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7½ | Baltimore and Ohio | 6¼ | 6¼ |
| 6½ | Canadian Pacific | 5¼ | 5⅜ |
| 78⅝ | Louisville and Nashville | 58⅜ | 58½ |
| 22⅝ | N.Y. Central | 18¼ | 18⅜ |
| 269¾ | Norfolk and W. Common | 218 | 215¼ |
| 30 | Pennsylvania | 24¼ | 24⅜ |
| 20⅛ | Reading | 16¼ | 16⅜ |
| 19⅝ | Southern Pacific | 15 | 15⅛ |
| 24⅝ | Southern Railway | 19⅞ | 20⅛ |
| 119⅞ | Union Pacific | 98½ | 98 |
| | INDUSTRIALS. | | |
| 219⅛ | Allied Chemical | 177½ | 178 |
| 26⅛ | American Locomotive | 21¾ | 22½ |
| 30 | American Metal | 24¼ | 24¼ |
| 141⅜ | American Canning | 114¼ | 113¾ |
| 64⅝ | American Smelting | 52 | 52⅜ |
| 121⅛ | American Radiator | 10¼ | 10¼ |
| 212⅛ | American Tel. and Tel. | 172 | 172⅝ |
| 37⅛ | Anaconda Copper | 30¼ | 30¾ |
| 3¼ | Auburn Auto | 2¾ | 2¾ |
| 101½ | Bethlehem Steel | 82 | 82 |
| 90⅛ | Case (J. I.) | 73½ | 74 |
| 111⅝ | Chrysler Corp. | 90 | 90⅞ |
| 39⅛ | Cons. Edison | 31¾ | 31⅞ |
| 205¾ | Eastman Kodak | 166¼ | 166 |
| 50⅛ | General Electric | 40¾ | 40¾ |
| 67⅛ | General Motors | 54¼ | 55⅛ |
| 47⅛ | International Nickel | 38⅛ | 38⅜ |
| 5⅛ | Do. Tel. and Tel. | 4⅜ | 4½ |
| 47⅛ | Kennecott Corp. | 38⅝ | 38½ |
| — | McKeesport Tin | — | — |
| 67¾ | Mont. Ward | 54⅜ | 55½ |
| 6⅛ | Radio Corporation | 5⅛ | 5¾ |
| 15⅝ | Shell Union | 12⅝ | 13 |
| — | Studebaker | — | — |
| 49⅜ | U.S. Rubber | 39⅞ | 41⅜ |
| 92⅛ | U.S. Steel Common | 67 | 67⅜ |
| 145¾ | Do. Preferred | 117⅜ | 117¾ |
| 33⅛ | Westinghouse Air B | 26¾ | 28 |
| 48⅞ | Woolworth | 39½ | 39¼ |
| — | Silver Com. Bars | 34¾ | 34¾ |
| 9⅛ | Brazilian Traction | 7½ | 7⅛ |
| 21⅛ | B.A. Tobacco Coupon | 18⅛ | 18⅛ |
| 2⅜ | Hydro Electric | 2¼ | 2¼ |
| | BONDS. | | |
| — | U.S. Treasury 3¼% '46-56 | — | — |
| 14⅛ | 7% German External Loan | 11⅜ | 11¼ |

### DOW JONES AVERAGES

| | 20 Rls. | 30 Indus. | 15 Util. |
|---|---|---|---|
| January 4 | 32.67 | 152.43 | 26.35 |
| January 3 | 32.66 | 152.80 | 26.45 |
| A year ago | 34.35 | 154.85 | 25.20 |

### MONTREAL STOCK EXCHANGE

| Eng. equiv. | | Closing Bid Thur | Wed |
|---|---|---|---|
| 187⅛ | Bell. Tel. (Canada) | 168 | 167½ |
| 10⅛ | Brazilian T.L. and P. | 9¼ | 9⅜ |
| 31⅛ | B.C. Power "A" | 28 | 28 |
| 2⅜ | Do. "B" | 2¼ | 2⅜ |
| 17⅜ | Canadian Car and F. | 15½ | 15⅝ |
| 30¼ | Do. Preferred | 27½ | 27 |
| 34⅛ | Canadian Celanese Com. | 31 | 31 |
| 142⅝ | Do. Pref. | 127½ | 126 |
| 9⅜ | Canadian Cement | 7⅞ | 8 |
| 106⅛ | Do. Preferred | 95 | 95 |
| 3⅛ | Canadian Indus. Alc. Com. | 3⅛ | 3⅛ |
| 3⅝ | Do. "B" | 3 | 3 |
| 7⅛ | Canadian Pacific | 6¼ | 6½ |
| 10⅛ | Cockshutt Plow | 9 | 9 |
| 53⅜ | Con. M. and Smelt. | 47¾ | 47¾ |
| 27⅜ | Distillers Seagrams | 24¼ | 24¾ |
| 43⅛ | Dom. Bridge | 39¼ | 39¾ |
| 98⅞ | Dom. Textiles | 86 | 87¼ |
| 18⅜ | Imperial Oil | 15⅝ | 15⅞ |
| 17⅛ | Imperial Tobacco (Canada) | 15⅛ | 15⅜ |
| 51⅜ | International Nickel of Canada | 45¼ | 46⅛ |
| 25¼ | International Petroleum | 23 | 23⅛ |
| 7 | Massey Harris | 6¼ | 6¼ |
| 34⅛ | Montreal Light and Heat | 30½ | 30¾ |
| — | Do. Notes and Certs. | — | — |
| 42⅛ | National Breweries | 37⅛ | 37½ |
| 76⅛ | National Steel Car | 66 | 69 |
| 36⅛ | Ogilvie Flour Mills | 33 | 33 |
| 11⅜ | Power Corp. (Canada) | 10¾ | 10¾ |
| 18⅛ | Quebec Power | 15½ | 15⅝ |
| 26⅜ | Shawinigan Water | 23¼ | 23⅞ |
| 16⅜ | Southern Canadian Power | 15 | 15 |
| 92⅝ | Steel Co. of Canada | 81½ | 81¾ |
| 16½ | Hollinger Mines | 14¾ | 14⅞ |
| 86⅛ | Noranda Mines | 77½ | 77¼ |
| 234⅜ | Bank of Montreal | 210 | 210 |
| 347⅛ | Bank of Nova Scotia | 311 | 311 |
| 187⅛ | Canadian Bank of Commerce | 168 | 168 |
| 201⅜ | Royal Bank of Canada | 180 | 183 |
| | CURB PRICES. | | |
| 47⅜ | Hiram Walker | 42½ | 42½ |
| 34¼ | Lake Shore Mines | 30⅝ | 31¼ |
| 63⅛ | McIntyre Porcupine | 56½ | 56½ |

ex dividend. ‡ Ex coupon.

### NEW YORK PRODUCE MARKETS

Wheat easy, 1¼c. down.

| | To-day. | Prev. day |
|---|---|---|
| No. 1 Northern Manitoba, spot, c.i.f. New York | 99¼ | 100⅝ |
| No. 2 Manitoba, spot, c.i.f. New York | 98 | 99⅝ |
| No. 2 hard winter, spot, c.i.f. New York | 127⅝ | 129 |
| No. 2 red winter, spot | 124⅞ | 126¼ |

**Maize** steady. Western No. 2 mixed spot 73½.

**Oats** steady. No. 2 white, per 36lb., c.i.f. New York 53¾.

**Rye** easy. No. 2 spot c.i.f. New York 93¾.

**Barley** steady. No. 2 New York, all growths Federal inspected, 66¼.

**Flour** steady. Spring clears quoted at 5.50 to 5.60, Kansas straights 5.60, Minneapolis patents 5.80, bakers' clears 5.55 rye flour steady at 4.05 to 6.30—all 196lb.

**Lard** barely steady. Prime Western steam loose spot, cents per lb. 6. Middle West 6.65 to 6.75.

**Petroleum** steady. Mid-Continent crude, 36 deg. Baume at well, per barrel 102c. Pennsylvania crude, barrel at well, lower price 113c., representing corning crude; higher 275c., Bradford and Allegheny.

**Burlaps** easy. Hessian cloth, light-weight 7.30, heavy 10.34.

**Tallow** easy, 1c. down. Futures barely steady.

**Cottonseed Oil**—Futures closed steady. Jan. 7.15, March 7.09, May 7.19, July 7.30.

**Sheliac**—T.N. 20.

**Turpentine**—Spot 33½. Savannah spot 28½.

**Straits Tin**—Closing options—March 46 to 46.25, May 45.60, July 45.40, Sept. 45.25.

**American Standard Copper** quiet. Closing options—Jan. 11.32 (11.33 to 11.38), March 11.28 to 11.30 (11.27 to 11.32), May 11.13 to 11.15 (11.10 to 11.13), July 11.08 to 11.10 (11.05 to 11.08), Sept. 11.03 to 11.00.

**Coffee** on spot closed barely steady, with both Rio and Santos unchanged. Futures opened steady, with Rio generally unquoted and Santos 3 points up to 3 down. The close was steady, with Rio generally 3 points higher and Santos 1 point up to unchanged. Futures basis Rio No. 7. Closing options—March 4.21 (4.18), May 4.28 (4.25), July 4.32 (4.29), Sept. 4.35 (4.32).

**Cocoa**—Spot 5¼. Futures closed barely steady, 5 to 6 points down. Closing options—Jan. 5.46 (5.51), March 5.56 (5.61), May 5.64 (5.69), July 5.70 (5.75), Sept. 5.79 (5.84), Oct. 5.82 (5.88), Dec. 5.89 (5.95).

**Sugar** on spot closed steady and 1 point higher at 2.93. In futures the new contract eased on increased hedging by producers and scattered liquidation, with a lack of European demand for raw sugar. The close was easy at 4 to 5 points lower.

**Cotton** on spot closed 3 points lower at 11.40 (nominal). Futures opened steady, with the old contract 2 to 5 points up, and the new contract 4 to 9 points higher. The close was steady, with the old contract 2 to 5 points down and the new contract 6 points lower to unchanged. The new contract spot price declined 3 points to 11.60 (nominal). At New Orleans spot closed unchanged at 11.21 (nominal). In futures, the old contract opened 4 to 8 points higher, and closed 2 points down to 2 points up. The new contract opened 5 points higher in the October option, and closed 2 points down to 2 points up. The new contract spot price was unchanged at 11.41 (nominal).

**Rubber Futures** (No. 1 contract) quiet, 8 points up to 10 down. Closing options—Jan. 19.01 (18.93), March 18.99 (19.00), May 18.74 (18.78), July 18.57 (18.59), Sept. 18.40 (18.50), Oct. 18.35 (18.45), Dec. 18.36 (18.45). Outside prices:—First latex thin crepe spot 20¾ buyers; smoked ribbed sheets spot 19 paid; Feb.-March 19 buyers; April-June 18⅝ buyers, 18⅞ sellers.

(Previous prices in parentheses.)

### OUTSIDE U.S. MARKETS

**Kansas City**—Wheat barely steady, with spot 1c. down and futures 4c. lower. No. 2 hard winter spot 106½. Closing options—May 99¾, July 98⅝.

**Minneapolis**—Wheat easy, with spot 1c. and futures 4c. lower. No. 1 hard amber durum spot 106⅜. Closing options—May 103¾, July 102⅝.

### WINNIPEG GRAINS

**Wheat**—Futures opened steady, with quotations 1c. to 2c. higher. After rising sharply on sympathy with Buenos Aires, prices declined on selling credited to the Canadian Wheat Board, which finished of general liquidation by holders of cash wheat. A lagging export demand was a further discouraging factor. The close was easy and generally 1¾c. lower. Opening options—May 89¾ (90¾), July 90⅝ (91⅝). Closing options—May 88¼ (89⅜), July 89⅜ (90½), Oct. 90⅝.

**Oats** barely steady, 1c. to 2c. down. Closing options—May 40⅞ (41⅜), July 39⅝ (40⅜).

**Rye** easy, 3c. to 2¼c. lower. Closing options—May 78¼ (81¼), July 77¼ (80).

**Barley** barely steady, 1c. to 1¼c. down. Closing options—May 52⅞ (53⅜), July 51⅜ (52⅜).

**Linseed** easy, 5½c to 5¼c. down. Closing options—May 196¼ (202), July 194½ (200).

(Previous prices in parentheses.)

### ARGENTINE GRAINS

**Buenos Aires**—Wheat barely steady, 2 to 6 points down. Maize steady, 6 to 4 points higher. Oats steady unchanged. Linseed steady, 24 to 26 points higher.

**Rosario**—Wheat barely steady, 10 points down. Maize barely steady, unchanged to 5 points loss. Linseed steady, 5 to 10 points higher.

### CHICAGO MARKETS

**Wheat** opened steady, but at 1c. up to 1c. down and closed easy at 1¼c. to 1¾c. lost. Opening options—May 106⅜ (107), July 103¼ (104⅜), September 103 (104⅛). Closing options—May 105⅛ to 104⅞ (105⅛ to 105⅜), July 102⅜ to 102⅛ (103⅛ to 103⅜), September 102 to 102⅛ (103⅛ to 103¼).

**Maize** opened steady at 1c. to 1¼c. higher and closed steady and unchanged at 1c. up. Opening options—May 59¼ (58⅝), July 59⅞ (60⅛). Closing options—May 59⅛ (59⅛), July 60 (59¾), September 60¾ (60¼).

**Oats** closed steady, but at ⅜c. to 1c. lower. Closing options—May 39⅝ (40), July 35¼ (35⅜), September 33⅜ (33⅝).

**Rye** closed easy at 1¼c. to 1¾c. down. Closing options—May 74⅛ (76⅛), July 73 (74¾), September 73⅜ (74⅜).

**Lard** closed barely steady. Prices declined under realising hedging and burdensome hog receipts. The close was easy. Prime Western steam loose spot 5.40 (5.45). Closing options—January 5.55 (6.02½), March 6.53½ (6.62½), May 6.70 (6.78), July 6.87½ (6.95).

**Bacon**—Fat backs 12½c. dry-salted bellies spot 6.93. Closing options—January 6.15 to 6.25.

**Pigs** easy. Light-weights 5.60 to 5.85, heavy 5.10 to 5.45.

## THE DECLINE IN BUILDING

### STATE-AIDED PROJECT "UNNECESSARY"

### IRISH CIVIL SERVICE SOCIETY'S VIEWS

MOVING the adoption of the seventy-sixth annual report and statement of accounts at the annual general meeting of the Irish Civil Service Permanent Building Society, at 25 Westmoreland street, Dublin, yesterday, the Chairman, Mr. Richard Annesley Walker, LL.D., solicitor, referred to the decline in building operations, and said that the purport of the evidence given by Mr. Henry G. Ryder, secretary of the society, and himself, before the Housing Committee was that the decline was due to the fact that the great majority of those people who wanted houses and could afford to pay a reasonable proportion of the cost, had already got houses, and that it was not desirable to try to induce people earning precarious weekly wages to buy houses for which they could not afford to pay. They must hope that the Commission would be influenced by their evidence, and that the project of forming a large State-aided building society, for which there was, in their view, no necessity whatever, would be abandoned.

### BIG DEMAND FOR LOANS

No man could tell how long the present war might last nor what its outcome might be, but he thought that the obvious course was to proceed with caution, and not launch out into any spectacular or doubtful enterprises. As a matter of fact, applications for loans had considerably increased since the war started, owing to other lending agencies having ceased for the time being to operate here. The society had at present an exceptionally long waiting list, so that, even if applications for loans should diminish, they would have sufficient business in hands to keep them going for many months to come.

The profits for the year amounted to £23,174, from which they had transferred £5,000 to reserve, and had applied £2,650 in writing down stocks and £251 in writing down loans, leaving £15,272, to which must be added £7,689 carried forward from last year, making a total of £22,962. The dividend of 6 per cent. for the year, the bonus of 5s. per share paid in June last, and the bonus of 10s. per share paid in December, absorbed £15,149, leaving £7,813 to be carried forward to next account. The sum advanced on mortgages during the year was £151,266 (being somewhat less than last year), and the total sum now due on mortgage to the society was £768,937 (a record), as against £742,374 last year.

### LESS MONEY ADVANCED

Although they had advanced less money during last year than they did during the previous year, the sum now due on mortgage was greater than ever. The reason was that they had had a good many more loans paid off in 1938 than in 1939, with the result that there was less money available in 1939 for new loans. That was, however, no disadvantage, as the important thing was to keep the amount of their mortgages at as high a figure as possible. At the end of last year the reserve fund stood at £135,000, and, as already mentioned, they had added the further sum of £5,000, bringing their total reserve up to £140,000. The deposits had increased from £480,500 to £491,464 (another record), and they would like to keep them at the latter figure until they were in a position, by means of an increase in their mortgages, to accept a larger sum on deposit. They had had a busy year, and the staff, as always, had shown themselves to be devoted to the interests of the Society.

Mr. Cyril E. Browne, M.A., seconded the motion, which was passed.

Answering Mr. Mooney, the Chairman said that the rate of interest on loans advanced for the purchase of houses was 6 per cent.

### RATE OF INTEREST

Mr. Mooney said that recently he had heard of a case where a man who had applied for a loan thought the rate of interest was too high. He went across the Channel to an insurance company and got a loan at a much lower rate. Would it not be possible to make advances at a lower rate of interest so as to keep the money here?

The Chairman said that their experience was that, where people borrowed from insurance companies, they had to take out policies, and unless the borrowers were very young, indeed, the premiums on the policy made the total payments more than they paid the Society, even although the rates might be something lower. He did not think it would be very wise to reduce the rate of interest, and, as a matter of fact, if they did reduce it to 5 per cent. they would lose something over £7,000 a year; the surplus profits which they devoted to reserve would disappear, and they would not be able to pay their dividend.

Mr. Ashley Powell, barrister-at-law, and Mr. Cyril E. Browne, retiring directors, were re-elected; and Messrs. Craig, Gardner and Co., and Mr. D. O'Donnell, were re-elected auditors.

A motion was passed giving the directors a bonus of £50 each for the year ending 30th November, 1939, and increasing their fees by £300 a year from next year.

A vote of thanks was passed to the directors.

## CLONMORE PLOUGHING MATCH

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

*WATERFORD, Thursday.*

At Clonmore ploughing match to-day twenty competitors participated, and the following were the results:—

Senior—1, James Lennon, Gowran; 2, Mark Grant, Grange, Mooncoin; 3, Michael Kinsella, Dounrane, Mooncoin.

Best Middle, J. Lennon; Best Furrow, S. Grant.

Junior—Walter Heneberry, Luffany, Mooncoin; 2, William Mackey, Polerone, Mooncoin; 3, Thomas Freyne, Glenmore.

Best Middle, T. Freyne; Best Furrow, W. Heneberry.

Novices—1, Edward Heffernan, Glenmore; 2, Rody Roughan, Callan; 3, Patrick Nolan, Danesfort.

Best Middle, R. Roughan; Best Furrow, P. Nolan.

Dowley Cup, for best Ploughman on Field—James Lennon.

Tossing the Sheaf—William Mackey, Mooncoin, and David Power, Dunhill, Waterford, tied at twenty-two feet.

## PROBLEMS BEFORE IRISH DAIRY INDUSTRY

### HOW IRELAND LAGS BEHIND

### PRODUCTION COSTS REVIEWED

### PAPERS DISCUSSED AT LIMERICK MEETING

"IT is an illusion to think that our agriculture can be made profitable without the availability of more capital, and it is equally an illusion to expect that capital will be made available until farming is made more profitable. This is the vicious circle in agriculture at present," said Dr. H. Kennedy, Secretary of the Irish Agricultural Organisation Society, Ltd., in a paper on "Problems Affecting Milk Production Costs," read by him at the annual congress in Limerick yesterday of the Irish Dairy Shorthorn Breeders' Society.

"It should not be beyond the limits of human ingenuity," he said, "to provide the capital to enable progressive farmers to take advantage of the means whereby costs of production can be so reduced and output increased in such a way that the repayment of the loans can be made secure."

Emphasising the need for the greater production and preservation of grass for winter fodder, Dr. Kennedy said: "The position of our agriculture is serious for the farmer. It is equally serious for the non-farming section of the community. The first real step towards solving unemployment problems is to solve the economic problem of agriculture. I venture to suggest that the scientific advances of the last twenty years in the production of grass, the management of grass, and the preservation of grass for winter use in this humid climate, so specially suited by nature to the production of grass, point the way towards the reduction of costs of production and the increase of production, so essential to the farmer and to the nation as a whole.

Dr. Kennedy based his argument on the survey of Mr. Murphy, University College, Cork, of the results of 98 farms on the borders of Limerick and Cork in 1937-'38, which, even allowing for a high average of 74 acres and high quality of the land, produced a net return, after allowing a modest 4 per cent. on capital, of £43 per year on the average for each unit of family labour working on the farms. And this, notwithstanding a considerable subsidy granted to the dairy industry. By way of contrast, in New Zealand in the last season, a fixed price of 139s. per cwt. was calculated to give 4½ per cent. interest on capital, reckoned on the basis of £75 per cow, and produce an income of from £6 a week upwards to the farmer, and a wage of over £3 a week to everybody else employed on the farm. True, the New Zealand farms were larger and the problem of winter fodder was not acute, but, against that, they had no valuable outlet for the calves, such as was available in this country. The production per cow in New Zealand was reckoned to be on the average 240lb

## BOXING

### BOARD COUNCIL TO MEET TO-DAY

### MR. HULLS REFUSES THE OFFER OF PEACE

Members of the Southern Council of the British Boxing Board of Control meet in London to-day, and it is expected that, in addition to considering the situation created by the resignations of Mr. Sydney Hulls and Mr. Jack Solomons, they will decide their course of action regarding boxers and officials who may have contravened the regulations by taking part in unlicensed tournaments.

Meanwhile, the chief "rebels" are maintaining a firm attitude following their action on Wednesday in walking out of a conference with the British Boxing Board of Control stewards. Mr. Hulls, commenting on the invitation of the stewards to apply for a hearing, said: "I would not dream of having anything further to do with the Board. We were with the stewards yesterday, and they had their chance of discussing the matter."

Mr. Solomons said:—"We went to the meeting prepared to talk peace, and the Chairman shut the door on peace."

Correspondence between the Southern Council and Colonel Myddelton, and from Mr. Charles Donmall, Board Secretary, to Messrs. Hulls and Solomons, was published yesterday by the Board. The letters showed that the Southern Council requested the stewards to convene a meeting, so that "the present position can be amicably adjusted," and that the Chairman of the Southern Council arranged for Messrs. Hulls and Solomons to attend for the purpose of meeting the stewards.

### FORMER AMATEUR WINS AT LIVERPOOL

Maurice Dennis (London), the former British amateur middle-weight champion, defeated Yorky Bentley (Leeds) at Liverpool Stadium last night. The referee stopped the fight at the end of the eighth of a ten-round contest, owing to Bentley having a badly damaged left eye.

## TABLE TENNIS

### RECENT RESULTS

### DUBLIN AND DISTRICT LEAGUE

The individual Championships of the Dublin and District League will be played at the Catholic Commercial Club during the week after next and the following week. Intending competitors are reminded that entries close on next Wednesday, January 10, with the Hon. Secretary, Mr. K. Browne, 8 Bath Avenue Gardens, Sandymount.

Recent results in the Dublin and District League are:—

Division I.—Mountpleasant beat Albany, 5-1; Acme beat Toledo, 4-2; Scribes beat Pioneers, 6-0; Optimists beat Mountpleasant 2nd, 5-1.

Division II.—Alconians beat Drumcondra, 4-2; Mountpleasant 3rd drew with Irish Times, 3-3; Nomads beat Pioneers 2nd, 5-1; 18th O.B.U. beat Willwood, 6-0.

Division III.—Scribes 2nd beat Castle 1st, 4-2; Olympic beat Pioneers 4th, 5-1; Irish Times 2nd beat Willwood, 6-0; Pioneers 3rd drew with St. Anns, 3-3; Scribes 2nd beat Irish Times 2nd, 6-0; Olympic beat St. Anns, 4-2; Pioneers 3rd beat Willwood, 6-0; Castle 1st beat Pioneers 3rd, 5-1.

Division IV.—Scribes 3rd beat Crescent, 6-0; Dawson beat Thomas Davis, 6-0; Irish Times 3rd beat Castle 2nd, 5-1; Guinness's drew with Wilton, 3-3; Dawson beat Crescent, 6-0; Wilton beat Castle 2nd, 6-0; Scribes 3rd beat Thomas Davis, 6-0.

### CHURCH OF IRELAND LEAGUE

Splendid progress has been made in the Church of Ireland League, and the tables to date stand as follows:—

| | P. | W. | L. | D. | F. | A. | P.C. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **1 A.** | | | | | | | |
| C.I.Y.M.C.A. 1st | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 28 | 8 | 77.7 |
| Tallaght | 2 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 16 | 8 | 66.6 |
| Bray 1st | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 22 | 14 | 61.1 |
| Christ Church 1st (D.L.) | 3 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 15 | 21 | 41.6 |
| Christ Church 1st (L.P.) | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 33 | 8.5 |
| **1 B.** | | | | | | | |
| St. Bartholomew's 1st | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 29 | 7 | 80.8 |
| Monkstown 1st | 5 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 33 | 27 | 55.0 |
| St. Catherine's 1st | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 17 | 19 | 47.2 |
| St. Jude's | 4 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 16 | 32 | 33.3 |
| St. Mary's | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 11 | 8.3 |
| **2 A.** | | | | | | | |
| Kilternan | 5 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 38 | 22 | 63.3 |
| St. Jude's 2nd | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 20 | 16 | 55.5 |
| St. Mark's | 5 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 33 | 27 | 55.5 |
| St. Anne's | 5 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 31 | 29 | 51.6 |
| Charworth 1st | 5 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 26 | 34 | 43.3 |
| Monkstown 2nd | 5 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 26 | 34 | 43.3 |
| Taney | 4 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 18 | 30 | 37.5 |
| **2 B.** | | | | | | | |
| Carysford 1st | 4 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 41 | 7 | 85.4 |
| St. John's 1st | 5 | 4 | 0 | 1 | 44 | 16 | 73.3 |
| C.I.Y.M.C.A. 2nd | 4 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 35 | 13 | 72.8 |
| St. Bartholomew's 2nd | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 15 | 9 | 62.5 |
| Christ Church (L.P.) 2nd | 4 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 14 | 34 | 29.1 |
| St. Peter's | 7 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 7 | 77 | 8.3 |
| **3 A.** | | | | | | | |
| St. Luke's | 6 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 52 | 20 | 72.2 |
| Booterstown | 7 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 53 | 31 | 63.0 |
| Drumcondra 1st | 5 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 37 | 23 | 61.6 |
| St. Catherine's 2nd | 6 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 37 | 35 | 51.3 |
| Monkstown 3rd | 6 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 36 | 36 | 50.0 |
| C.I.Y.M.C.A. 3rd | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 16 | 32 | 33.3 |
| Carysford 2nd | 6 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 22 | 50 | 30.5 |
| Charworth 2nd | 4 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 11 | 37 | 22.9 |
| **3 B.** | | | | | | | |
| Bray 2nd | 4 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 32 | 16 | 66.6 |
| St. Jude's 3rd | 5 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 36 | 24 | 60.0 |
| St. John's 2nd | 6 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 36 | 36 | 50.0 |
| St. Bartholomew's 3rd | 4 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 24 | 24 | 50.0 |
| Mariners | 3 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 17 | 19 | 47.2 |
| Christ Church (D.L.) 2nd | 4 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 21 | 27 | 43.7 |
| Drumcondra 2nd | 4 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 14 | 34 | 24.7 |

## SPORTING GOSSIP

### Grand National Horse for Sale

Lord Allerton's Bachelor's Prince, who has been entered for the Grand National, is offered for sale with his engagement. He is a thirteen-year-old gelding by Hopeful Bachelor out of Culleen's Princess, and is advertised as "having run repeatedly at Liverpool, and has never fallen. He is believed absolutely sound, is in training, and fit to run now." He is trained by J. Elwell at Waltham-on-the-Wolds, Melton Mowbray.

### Newbury Gets Extra Race Meeting

The *Racing Calendar* announces that an extra race meeting will take place at Newbury on March 23. It will clash with meetings already arranged at Manchester and Plumpton.

## CRICKET

### SURREY SECRETARY AND COUNTY MATCHES

Mr. A. F. Davey, the Surrey Secretary, is in touch with the various county clubs, and he expects to know by the end of the month the possibilities of county cricket next summer. He advocates regional competitions. Many more county officials are in favour of first-class cricket being played than was the case in September, when Mr. Davey first approached them on the question of how to keep the game going.

### OFFICIAL SCRATCHINGS

Bentick Hurdle, Nottingham.—Plancetta.
Long-distance Handicap Hurdle, Leicester.—Nemo.
All engagements—Khushi (dead).

### ALIENS IN AUSTRALIA

The Commonwealth Government in Australia is evidently determined to keep a watchful eye on the activities of such aliens who have enjoyed, and are enjoying, the hospitality of the country. A register of all aliens is to be completed as soon as possible. In addition, precautions are being taken against espionage and subversive propaganda in connection with Australia's defence activities, to as complete and effective a degree as possible. No persons of direct foreign extraction are permitted to obtain employment in any of the munitions establishments under the control of the Federal Government, and no foreign workmen are to be employed in the construction of defence works.

# NEW POWERS FOR GOVERNMENT

## SENATE PASSES THE AMENDING BILL

### Demand for Death Penalty

## MR. DE VALERA REPLIES TO CRITICS

**THE meeting of the Senate yesterday was devoted almost exclusively to a debate on the Government's demand for new powers to deal with illegal organisations."**

Opposition leaders supported the principle of giving the Government of the day adequate powers to deal with any domestic emergency; condemned the present Government for having encouraged and taken part in illegal organisations in the past; doubted if the Administration would be strong or wise enough to use their new power judiciously; and called for the infliction of the death penalty for murder, no matter what the circumstances in which the murder was committed.

Senator MacDermot and Senator Professor Tierney advocated the formation of a Coalition Government, and the former agreed with the Taoiseach in believing that the decisions in the recent habeas corpus proceedings were wrong.

One Opposition speaker praised Mr. MacEntee's speech of the previous night, and Senator Hayes described the "ghost" broadcasts as being such that they might have been written by Mr. de Valera, Mr. Ruttledge, Mr. Aiken or Mr. Boland.

The Taoiseach was criticised for intervening in the Coventry murder trial, and Senator Fitzgerald mentioned the case of Mr. Frank Ryan, a prisoner of war in Spain, whose release, he said, was being sought, though those seeking it were indifferent or ignorant of whether he was guilty or not guilty of the offences with which he was charged.

A Labour Senator denied that the powers sought were necessary, and thought they were likely to be misapplied.

Mr. de Valera, replying to the various points raised, said that the Government took full responsibility for the Magazine Fort incident. He gave the reasons which compelled him to ask the Oireachtas for new powers, and reiterated that only one Government could be tolerated here. A national policy should be followed to end partition, and not the policy of people who used violence and had no other policy.

The bill passed all its stages.

IN the Senate yesterday, Mr. G. BOLAND, Minister for Justice, moved the second reading of the Emergency Powers (Amendment) Bill, 1940. Whatever blow had been struck at the prestige of the Government, he said, he hoped that the raid on the Magazine Fort would make everybody alive to the present danger. Mr. Boland appealed to persons who might know of dumps in the country to give information to the police, even anonymously.

Senator F. MacDERMOT—Since you are going to intern people, is it the intention to hold them if they hunger-strike?

Mr. BOLAND—I certainly hope so. Mr. Boland added: "Hunger strike or no hunger strike, we will hold them; things have gone too far altogether."

Senator Professor HAYES said that the Government asked for power of internment, a power which when in Opposition, and when a situation was apparent, in the number of dead bodies for example, much more grave than it is at the present time, they decried and refused to the Government then in office. He was not sure that this particular amendment would be found valid.

He had listened on Friday night to the so-called I.R.A. broadcast. It was the usual dope, but what struck him about it was this: almost every single word of it might have come from the mouth of de Valera or Aiken, or Ruttledge or Boland at particular moments. It was the same stuff the same false history, the same false, slanderous history of recent times, and the same stupidities of more remote times.

Senator McELLIN—They are different circumstances altogether. Do not misrepresent the position.

### "FALSE HISTORY"

Senator HAYES—This is the muddled thinking through which he sends people to death. That broadcast contained the Fianna Fail dope and the Fianna Fail history, the very same stuff; the success of the Irish Republican Army in 1919, 1920 and 1921; the Truce the British asked for and were granted—an absurd form of history; our liberty signed away on the 6th December by the men who signed the Treaty.

"The *Irish Press* on the 6th December, 1939—the Taoiseach's paper—had that very same vile lie and scandal upon the men who signed the Treaty. A gentleman is paid for spreading scandalous lies about people, alive and dead. That kind of thing is misleading young people and leaving us in a situation that internment in my judgment, even if it is necessary, is not going to prove a remedy." That broadcast assured them blandly that there was going to be no civil war. They had heard the same thing before. "In other words, there is going to be no burglary in my house if I hand over my watch to the burglar."

"The Minister told us that he wished—and I wish it also—that people would reveal the dumps, but the Minister's colleague, the present Minister for Posts and Telegraphs, when in Opposition, rose in his place in the Dail full of indignation to say that the Minister should not expect that he would be an informer. Of course, he would not be an informer, but he is Minister now, and wants other people to do it. He wants people to inform and to give to the Irish Government the information which was not given in very different circumstances.

They were in a grave emergency, and everybody inside the Oireachtas and outside it should help to solve it. They were in serious danger of seeing this State collapse; they were in serious danger of proving that the people who said that the Irish people could not govern themselves were right. All assistance should be given by every good citizen to the Government, but it was very difficult to know how to help people who were themselves vacillating and bewildered.

### HUNGER-STRIKERS

Referring to the recent hunger strikes, Senator Hayes said: "I do not want to go into the merits of whether they should or should not be released, but it is fortunate that they were, in the light of the Court decision that some of them were illegally held; but what is one to say to a Government which makes a declaration in the most solemn possible form that men will not be released and then releases them the following day or the day after that."

After the *habeas corpus* proceedings the Government could have got the Opposition to meet at any time in order to fill in the breach which the Courts had found in their legislation; that was not done. Up to 1932 illegal organisations had the second largest party in the State to speak for them consistently inside and outside the Dail. He remembered that some kind of State employé shot a man up in Dartry road. The Fianna Fail Party made a great fuss in the Dail about it. They went to his funeral and buried him as a hero and accused the man who shot him of being a murderer. Since 1932 not a single political voice in either of the two Houses had been raised to support these people, and still the Minister could tell them to-day, and could tell the Dail the previous night, that these people were strong and armed, organised and rich in money. It was the most extraordinary indictment of a Government that could possibly be made. Nothing could be worse, and the only voice that had ever been raised in favour of these people was the Taoiseach's own voice when he explained to them that the British were responsible for partition; that the fight against the British must go on, and so on. It was something to be thankful for that one Minister, at any rate, had the courage to say that he was changed. The Government, being the Government, and having been put in office, must get the powers it asked for.

### IRISH RESPONSIBLE

"After eighteen years of Irish Government it is difficult to speak at all about a situation in which we have to consider this bill and to remember that last night an officer of the State was shot dead in Cork and that there are people in this State and in this Oireachtas who tell us—the Taoiseach himself tells us now and again—that the English are responsible. Those who say that the English are responsible for our difficulties at the moment are simply speaking from a slave mind. (Hear, hear.) The English are not responsible. We ourselves are responsible, and we cannot place our troubles on the back of any person or persons or any Government anywhere. He thought it was a step forward in the development of the State when the anti-Treaty party came into office. Now he thought he was wrong. Nobody could have any other opinion now, when Fianna Fail had been nearly eight years in office and this type of bill still had to be introduced, and they still had to read the headlines which they read in that morning's papers. This Bill was only a sample of many blunders in the political, the industrial and the Constitutional sphere, and in the Army and police. He hoped the Government would get the powers they were asking for now, and that they would be able to do something much better than merely interning people who were deemed to be carrying on illegal activities.

### NO CIVIL WAR

Senator Desmond FITZGERALD said that he would support the bill, or even a stronger bill to any legitimate Government. "I think that it is quite evident," he said, "since 1922 that these people have no intention of engaging in civil war—their whole record is one of dastardly cowardice. We know they have never sought for trouble where the bullets might go in two directions, but only in one. They are experts in caution when dealing with armed people. They are experts in intimidating and suborning to give them information so that they can carry out their outrages."

"During the last eighteen years or so the people in this country, with perverted minds, naturally tending towards crime and towards self-glorification in crime, had been brought up with every assurance that when they go out to perform the crime the organisation first of all will make sure that on no account can they be arrested. If they should be arrested and brought to trial the method then was to use force towards the jury, if it was a jury, to be false to their oath, to commit perjury and to find an obviously guilty man innocent. If that course failed it was understood that in any case the worst that could happen would be that the offender would be in prison for a month or two, and would then come out to be escorted home by bands.

### MINISTER PRAISED

"Last night the Minister for Industry and Commerce made one of the finest speeches ever heard in the Dail—a speech, if I may say so, which showed great patriotism and great courage." (Hear, hear.)

"Unfortunately, that speech did not come from the Taoiseach, but at least one must pay a tribute to the man who made the speech like that—a speech worthy of a Minister of any Irish Government. In his speech he gave some justification for the emergency legislation. He referred to various dastardly crimes committed in this State. He referred to the murder of More O'Ferrall, to the murder of Admiral Somerville, and to that foul crime, the murder of the boy Egan, which, one assumes, was a crime flowing out of the crime of the murder of Admiral Somerville. It happened that he said that that was the only case in which evidence was secured to enable the crime to be brought home, and thanks to a courageous jury, the judge truly and appropriately sentenced the man to death. What happened then? The Government, although this most dastardly crime, with its particular heinousness in that it had behind it an organisation, and bore all the marks of the work of an organisation, scandalously commuted the sentence of death to a sentence of penal servitude for life . . . , and the man with the blood of that poor boy on his hands was released in a matter of months, free again to take part in another criminal association."

### CRIMES IN ENGLAND

"In last night's paper, just when this bill was introduced in the Dail, one read that, at a meeting of a miserable Town Council, a letter was read from the head of this State telling them that he had made representations to the British Government to save Irishmen over there from the penalty of their crime.

The CHATHAOIRLEACH—This matter is *sub-judice*. There is an appeal.

Senator FITZGERALD—"I was not aware of that. When our people over in England show an innate criminality and disgrace their country, committing crimes crying to Heaven for justice, then the head of our State is, apparently, prepared to appeal to the British Government not to apply a law which is appropriately applied to Englishmen."

Some time ago a member of the Fianna Fail Party came to him and asked him would he give his support to an appeal to the Spanish Government for the release of some Irishman convicted there for some crime. He asked him what crime was he convicted of. The man had not even bothered to ask. "No matter what an Irishman does in Spain the law should not apply to him, because, apparently, we are so debased that the law and the punishment which are appropriate to people of other countries cannot be appropriately applied to our people. Last night an officer of this State was murdered in Cork. The appropriate punishment for murder according to our law and according to justice, is that the guilty man be duly hanged. Is not this Government that we have now, absolutely stultifying itself? Its duty to the people of this country and to the dignity and the honour of this country and to justice itself is that a man guilty of murder be hanged."

It was his concern for the honour of his country that made him want to see that anybody who embarked on a course of crime should be duly caught and should suffer the most extreme penalty of the law.

"I want an assurance that everybody who raises his hand against the established order of this country is going to receive the maximum punishment that can be given."

### MR. FRANK RYAN

Senator D. L. ROBINSON said that Senator Fitzgerald had referred to a prisoner in Spain. It was he (Mr. Robinson) who had asked Senator Fitzgerald to assist in obtaining the prisoner's release, and told him what the prisoner was accused of—shooting women and children in the civil war in Spain. There had been, as in China, Russia and Poland, a large number of women and children taking part in the wars. Representations had been made by a very high Ambassador—not a citizen of this country—and he had succeeded in having the sentence commuted to thirty years' penal servitude. In fact, all sorts of representations had been made by our Government, the British Government and others, to have him released.

Senator FITZGERALD suggested that Senator Robinson's remarks were irrelevant. If Mr. Robinson wished to assure him that he had asked him to help to secure the release of the prisoner for a crime of which he was innocent he would support it.

Senator ROBINSON said that it had been used as an example of the perfidy of the Government, and the implication was entirely wrong. Large numbers of people who had been accused of the same crime had been released in Spain, and it was a natural thing that, if the Spanish Government was in a mood to release some of its prisoners, they should call for the release of this particular prisoner.

Senator FRANK MacDERMOT thought it was deplorable that an appeal had been going round to everybody asking them to take part in trying to secure the release of Frank Ryan, without anyone having condescended to tell them of what he was accused.

The CHAIRMAN—That matter has been sufficiently debated now.

Senator MacDERMOT said that he thought that Senator Fitzgerald, whatever had happened between him and Senator Robinson, was justified in referring to it as typical of the mentality of a number of people in this country—that to them it seemed almost irrelevant what he had been charged with, or whether he was guilty, so long as he was an honest-to-God republican Irishman. He was not suggesting that that was Senator Robinson's point of view.

Senator ROBINSON—It is rubbish to say that we did not know what he had been accused of.

Senator MacDERMOT said that he did not say that the Senator did not know what the prisoner in Spain had been accused of, but that appeals were being circulated without the people being told what he was accused of.

He added that he supported the bill, and thought the Government was going the right way about the solution of the problem with which they were confronted. The Taoiseach was right in urging that the Oireachtas should be slow to make changes in the Constitution until it had been established that other methods would not effect the object equally well.

### "JUDGES' DECISION WRONG"

Speaking as a layman, he agreed with the Taoiseach in thinking that the decision of the Supreme Court was wrong and that the decision of Mr. Justice Gavan Duffy also was wrong.

Senator MICHAEL HAYES—Is it in order to say that a decision of the Courts in this country was wrong?

The CHAIRMAN—The rule has been that judgments of the Court are not open to discussion in either House.

Mr. DE VALERA—This is a matter of very serious importance. I see no reason at all why we cannot say that, in our opinion, a judgment is wrong. That is a very different sort of thing to the thing that was ruled on in the Dail.

Senator J. G. DOUGLAS suggested that the matter should not be debated at this stage, but should be referred to the Standing Orders Committee.

Senator HAYES said that surely it was not open to a member of the Dail or Senate to say that a judgment given in the courts was wrong? It was open to a Minister representing the Government to say that the meaning which a judge took out of an Act was not the meaning that the Government or the Dail meant to put into it; that Parliament did not succeed in saying legally what it meant to say. If they were to be in a position now that Parliament could criticise the judgment of the Courts and say that it was wrong, then that was a very bad example to the rule of law.

Mr. DE VALERA said that he would like the suggestion that the question be referred to the Standing Orders Committee to be accepted, because there were certain rulings which people tried to have accepted which were more incomprehensible to him than it appeared to be to the former Speaker of the Dail.

Senator HAYES said that nobody was allowed in the Dail, by the last Speaker or by anybody else, to say that a ruling of a Court was wrong. It was never said in the Dail without being checked.

Mr. DE VALERA—Because the former Speaker, who established the rule; because his view is not accepted, it must be wrong?

Senator HAYES—The former Speaker's view was accepted, and was enforced on all occasions.

The CHAIRMAN said that the matter would be considered by the Standing Orders Committee at its next meeting.

### ATTITUDE TO ENGLAND

Senator MacDERMOT said that, while he supported the bill, he believed that what used to be called coercion bills were not going to suffice to clear up the situation. While he yielded to no man in his hatred of murder, of secret societies, and intimidation, he did not think that, looking back on the past and recent history of the country, one could adopt an attitude of illimitable moral superiority and unmitigated fury that some men felt obliged to adopt with regard to those people. The roots of the disease went deep, and were as much economic as political. They sprang from frustrated ambition and disappointed hopes, which left men's spirits broken and their minds confused.

Admiring references to the Ministers at the recent Fianna Fail Ard-Fheis had received less applause than references to the "blood-stained" British Empire. It was the duty of the Ministers to point out to the delegates, whether the British Empire was blood-stained or not, that Catholic and Gaelic Irishmen had a great share in building it up.

Whether the British Empire was blood-stained or not, the maintenance of British prosperity was a major Irish interest. How were they to get the confusion out of the minds of the young men if the Government was continually doing one thing and saying another? He would most certainly urge for the tranquillisation of the country the strengthening of the Government by a coalition. The two parties were in substantial agreement in politics and economics, but they made it their business to carry on the party game when the country was in the gravest peril.

He would plead with the Government to take the country more into its confidence and show that they were alive and active in dealing with the present economic difficulties.

He hoped that they could take it that the Taoiseach would not put up with any lack of competence in high places, and if the inquiry into the raid in the Phœnix Park showed that there had been incompetence or collusion or treachery anywhere, high or low, that it would be faithfully dealt with.

He did not believe that the attack on the Taoiseach in respect of force in connection with partition was altogether justified.

The Taoiseach's statement in regard to that was sound in principle. The Taoiseach recognised that to bring in parts of Northern Ireland would be to create a sort of Sudetenland. He (Senator MacDermot) did not believe that it was giving a fair chance to our young people to speak of partition as an act of aggression or outrage by England. It was language which was apt to drive their young people to desperate courses.

Young people were advised in churches to go outside and buy Catholic newspapers, in some of which young people were taught that there was some hidden force centred in England which was preventing this country from enjoying the prosperity it ought to enjoy. The Government ought to do more to draw the young people from courses of violence, and should be more careful of making heroes of those who had followed violent courses in the past.

Senator GOULDING said that England to a great extent could be blamed for their position in the past.

### SYMPATHY

Senator W. MAGENNIS said that, according to the Constitution, Northern Ireland was in the Nation, and, as we were to some extent at war, we were also affected economically by the war. As an Ulsterman, he had no hesitation in saying that this measure should be asked for. He could understand the outlook of Ulstermen and those who heard admiration of little Finland, but not one word for the 600,000 of their own kith and kin who had to live outside their own country. If these men lost patience with doing nothing south of the Boyne except the passing of pious resolutions, and took the law into their own hands, his sympathy was with them, whilst he had to condemn their lack of judgment. The State must have the powers necessary to prevent armed rebellion from becoming a fact.

All Senator Fitzgerald's libellous attacks on the Irish people were to save his face when he went before a public audience. Those men who fought for liberty were regarded as of the criminal classes. No distinction was made between criminal and political offences. The latter arose from over-ardent patriotism, and could not be placed in the same category as the habitual burglar or murderer or man who conspired to defraud the widow and orphan. The distinction had been made in many civilised countries.

Senator PROFESSOR M. TIERNEY said that if the present situation continued they were walking straight into anarchy or some sort of tyranny in the country. Unless they stopped wrangling about the Treaty and what followed on it they were going to have a certain state of anarchy. If anybody tried to flout the authority of the Government, then the Government should be prepared to go the full length to maintain its authority, even to the length of taking life.

He had been shocked to read, side-by-side with the report of the Dáil proceedings in that day's paper, that the Taoiseach had intervened with the British Government on behalf of the people convicted of crimes in that country. That had shocked and bewildered and confused thousands of people in Ireland. Until the Taoiseach and his Ministers were prepared to come down unequivocally finally and definitely on the side of law and order, and state that they were going the full length in putting down crimes, there would be confusion and ultimately anarchy.

### IN THE ARMY

For a time after the Government had come into power, said Professor TIERNEY, they set themselves to look upon the Army as their enemy. He was not surprised at what happened in the Phœnix Park, because he was aware that certain things like that had happened, or nearly happened, not so long ago. Some time ago there were manœuvres in Co. Sligo and a battalion had been sent down from Dublin to take part. One lorry, in which there were twelve or thirteen thousand rounds of ammunition and machine-guns which was being driven to the West for the manœuvres had been lost for a day, and was eventually found in a farmyard. It was patent to everyone that the situation was bad, and that discipline was undermined.

The conspiracy to which the Minister had referred, and the funds associated with it, were not the real danger, and could be easily coped with if the Government would make up its mind to cope with it, and to take life if the worst came to the worst.

The responsibility in the present situation lay with the leaders of the Government and of the Opposition to find some scheme by which they could unite together. It was only a united national Government that could make any impression on the problem of partition.

Senator Professor JOHNSTON said that he had no confidence in the competence of the Government to deal with the economic problems facing the country.

Senator THE MacGILLICUDDY OF THE REEKS said that he had been exercised by Mr. de Valera's statement that in certain circumstances judges might be regarded as perverse. It seemed to him that once a law had been laid down the interpretation of the law must be left to the judges. Any suggestion that any of our judges, in any set of circumstances, were perverse, was unfortunate, and was liable to alarm the people who came before the Courts.

Senator Professor ALTON said that Senators should be firm in their support of the Government in this crisis. The Government, too, should be firm, and there should be no wavering or shrinking in resolution in order, and this defiance of power should be put down.

Senator E. LYNCH said that the Labour Party's objection to the bill was based entirely on the maintenance of the fundamental principle of citizenship. They felt that the circumstances in the country to-day did not warrant the bill, or the prejudicing or jeopardising of the fundamental principles of personal liberty, which should be guaranteed to the citizens.

### A GERMAN COMPARISON

Mr. LYNCH referred to the raid on the Magazine Fort, and asked was not the German Reichstag burned down—and nobody could accuse the Germans of being inefficient; and had not the Munich beer cellar been blown up about ten minutes after Herr Hitler had left it? Incidents of that kind could occur despite all the watchfulness that could be given in the circumstances. He did not see why this particular incident should be picked out more than any other. If there was this state of anarchy, disturbance and insurrection about to take place the Government itself would have taken far greater precautions, even to doubling the guard on the Magazine Fort. In not doing so they had indicated that they were satisfied that a normal state of affairs existed in the country.

Others, he added, had tried coercion here and elsewhere, and it was axiomatic in regard to political matters, in this country at any rate, that coercion had failed and would fail. There were people in the country who were prepared to sacrifice themselves for the objective, which was the objective of many people, who now considered that a halt should be put to it.

Senator SIR JOHN KEANE—Why cannot they be satisfied with parliamentary methods?

Senator LYNCH said that there were many people outside the armed section who still believed in and desired the objective which many people sitting in that House had set out for many years ago. They should be thinking, not in the bloodthirsty method of Professor Tierney, but of some method by which these people could be brought to realise that they had a Government anxious to perform all that they desired, and to bring those different forces into harmony.

### MR. DE VALERA EXPLAINS

Mr. DE VALERA said that this legislation had been brought because of a certain High Court decision. It did not matter what view they took of the decision, whether they thought it right or wrong. They did what was their duty and acted on it. To his mind, that was the highest expression of acceptance of the rule of law. There must be some one to determine a certain issue and some one to determine it finally. "We have accepted the Courts as finally determining these issues. If it should happen that the interpretation taken by the Courts differed from that intended in the legislation, the Legislature has in general the power of changing the law so that its own intention would be expressed."

Ordinarily the Legislature, with its expert draftsmen and with people who were experienced in preparing legislation, ought to be able to express itself in a way in which there would be no difficulty in getting the interpretation that was intended.

Where there was no written Constitution there were rarely differences of a serious character between the judges and the Legislature. If they came up against a difficulty in taking an interpretation which was not intended the Legislature, of itself, could mend its hand. Where there was a written Constitution, to which the Acts were subject, then, if it was held by the judges that a certain Act which might have been found necessary for the safety of the State was contrary to the Constitution, they had got to change the Constitution or devise other methods of getting the protection that was required.

### SURPRISED

In this case the Government, and all those interested in the passing of the Constitution, were taken by surprise when they found that the Act which was passed by the Oireachtas was found to be unconstitutional. They were still more surprised when they found that the Supreme Court held that there was no right of appeal even in a case in which the validity of an Act was in question. It was in those circumstances that they were coming to the House. A certain Act was passed last year which was intended to meet the peculiar circumstances of their position even in ordinary peace time; that instrument for preserving the safety of the public was broken in their hands by the Courts' decision. Now they had to remedy that situation. It had been suggested that they should remedy it by amending the Constitution, but the Constitution was the basic law enacted by the Irish people and he thought it unwise to tamper with it to meet changing circumstances. He considered it desirable, if a particular circumstance had to be met, to try to meet it within the Constitution. In the Dail he had been taunted that he was afraid to have the matter referred to the people; that was not true, but a plebiscite was a costly affair and not a thing to be lightly undertaken.

### HIGH COURT DECISION

The opinion expressed by the High Court Judge could possibly be reversed by the Supreme Court and I think it is right that that issue should be tried—if there is any way of trying it out.

I said—perhaps it was a rather unfortunate phrase, but it expressed exactly what my thought was—when I was being urged to take the other course—namely, to amend the Constitution, that in view of what appeared to me to be the plain language of the Constitution it was only if I had the conviction that they were going to be perverse that I would send them forward this particular Act; in other words, it would be a confession on my part of an inner feeling that the judges were going to act contrary to common-sense and to the plain language of the Constitution if I had such a doubt, so to speak, of getting a judgment in our favour as would make me decide to amend the Constitution.

Constitutions, said Mr. de Valera, lasted over a long period, and they refrained, in drawing up the Constitution, from getting the Parliamentary draftsman to draft it. He agreed with the Government that it was better that it should be put in the every-day, simple language of the ordinary man, instead of the definite legal phraseology.

Referring to constitutional decisions by the Supreme Court of the United States, he said that that Court took the attitude that the Legislature was presumed to be acting honestly and within the Constitution.

The resumption was to be always in favour of the Legislature. He still had the hope—and it was with this hope that the Supreme Court in the Constitution was intended to be the final authoritative body—that that was what would happen, and that the Supreme Court, in dealing with these things, would deal with them in a way which would make it possible to have this instrument a workable instrument.

### "TIME OF WAR"

They first had to make it celar that the term "time of war" in the Constitution would refer to a time such as the present, and which, although not belligerent, circumstances were such that they were suffering war effects and were in conditions of practically those of a war situation.

In the Dail they had consented to modify the Emergency Powers Act in accordance with the suggestion of the Opposition, and exclude from its operations natural-born citizens. Had that not been done, in their opinion, the moment the internees were released under the writ of *habeas corpus* as applying to the other Act, they would immediately have warrants to intern them under the other Act, which, in their opinion, could not be regarded under any circumstances as unconstitutional because, in accordance with the war situation, and the amendment holding that this was a time of war, they were in a situation in which the other Articles of the Constitution did not apply, and that was the position he believed existed at the moment. It will be a serious matter, Mr. de Valera said, if people are interned under this legislation that we should have a *habeas corpus* application action again and the people who were interned in the interest of the State are released again. It would be bad for the prestige of the State.

"I have heard all sorts of words used here, vacillation and coercion. I can only say this, that this Government has been as fully alive as any section or body in the country could possibly be to all our past, to all the circumstances of our past, and to our whole history in this matter. If anybody wishes to go back to the foundation of the Fianna Fail Party they will see that the foundation stone was laid on the desire to get some common way of settling our political differences here in this country other than by force."

### A VAIN HOPE

They had hoped—their hope was to prove in vain—that when those barriers were removed, and when nobody was asked to accept anything except the fact that the decision of the majority of the people should determine national policy, their internal difficulties would cease. They finally reached the position in which the fundamental law of the land was made by the Irish people themselves. If that was not freedom, if that was not democracy, he did not know what was.

They proceeded to a point when there was nobody who could say that there was the slightest restriction on the full sovereignty of the people of these twenty-six counties. Nobody could question that.

Senator MacDERMOT—The Lord Mayor of Cork questioned it in the Dail last night.

AN TAOISEACH—I do not see how he could.

Senator MacDERMOT—Neither do I, but he did it.

Continuing, Mr. DE VALERA said that they had as democratic a Constitution as any Government in the world, but it was true to say that the whole of the traditional national territory was not under the control of the Parliament here.

### A NATIONAL POLICY

"That is an unfortunate fact, something which the majority of the people down here would like to remedy, something which they would make very big sacrifices to remedy, if they thought that by those sacrifices they would remedy it. We are up against this situation that we are here a completely sovereign community, with portions of the national territory outside the jurisdiction of our Parliament and Government, and the question is how it is to be got back. Whatever way it is to be got back, of this we are certain: that it can only be got back by the policy which will be backed by the majority of the community down here, and by no other method.

"The community down here have got to safeguard their own welfare and their own rights. But we cannot have frustration, and we cannot have anarchy down here. There is only one rule which will save us from that, and that is the rule that national policy is to be the policy in the national Parliament by the duly elected representatives of the Irish people.

"I am surprised when people say that there is vacillation or something of that sort in regard to that question. There has never been, since 1926, the slightest question of it, but until certain obstacles were removed we could not say that the Parliament was free to everybody to enter.

### COALITION

The fundamental difficulty in regard to suggestions about coalition government was that people believed in the line they took in the past.

Senator MacDERMOT—That does not matter now.

Mr. DE VALERA—It does not matter now, and I wish to heaven it were generally accepted.

Continuing, Mr. de Valera said that his anxiety was that having got to the point at which they were satisfied here, satisfied to the extent that they accepted those institutions, that we should be able to settle any internal political questions by a peaceful method. No group in this country has any right to speak for the people except the duly-elected Government. There is only one national policy at any time. If the Opposition, which is a minority, held that we should go into this war, as long as the national policy decided otherwise, then duty would demand, and loyalty would demand, that the national policy would be made operative.

"Nobody is denying the right of anybody in this country to go out politically and say: 'We want the repeal of the External Relations Act,' which is the only thing which is necessary to have here a Republic in name as well as in fact, to say that they are going to do that and to have any policy that they choose for bringing about the reunion of the country. What cannot be tolerated, because to tolerate it would mean to bring us back here again to civil war, would be that a body should take upon itself to advocate the use of force or to use force."

### PUBLIC OPINION

He did not want to exaggerate the position, but, if there had not been the added difficulty of war, they could have dealt with the situation, he thought. That they could handle the situation he had no doubt. All that was necessary was public opinion. If public opinion was right, there would be no need for force.

He thought himself that Senator Lynch's speech was a good example of muddled thinking. The question was much too serious to have wrong thinking about it. If the Government was to stand by and allow this thing to go on, they would have to use a great deal of force, and many lives would be lost. That was a certainty. It was wrong to think that this was an economic matter. Fundamentally, it was political, but he did not suggest for a moment that certain economic conditions might not make the political situation worse.

Referring to partition, he said that there were three parties concerned—the people of the North, the British and ourselves. If some wisdom would descend on the three communities and those ruling them at the moment and a solution could be got in that way, it would better solve the problem. But we could not bring about that solution—and it was absurd to think that the people who wanted to use force could do it, because it was obvious that they could not. There were no two ways about it—if people were thinking back in the days before we had a Parliament, then they were thinking absurdly. A new situation had been created, and we had sovereignty here now. If there was in this world a free constitution, then our Constitution was such.

### INDIVIDUAL LIBERTY

There was nobody who had a greater regard for individual freedom than he, and every member of the Government—the Dail and Senate—he was sure, were of the same mind, but to prevent people from using force against the State was a defence of the individual's liberty. If the individual was going to have freedom, he could only get it by an organised community. Otherwise there would be bullying. He saw no less severe method of trying to preserve the freedom of the citizens than by restricting the activities of those who were going to deprive them of that liberty. This internment was necessary. Were they not morally right in restricting the leaders and those who would deprive the people of their liberty? The law-abiding citizen taken up on wrong information would have an opportunity of going before a Commission. They wanted the law-abiding citizen to recognise that there was no humiliation in being taken up by mistake or of securing his release through the channel provided. If the community realised the danger in the situation and gave full co-operation, then they would have little difficulty in dealing with the situation.

Speaking of the raid on the Magazine Fort, Mr de Valera said: "I share the Government's responsibility. We share the feeling—humiliation or very near it—that such a thing could happen."

"I know the explanation, so far as it has come up to the present," said Mr. de Valera; "but I do not want to see any excuse whatsoever. We are responsible. We have to take full responsibility: we do not want to try to shirk it. (Hear, hear.) It was a disgraceful thing that it should have happened." (Hear, hear.)

He would ask members of the Labour Party who suffered most when there was political disturbance. Was it not the poor?

In reply to Senator Foran, who asked about farmers in the recent strike being before the Special Courts, Mr. de Valera said that there was an attempt to hold up fairs and take produce, throwing it on the ground, while the purpose of the strike was to obtain political demands. Mr. Foran had asked for an assurance that the powers would not be used against organised workers involved in a dispute with their employers. There was no intention to use powers in any way contrary to the present practice. If, however, anything arose such as the question of interfering with supplies, were they to allow the people to starve? They would have to safeguard the community as a whole.

### PEACE-TIME ARMY

Professor Tierney had said that the Army was treated as if it were hostile; that was news to him. The fact was that the former Minister for Defence, who was Minister for a long period, was on the best possible terms with the Army, and he doubted if it was true that there had been degeneration and demoralisation. A peace-time army like that of this country was a very different type of army to keep up to the mark. Other armies, of which they had some knowledge, had immediate objects of various kinds, and they were put on active service from time to time in one place or another. The fact that the Army of this country was not an active service meant that there was not the same necessity, apparently, for rigid discipline; but, in fact, there was more necessity for it, and that was a fact that was not fully realised. An army such as our own, under our conditions, required to have a higher standard of discipline than some of the other armies which, from time to time, got the discipline of active service. He thought this community had been well served by the Army.

"I am sure that there is not an officer in the Army who does not feel as keenly as the Government this thing which has happened. They have done their utmost to recover the property which has been taken and, so far as they have been able, to undo the damage to their prestige, our prestige and, indeed, the prestige of the country. I think it will be a warning to them, and I have no doubt whatever that they will learn from the lesson."

The Government could learn from it. It might be said that the protective measures should have been more effective, but the fact was that the number of people on guard at the Fort were those there on previous occasions. There was no change, so far as he knew, in the regulations. He had visited the Fort since the raid occurred and seen the whole place, and had pointed out to him exactly what the regulations were.

### ROUTINE MEASURES

"I can say that if these regulations had been obeyed everything would have been all right, and that if the routine had been carried out there would not have been the slightest danger. This is all the subject of an inquiry, but I should not like the people to think, and it is wrong for them to think, that there was no care taken or that there was carelessness, because that is not so. . . . I do not want to minimise this affair in the slightest, because I think it would be bad to do so." He did not want people to take fright and imagine that because it happened everything was completely wrong and upside down in the Army. It had been suggested that the whole magazine was cleared. It was not, but enough was taken out to do tremendous damage, and those who took that much out could probably have blown up the rest if they had wanted to. At the same time, people should not think that everything was lax and that there was no discipline in the Army. He was quite certain that if the Army was required for service it would give a good account of itself.

### THE POLICE FORCE

It had also been suggested that the Police Force was demoralised. "I do not know if that has any basis in truth. I hope it is not so, because I think it would be a terrible thing, but again I say that the people of the country will have the police force and the military force that they themselves will deserve by their attitude."

He added that he thought the country had got a shock. The country had been wakened up to a realisation of what the position was, and if all of them faced their duties properly and took due appreciation of the situation, and if the Government got the support it wanted, there would be no real danger that a serious catastrophe would come upon the people.

Senator Dr. R. J. ROWLETTE said that the Senate should guard with the greatest jealousy any encroachment on the liberty of the subject. In every case emergency powers should be granted only with the greatest reluctance. There was no reason for the application of war powers against those engaged in a trade dispute. It was news to him that the milk strike was an armed dispute.

Mr. DE VALERA said that he had stated that there were arms behind the dispute. He meant that in a war situation a dispute of that kind could be availed of by other people anxious to create trouble. He did not suggest that the people engaged in the strike had arms.

Senator ROWLETTE said that the way in which the Press censorship had been used was something which the House had not thought possible at the time it had authorised it. The freedom of the Press, he thought, was secure in the terms of the Constitution. Neutrality was a national policy at the moment, but that policy was not permitted to be discussed freely in the Press. He regretted the line taken by the Taoiseach in his remarks on the raid on the Magazine Fort. The Taoiseach had shown a bad example; he had told them that the Government was prepared to take the responsibility, and then thought fit to throw the responsibility, in the first instance, on the subordinates farthest from the Minister for Defence.

Mr. DE VALERA said that nothing had been further from his thoughts. He was trying to give an illustration of the importance of routine and proper discipline. They did not yet know what was the cause.

### MINISTER FOR DEFENCE

Senator Dr. ROWLETTE said that they had the right to put the Minister for Defence on his defence.

Mr. DE VALERA—The Minister for Defence was quite willing to give me his resignation.

Senator Dr. ROWLETTE—Then we may take it that the Taoiseach refused to accept it?

There had, he said, been examples of the resignations of Ministers after the Curragh mutiny in 1914 and the insurrection in 1916. He was sorry that the Taoiseach thought fit to adopt different principles for this country, and to lessen its status as a democratic country.

Senator Sir JOHN KEANE said that what had happened might be a blessing in disguise, in so far as it had brought from the Taoiseach a clear statement as to his policy in the matter. They could only hope that he would be resolute in the discharge of the principles he had enunciated.

Mr. BOLAND (Minister for Justice), replying, said that the speeches of the two leading members of the Opposition had been anything but helpful.

They were told that the Government had lost public confidence, but he could say in respect of that that they compared very favourably, indeed, with the previous Government with regard to public opinion. If they thought that they had lost public confidence there was not the slightest doubt that they would test the people on it. One body that should support the Government was the Labour Party, because they of all stood most to gain by the survival of the democratic system.

On a division, the second reading was carried by 42 votes to 6.

On the final stage Senator FORAN said that it was not the intention of the Labour Party to call for further division on the bill. There seemed to be great uneasiness on the part of the Ministers present to the attitude of the Labour Party towards the bill, but they should have no misgivings whatever on the attitude where the freedom and the rights of the people were concerned. The bill took every fundamental right from the Irish people. Consequently the Labour Party was opposed to it.

The remaining stages of the bill were agreed to, and the House adjourned until 11.30 this morning.

Germolene
ASEPTIC OINTMENT
HEALED HIS BAD LEG AFTER 50 YEARS SUFFERING

Every sufferer from a bad leg or a dangerous varicose ulcer must read this wonderful letter, a tremendous triumph for the remarkable healing power of marvellous Germolene.

Dear Sirs: I have had a wonderful cure through Germolene. I have suffered with Varicose Ulcers on my left leg for over 50 years and this last six years it has been very bad—pains and irritation and not much sleep has worn me down. Last July I was recommended to try Germolene; pain and irritation gradually disappeared, then it commenced to heal up—now it has all healed up and I can walk three or four miles without feeling any ill effects. I am 72 and feel ten years younger. Will you please accept my deepest gratitude. Yours respectfully, (Signed) S.K., Sussex.

Let Germolene Make Your Skin Clean!

Whatever your skin trouble or how long you have suffered get a tin of Germolene to-day and prove how it will end the torment, danger and disfiguration of

ECZEMA PIMPLES OPEN WOUNDS SORES ITCHING SCALDS BURNS

and all kinds of Skin Afflictions in Record Time.

ACCEPT THIS OFFER!

Get a 1/3 tin of Germolene: note how it soothes at the first touch, ends irritation and smarting instantly. If you are not fully pleased with the improvement it brings about in your skin or the healing it promotes, return the empty carton to the Veno Drug Co., Ltd., Manchester, 16 within one month of purchase and your money will be refunded in full. This is our great healing offer. Accept it instantly!

6d 1/3 & 3/- Per Tin
Hospital Size 12/- Per Tin
SOLD EVERYWHERE

Packed in Eire.

KEEP YOUR TEETH BEAUTIFUL WITH MAGNESIA.

Here is a simple tip for those who wish for whiter teeth. Within a few days from the time you begin this simple blanching treatment your teeth will be distinctly whiter. Your mirror will show it plainly and your friends will notice the improvement. Magnesium Hydroxide is the secret—it causes a certain chemistry in the mouth and the dullest teeth brighten and whiten under it.

Getting the right brand of Magnesium Hydroxide is important, but is no trouble. It is 'Milk of Magnesia' brand antacid, and this can be obtained in a new type of tooth-paste—Phillips' Dental Magnesia. Use this regularly and your teeth will be noticeably whiter. Phillips' Dental Magnesia contains 75% 'Milk of Magnesia' and is sold everywhere, 6d., 10½d. and 1/6 a tube. 'Milk of Magnesia' is the trade mark of Phillips' preparation of Magnesia.

# IRISHMAN'S DIARY

*Rainwater for Beauty : Fives, and the Feminine Touch*
*Ships for Shelting : Tactics on the Tablecloth*
*"Scram"*

## Shell Practice

Bangor's recent ordeal must have been unpleasant, but the incident reminds one that target practice is a never-ending and highly important aspect of naval life.

Not so very long ago there limped into Portland Harbour a 25,000-ton battleship, showing a gaping wound in her side. The newspapers contained no sensational report, however, because the Centurion is a target ship, and has become quite used to being peppered with salt shells.

Once a proud member of the Grand Fleet, the old Centurion is now a mere shadow of her former self. Gone are most of her internal fittings, and in their place is a remote control device which enables the Fleet to bombard her as she cruises at fifteen knots some distance away.

The R.A.F. also use a live ship when they wish to practice "egg-dropping" on a moving target. This forty-foot vessel carries a crew of three, and her yellow decks provide a distinguishable target for the airmen. Incidentally, she must be the only ship whose crew wear gas masks and topees.

The former protect them against bomb fumes, while the latter ensure that a direct hit by the airmen will not result in an attack of concussion.

## A Dilemma

I have come across a pretty little piece of confusion in the last couple of days. A consignment of books from one of the many book clubs has arrived at the Dublin port. A representative from the book-store to which they were addressed went down to the Customs to complete the necessary formalities to have them released.

He examined the parcel, or box, or whatever it was, and found that the books, all alike, were on the list of banned publications. He told this to the official, and stated that his firm could not accept them. The books were put on one side.

The next step was to apply for permission to have the books re-exported to England, but this was refused.

The position now is that the book-store does not want the books, nor could it have them if it did want them. The books cannot be sent back to England, and will probably be destroyed; but whose is the loss, the publishers, or the booksellers, or should the railway company into whose care they were entrusted be held responsible?

Another tricky little point is, to whom should inquiries be addressed? The matter of Customs duties is, of course, dealt with by the Department of Finance, but the books are banned by the Department of Justice.

It will be interesting to learn how the matter progresses.

## An Irish Lesson

While I was waiting for an omnibus at a suburban street corner the other evening I overheard an amusing interlude between a Civic Guard and some small children.

The Guard, obviously a popular man with the youngsters of the neighbourhood, was addressing a few remarks to them—in Irish. The children were half-shy of using their own school Irish, but they managed it, and I was interested to notice the way in which the Guard, speaking very slowly in order that they might understand him, encouraged their replies.

The amusing part of the interview was created when a small and rather cheeky boy arrived and butted into the conversation and began to annoy the girls. The Guard turned to the boy and uttered just one word—"scram."

I had to laugh, but I presume there is no Irish word which carries the force of "scram" when used by a Guard who means it.

## Beauty is Only . . . .

If I am to take Fraulein Anna Charlotte Roemer, beauty expert of the German Labour Front, seriously, I must believe that the Irish people are the most beautiful on earth.

Fraulein Roemer has been advising her fellow-countrywomen that they should use more rainwater in their quest for beauty. We get enough rain in this country to make us truly beautiful, but I am afraid that this recipe does not work too well with some of us.

Fraulein Roemer's advice is in support of the campaign to make the German people ignore the shortage of soap, creams and beauty lotions. She suggests the greater use of rain water and of "air baths." "The body," says Fraulein Roemer, "reacts the same as linen to bleaching in open air." Personally, I shall wait until it gets a little warmer before testing out her theory.

A concoction of boiled chestnuts is recommended for cleansing the face, while the expert adds that "an excellent substitute for soap" can be made from ivy leaves.

## Ironic

It is most unfair, writes a correspondent, how fires respond to the feminine touch.

A woman has merely to throw a match at the thing, and off it goes with its flames leaping and dancing like lambs in spring. Let a man approach, however, and the fire assumes a cold determination which paper, sticks, paraffin, fats, and even sugar, are helpless, singly or combined, to coax into the mere semblance of a glimmer.

I tried them all yesterday morning, so I know. My temper alone should have been hot enough to ignite a furnace by the time my wife came to the rescue, and I was free to totter upstairs to dress for the appointment, for which I was already half-an-hour late.

Just to reassure myself that I could light something, I lit a cigarette, smoked it, and tossed the stub into the grate as I went off to shave.

I was stemming the flow of blood from the third cut when a voice reached me. "Oh, you men! You've thrown a cigarette into the fire I had set for to-night, and now it is a perfect inferno."

Is it any wonder that I am inquiring about the installation of an electric heater.

## Table-Top War

I am told that people in America are taking the liveliest interest in the war, and the early morning radio news bulletins have millions of listeners.

In fact, one of the newest "lines" in the shops is a table cloth printed with a large map of Europe. With the aid of this, the listener can follow the progress of the war as reported to him all through breakfast by his favourite commentator.

Unfamiliar towns are placed at once, and a glance over the coffee pot or round the toast rack gives an up-to-the-minute bird's eye view of the European struggle.

QUIDNUNC.

# ECHOES OF THE TOWN

By KITTY CLIVE

DISCRETION is the greater part of valour, the old proverb tells us, but it has little in Dublin life. Foreign writers coming to Dublin find the best copy in our "pubs." The conversation is reported as often brilliant, and is the chief attraction, because, as James Stephens says, there is nothing grander in life than "fine talk." In the same way, if you want to hear the gossip of Dublin, you just "cock your ear" in the 'bus and learn all about your neighbours. You may even hear about yourself, as was my own experience recently, when, startled by my name being mentioned in the conversation of two ladies close to me, I heard one inform the other she was a "great friend of mine." I stared at her in surprise, and the lady in question failed to recognise me, as I did the speaker. The indiscretions of Dubliners (or are they Dubliners?) in the 'bus is astonishing. Last evening I heard two ladies discuss quite openly their coming parties, which seem quite the most important events in their households these days. Many of these functions are evidently social obligations, for the matter most emphasised by the gossips was how long the guests would remain. "Last year," one lady remarked, "when they said they were going, I waited patiently until they really meant it; but this year I will accept their gesture at once." "That's right," replied the other. "I intend to do the same."

Shades of Irish hospitality!

SIR W. WHEELER.

MADAME JAENSON.

## SIR WILLIAM WHEELER

In the midst of the fighting just now somewhere in the North Sea is a distinguished Irishman, Sir William Wheeler, who ranks as Surgeon Rear-Admiral. Sir William is one of our most eminent surgeons, and his departure from Dublin for London some years ago was regarded in medical circles as a great loss to our city. He loves Ireland and has a deep affection for his old city, for he comes of an old Dublin family and grew up in one of its old Georgian houses in Merrion square and knows every corner of the capital. I met Sir William a few months ago, when he crossed over to visit a patient; for the wires called him when his surgical skill was needed. He is one of these Irishmen who considered the Gate to Paradise was the No. 13 platform at Euston. His greatest pleasure since he left home, he told me, was to run around to visit G.B.S. or some of his Irish circle when he has a few hours to spare to talk about old times. He hated the idea of war, like most medical men, and now he is in the thick of hostilities and suffering. Although light of build, very gentle, and by no means robust, Sir William is extremely wiry and is an old sea dog. The victims of the war who may come under his care will be fortunate in having his expert service, while his many friends in Dublin wish him a safe return to civilian life.

## WHO IS WILLIAM CONOR?

I met William Conor the other day, for he frequently trips across the border for Dublin, commissioned by someone to paint a portrait. He was telling me that he was engaged on one at the moment and was very interested in his subject. He was surprised when I told him that he had aroused much curiosity away on the Pacific coast, where a picture of his had been hung at the San Francisco Exhibition, at the Golden Gate. A letter to Dublin asking "Who was Will Conor?" arrived from the Society of Californian artists, for they were very charmed with his work. The picture, "The Horse Fair," which the directors of the Exhibition purchased, was shown in the autumn at Mr. Conor's individual show, and was much admired, but San Francisco secured it, and the Californian artists wished to know something about this Irish artist. I hear the Golden Gate Exhibition was one of the finest in a city which has a high art standard. The foreign section was contributed before the outbreak of war, and was very representative of modern artists.

## MADAME N. L. JAENSON

We have not many members in Ireland of the gallant Finnish race, but Madame N. L. Jaenson is a worthy representative. The wife of the Swedish Minister, Madame Jaenson—who accepted the invitation of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children's Ball yesterday afternoon—is a great patriot, and is steeped in the culture of her people. Her friends naturally sympathise with her in the present brave fight they are putting up in their struggle against invasion by that great Power, Russia. People are learning—perhaps it takes a war to teach us—something of Finnish life and its civilisation. Its art, drama and literature are known to but few. This highly civilised race has made a big contribution to America, and there are almost colonies of Finns in many States, especially in the West. Madame Jaenson is very interested in Irish folk lore and customs, knowing the store of its picturesque life in her own country.

## CHIC FOR CHILDREN

There are few parties for children these days, but every little girl still likes to have a party frock. This can be arranged by choosing a warm velvety material that looks festive, but is equally suitable for informal occasions at home. A little gold or silver identity chain round the wrist can then be worn to give a "partyfied" air to a simple dress, or a tiny gold locket hung round the neck with a pair of bronze or gold painted dancing shoes.

## COSY LAMB

Shaved lamb is a fur as popular in this country as on the other side of the Atlantic. Cosy and durable, it is at the same time inexpensive and specially chic in white or one of the new burnt ochre shades. A bolero or fitted jacket of shaved lamb looks most attractive in the afternoon with a woolly dress and heavy gold jewellery. In the evening the same jacket over a long-skirted frock is supplemented by a diamond clip brooch at the throat.

# Of Interest to Women

SMART CHECKS—A new ready-made Viyella blouse, which may be bought in a range of good self-colours, smart checks, or in stripes. The model is wearing a green blouse, striped with white. For golf, hacking, and any active sport, this blouse is ideal. The back has a large, inverted pleat down the centre, which gives freedom without extra bulk.

# CHANGE OVER FROM SLACKNESS!

## New Year Sorting and Filing

EVEN if you have started the new year on the wrong foot, you still have time to make a success of the first week of 1940 by throwing your Jonahs overboard this week-end.

Few people really sit down to consider how they hamper themselves by allowing small inconveniences to accumulate and clutter up their lives. If you are quite honest with yourself, you will often find that you omitted to write that letter you so wish you had sent, because you knew you would have to hunt through a wilderness of a desk to find the address. And you never attempted the new sauce for the plum pudding or stuffing for the turkey, because, having for weeks carefully kept the newspaper in which the recipes were given. You put off cutting them out, and someone used the paper in the end to light the fire or to make pipe spills. And did you not several times during the Christmas festivities, feel annoyed with yourself because you could not lay your hands on the list of novels you wanted to pass on to the cousin, encountered only once a year, or because you could not call to mind the name of the film you thought so entertaining?

### THIS WEEK'S RECIPE

#### CHOCOLATE BUNS

4oz. butter or margarine, 5oz. sugar, 6oz. plain flour, 1oz. cocoa, 2 eggs, 1½ rounded teaspoonfuls Borwick's baking powder, ½ teaspoonful vanilla essence, 2 tablespoonfuls milk, pinch of salt.

Cream the butter and sugar. Add the beaten eggs and milk. Sift together flour, cocoa, Borwick's baking powder and salt, and mix in lightly. Put in small paper baking cases and bake in a moderate oven for 20-30 minutes. When cold coat with chocolate icing and put an almond or walnut on top of each.

**Next Week: BOUILLABAISSE.**

RIPPLE JERSEY is used by Matita for this black dress, with a shiny patent belt and crisp, white pique accents.

### "BAD MEMORIES"

If you find this sort of thing happening with ever-increasing frequency, it is really depressing—unless you let the realisation of your slackness prompt you to immediate reform. It is possible to be efficient in the small things of everyday life—even for people, if there are any such, who are afflicted with "naturally bad memories." And I so solemnly assure you that if you can effect the change-over from slackness to efficiency in small matters you will feel positively rejuvenated—you will, in fact, rid yourself of unconscious inhibitions or, more briefly, Jonahs.

Give several hours of to-day and to-morrow to systematic sorting and filing. Probably Christmas has brought you several aids to this process in the shape of calendars, engagement pads, telephone pads and so on. If not, consider just what your particular needs are and make a list of purchases to be made before the shops close *to-morrow* (the first week of the New Year runs out on Sunday).

### A DIARY

You will almost certainly need a diary small enough to carry comfortably in handbag or pocket for jotting down engagements made at committee meetings or during casual encounters in street or restaurant; also for making a memorandum of odds and ends, such as books recommended to you by reliable friends, an address, a 'phone number. I strongly advise choosing one type of diary and sticking to it. Mine has a leather case with two useful pockets to carry cards, slips of paper and so on; also tiny pockets for stamps and railway tickets, and a kind of slate for odd notes, which can be washed off when done with. I get a refill for this every year.

Those who do all the arranging of their lives at a desk will, perhaps, prefer a large engagement calendar that can be hung on the wall, and will show you a week's, or even a month's, campaign at a glance. Useful, too, is the desk calendar for which you can get block refills—the back of to-morrow's date sheet forms a handy memo-pad for to-day.

### AN ADDRESS BOOK

Then you will need an address book, and a book or two in which to file your special line in cuttings—recipes, gardening notes, book reviews, jokes, photographs or speeches. And, by the way, if you have no scrap book hobby of your own, let me urgently recommend the choice of one as an unfailing occupation for winter evenings by the fire. In the back of your address book make at once a list of the people to whom you want to send greetings next Christmas, and make sure you have their addresses! That done, you can make a clean sweep of piles of now dusty cards (the nicest ones will make an excellent collection for children's scrap books, very acceptable in any children's hospital).

If you are to get the sorting and filing done before the week is out, you must be stern with yourself. No lingering to read over old letters or cuttings! No browsing through ancient diaries. Just an identifying glance at each object and a quick movement to dispose of it (1) under its appropriate paper-weight—one each for bills, receipts, letters to be answered, letters for reference, recipes, etc., or (2) in the fire or waste-paper basket. Keep nothing you are not sure you want.

### FURTHER NEEDS

Once you have things roughly sorted you will doubtless discover further needs—rubber bands to keep letters together, paper clips for bills and receipts, a pot of good paste, a pair of sharp scissors, a concertina file with its handy separate pockets or a small card index.

May the consciousness that you are all neatly filed and docketed send you buoyantly forward into 1940!

AILEEN.

### WHAT PARIS SAYS

Frenchwomen insist upon remaining feminine, states our Paris Correspondent. In war-time they wish to remain their most feminine selves. Above all, every Frenchwoman seeks to please her husband. So, many are the women in Paris buying pretty clothes, strange as it may seem in these dark days.

* * *

In Paris 75 per cent. of the evening dresses are in dark shades, mostly in finest wool, as soft as tulle.

* * *

Brides are being married in their tailor-mades, and blue-black and mahogany-brown seem to be favourite colours.

* * *

Slip-on gloves of suéde, chamois or antelope should always be chosen a size too large, and should match in colour your stockings. The best shades are dark bieges and a reddish sun-tan shade.

* * *

"If you must wear a 'kerchief, do by all means," says a leading milliner, "but don't discard your hat altogether in the process." Solving this burning problem, she sews a large square of marine-blue jersey into the crown of a brimmed sports felt.

### SILVER ACCESSORIES

New jewellery for daytime wear is made of matt silver or platinum. It is designed to go with the gaily-coloured check and tartan suits favoured by women in wartime. Silver earrings, shaped like little bells, jingle as the wearer turns her head. Bracelets are made like handcuffs of strong platinum chain-mail, and scarf and tie-pins are headed with tiny silver or platinum charms, delicately carved and highly polished. Little silver fob watches shaped like drums, bugles, and other military band instruments, hang from the lapel of sports jacket or coat.

## I SAW LAST WEEK

Plain coloured linen bedspreads, with hemstitching all round the edge, in many pretty shades, for 13s. 11d. in a Suffolk street shop—double bed size, 17s. 6d.

* * *

Heavy cotton repp for the amazing price of 1s. 9½d. per yard during the sale in an Exchequer street shop—this repp is 48 inches wide, and is ideal for upholstery or motor seat covers.

* * *

Dainty lace wool bedjackets, with attractive ribbon trimmings in matching shades, for 8s. 11d. in a Grafton street shop—so useful during the cold weather.

* * *

A very useful "twin set" in fine quality Botany wool, made in a pretty openwork stitch, for 19s. 6d. the set in a George's street shop during the sale—a real bargain.

* * *

Best quality coloured cotton sheets, with pillow slips to match, at a greatly reduced price in a Grafton street shop—very fashionable.

* * *

A really snug wool afternoon dress made on simple lines with the new front panel flare in an O'Connell street shop—this shop is well worth visiting during the sale.

* * *

A Paisley-designed down quilt on a blue background for 22s. 6d. single bed size in an Exchequer street shop—wonderful value.

* * *

An automatic gas lighter, complete with a battery, for 1s., in a Stephen's Green shop—a new battery only costs 3d.

* * *

A seven-piece drinking set, in coloured glass, for 17s. 6d., in a Dawson street shop—particularly useful during the summer months.

* * *

Cushions, filled with washed and purified feathers, and covered with feather-proof ticken, in a Grafton street shop, for 2s. 11d.—you never can have too many cushions.

* * *

Round and oval asbestos mats for use under dinner plates on polished tables, in a variety of sizes, and at very reasonable prices—obtainable in a Suffolk street shop.

* * *

An orange slicer, which should save you no end of time and trouble when you are making your marmalade, in a Dawson street shop—it can be adjusted to cut the oranges fine or coarse.

* * *

**AND I FOUND** that the life of linoleum can be prolonged if it is occasionally rubbed with a rag dipped in **OLIVE OIL.**

**"SPY ANN."**

"HYDE PARK": Matita's pebbly jacket suit in black—the jacket fronts in multicolour stripes treebark crepe. The topcoat is of black tweed, the scarf of royal blue to match the Erik sailor hat.

### MILLINERY HINTS

Black, which has been rather neglected in millinery for two seasons past, is coming back strong, especially in the new berets, which are simply trimmed with *gros-grain* ribbon and a bow.

* * *

It appears that the most important word in the millinery world at present is Jersey. Seen in the form of caps and turbans and draped across the crowns of felts in bright colours, it is exceedingly smart.

* * *

Hats with chin-straps are quite numerous, and very flattering to those who have a well-moulded neck and chin line.

* * *

Now that they can be tipped well forward, it naturally follows that hats are going to be a good deal more shady. Variations of the vizor theme worn straight on the head is a form much liked.

* * *

Novelty veils, chenille hair-nets, floating chiffon scarves, do all kinds of tricks and help to make the *chapeau* more interesting.

### ALL CHANGE FOR ECONOMY

Nowadays the modern woman economises by having coat, skirt, shorts, trousers, long-sleeved dress and warm topcoat all made from the same kind of tweed or worsted material. Countless different outfits can be created by combining skirt and coat, jacket and shorts or wearing the trousers with a neat little waistcoat in the reverse side of the tweed. If a sober coloured material is chosen the soft woolly jersey or scarf should be vividly coloured or printed with a gay design. If the material is bright or in one of the new blue-greys or greens, the accessories should be tan, navy blue or black.

# ON THE WIRELESS

## IRISH PROGRAMME

**RADIO EIREANN—DUBLIN, 533 Metres (1,348 Kc.) (1 Kw.); ATHLONE, 531 Metres (566 Kc.) (100 Kw.), and CORK, 242 Metres (1,240 Kc.) (1 Kw.)**

5.30—The Twins: Bunty and Ginger at Home. New Year Resolutions.
6. 0—Talk on Father Charles, of Mount Argus: Rev. Father Edmund, C.P.
6.15—Binkie Flood (Mezzo-Soprano): Caro Mio Ben (Giordani), Where Corals Lie (Elgar), The Secret of Life (Rooney), The Cuckoo Madrigal (Wood).
6.25—Fás na Leighinn Ceiltigh: Nessa Ní Sheaghdha.
6.40—Stock Exchange, Sports Bulletin, Official Announcements.
6.45—To-day's News.
7. 0—Calling All Listeners: Michael Farrell.
7.15—Irish Radio Orchestra (Conductor, Captain J. M. Doyle) and Harold Hope Johnson (Baritone). Orchestra: March, Entry of Boyards (Halversen); Wedding Day (Grieg). Harold Hope Johnson: So we'll go no more a-roving (White), There is a Ladye (Bury), The Roadside Fire (V. Williams). Orchestra: Suite, As you like it (German). Harold Hope Johnson: Elegy (Massenet), The Dew it Shines (Rubinstein), God's Acre (Franz), Clorinda (Morgan). Orchestra: Ballet, Coppelia (Delibes).
8. 0—"Trial at Green Street Courthouse." Dramatic Reconstruction by Rory Hewson.
8.50—Chris Kiernan's Quintet, with Mairin Fenning (Contralto). Light Varied Programme.
9.20—Nuacht an Lae
9.30—Sponsored Programme.
10. 0—To-night's News.
10.20—"Ireland is Singing," presented by Donagh MacDonagh, with Arthur Darley (Guitar) and Two Vocalists.

## NEWS IN ENGLISH

a.m.
12.15—Hamburg (332m.), Bremen (396m.).
12.30—Rome (19.61m., 25.4m., 30.52m., 31.16m.), B.B.C. Overseas (30.96m., 49.59m.).
1. 0—Paris-Mondial (30.99m.).
1.15—Germany DJD (19.74m., 25.49m., 30.22m.)
1.55—Wayne (25.36m.).
3. 0—Bound Brook (31.02m.). Pittsburg (25.26m., Tuesday to Saturday).
3.30—Germany DJD for U.S.A.).
4. 0—Wayne (31.09m.).
5. 0—Germany DJD (for U.S.A.).
5.15—Paris Mondial.
6.15—B.B.C. Overseas.
6.55—Wayne (48.62m.).
7. 0—B.B.C. Home (391.1m., 449.1m.).
8. 0—B.B.C. Home and Overseas.
8.15—Paris Mondial (19.38m. and 25.24m.).
8.45—Melbourne (31.32m.—Sunday at 9.20 a.m.).
9. 0—B.B.C. Overseas.
9.45—Rome (19.61m.).
10.15—Hamburg, Bremen.
10.45—B.B.C. Overseas.
11. 0—Moscow (25.17m.), Rome (16.84m., 25.4m.). Paris-Mondial (19.68m.).
11.30—B.B.C. Overseas.
11.45—Germany DJD (for U.S.A.).
p.m.
1. 0—B.B.C. Home. Pittsburg (13.93m.—Monday to Saturday). Wayne (13.91m.).
1.30—Germany DJD (for U.S.A.). Vatican City (25.55m.)—Tuesday.
2. 0—Pittsburg (Monday to Saturday). Wayne (13.91m.—Sunday).
2.30—Vatican City (25.55m.—Tuesday and Friday).
2.15—Hamburg, Bremen.
2.50—Hsinking (Manchukuo, 25.48m.).
3.30—Saigon (Indo-China, 25.47m.).
3.55—Rome (19.61m., 25.4m.).
4. 0—B.B.C. Overseas (19.76m., 41.49m., Wayne)
4.30—Paris Mondial.
5. 0—Schenectady (19.57m.). Pittsburg (19.72m.).
5.15—Hamburg, Bremen.
6. 0—B.B.C. Home and Overseas.
6.18—Rome
6.30—Wayne (19.65m., Monday to Friday).
6.45—Radio Eireann (531m., 242m., and 233m. except Sunday).
7. 0—Vatican City (48.47m., Tuesday and Friday). Paris-Mondial (25.24m., 41.21m.).
8. 0—Moscow (31.25m., 31.51m.).
8. 5—Tokio (25.42m., 41.34m.).
8.15—Hamburg, Bremen, Germany DXB (31.22m.) and DJA (31.38m.).
8.30—Melbourne (25.23m.).
9. 0—B.B.C. Home. Belgrade (19.69m., 25.65m., 31.56m., Monday to Friday). Kuldiga (271.7m., Tuesday to Friday). Hsinking
9.15—Rome (31.15m., 420.8m.). Hamburg, Bremen.
9.30—Moscow (25m., 31.25m., 39.89m., 1,744m.). Hamburg, Bremen, Germany DJA and DXB.
9.45—Radio Paris (1,648m.). Radio Cité (280.9m.). Stockholm (260m.).
9.55—Schenectady (19.51m. and 31.48m., Monday to Friday).
10. 0—B.B.C. Overseas Radio Eireann (Sunday, 10.5) Melbourne (25.21m.). Chungking 25.21m.).
10.10—Budapest (459.5m.).
10.15—Hamburg, Bremen, Burgos (238m.). Schenectady (19.57m.).
10.30—St. John's, Newfoundland (31.36m.). Moscow.
10.50—Wayne (25.36m., Monday to Friday).
11. 0—Boston (49.67m., Monday to Friday).
11.15—Hamburg, Bremen, Germany (DJA and DXB).
11.16—Rome (31.02m., 420.8m., Sunday at 11.46).
11.30—B.B.C. Overseas. Wayne (25.36m.). Monday to Saturday.
11.45—Pittsburg (25.26m., Monday to Friday).
12. 0—B.B.C. Home. Moscow.

## B.B.C. PROGRAMME

**WAVELENGTHS—391 Metres (Scottish) and 449 Metres (Northern).**
**News at 8 a.m., 1 p.m., 4 p.m., 6 p.m., 9 p.m., and midnight.**

7. 0—Time, News.
7.10—The Norris Stanley Sextet.
7.30—"Lift Up Your Hearts!" A Thought for To-day.
7.35—"Up in the Morning Early." Morning physical exercises for men.
7.45—Judy Garland, young Star of the Screen. Records of some of the songs you've seen and heard her sing.
8 0—Time, News, Short Summary of Programmes.
8.15—The B.B.C. Scottish Orchestra.
9. 0—Sandy Macpherson at the Theatre Organ.
9.30—The Arthur Birkby Octet, with Roland Robson.
10. 0—The Voice of the Nazi—2: "How Dr. Goebbels does it." W. A. Sinclair.
10.15—Time, Daily Service.
10.30—The Black Dyke Mills Band
11. 0—For the Schools.
11.20—Fred. Hartley, with the Novelty Septet and Brian Lawrance.
12. 0—Simple Facts. "What oil means to us." Robert Byron.
12.15—The B.B.C. Northern Orchestra, Conducted by Gideon Fagan.
1. 0—Time, News.
1.10—"Wartime Cookery Book." Winifred Holmes.
1.25—The Entr'acte Players.
1.45—Billy Cotton and his Band.
2.15—Brahms: Trio in C minor, Op. 101. Played by the Pirani Trio.
2.40—For the Schools.
3. 0—"Music for Sweethearts." Presented by James Moody, with Three in Harmony and Ken Crossley.
3.35—For the Schools.
4 0—Time, News.
4.15—"Books of 1939." E. M. Forster.
4.30—"Tea-Time Cabaret."
5. 0—Children's Hour.
5.30-5.45—Broadcast in Welsh on 261.1 m.
5.30—A Pianoforte Recital by Kathleen Long.
6. 0—Time, News.
6.15—Broadcast in Welsh on 261.1 m.
6.15—"In Britain Now." A National Magazine.
6.45—"Danger—Men at Work!" Written and produced by Max Kester. No. 3: "On Thin Ice."
7. 0—National and Regional Announcements.
7.20—"Continental Serenade," with Gaby Vallé, Jan van der Gucht, and the B.B.C. Theatre Orchestra (leader, Tate Gilder).
8. 0—Europe in Travail. 6—"The Inspiration of the New Democracy": J. Middleton Murry.
8.15—An excerpt from "Mother Goose" from the Alhambra Theatre, Bradford.
9. 0—Time and News.
9.15—"Dangerous Corner," a play by J. B. Priestley.
10.15—"Falling Star," a story with music (based on an original story by Charles Hatton). Book and lyrics by James Dyrenforth. Music by Michael North.
10.45—The B.B.C. Orchestra, conducted by Clarence Raybould.
11.30—The Grosvenor House Dance Band, directed by Sydney Lipton, with Eddy Briant and Celia, from Grosvenor House, London.
12. 0 (midnight)—Time and News.
12.15—Close down

## ON THE CONTINENT

**ANKARA** (1,648 Metres)—7.10-8.0 p.m.—Radio Orchestra

**BEROMUNSTER** (539.6 Metres)—7.45-9.0 p.m.—Axel an der Himmelstur—Musical Comedy (Benatzky).

**BROADCASTS TO THE B.E.F. IN FRANCE** (212 Metres)—5.30-6.0 p.m. Singing for You.

**BRUSSELS I.** (483.9 Metres)—8.30-10.0 p.m.—Musette Ensemble and Louise Gerardy (Songs).

**BRUSSELS II.** (321.9 Metres)—9.0-10.30 p.m.—Belgian National Orchestra.

**BUCHAREST** (364.5 Metres)—7.0-8.10 p.m.—Beethoven Records.

**BUDAPEST** (549.5 Metres)—8.30 p.m.—From the Hungarian Opera.

**HILVERSUM I.** (1,875 Metres)—9.0-9.40 p.m.—Vara Band.

**HILVERSUM II.** (301.5 Metres)—7.55-9.10 p.m.—Melody and Rhythm.

**KALUNDBORG** (1,250 Metres)—9.20-10.0 p.m.—18th Century Danish Music.

**MILAN** (368.6 Metres)—8.0-10.0 p.m.—Symphony Concert.

**NAPLES** (280.2 Metres)—7.45 p.m.—Hansel and Gretel, Fairy Opera (Humperdinck). From the Royal Opera, Rome.

**OSLO** (1,153.8 Metres)—7.30-8.30 p.m.—Chamber Music.

**PARIS (PTT)** (432.8 Metres)—7.45-8.15 p.m.—Part I., L'étoile, Operetta (Chabrier)—National Orchestra, Raugel Choir, etc.

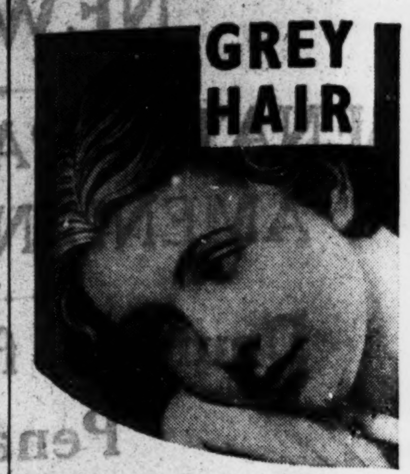
**POSTE-PARISIEN** (312.8 Metres)—9.45-10.0 p.m.—Piano Recital

**RADIO-PARIS** (1,648 Metres)—8.45-9.45 p.m.—Part II., L'étoile, Operetta (Chabrier) by the National Orchestra and Raugel Choir, etc.

**ROME** (420.8 Metres)—10.15-11.0 p.m.—Dance Music.

**SOTTENS** (443.1 Metres)—8.30-9.0 p.m.—Contemporary Music by the Suisse Romande Orchestra. Conductor, Ansermet.

**STOCKHOLM** (426.1 Metres)—8.25-9.0 p.m.—Act. II., The Tales of Hoffmann (Offenbach), from the Royal Opera.

Those Grey Streaks that prematurely age you . . . CAN BE SAFELY RESTORED TO THEIR NATURAL COLOUR WITH
EVAN WILLIAMS Tunisian Henna
USED & RECOMMENDED BY THE LEADING HAIRDRESSERS
EVAN WILLIAMS CO. LTD.
PERIVALE, GREENFORD, MIDDLESEX, ENGLAND


# SECRETS of BEAUTY

By OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT.

I AM going to reveal to you to-day the greatest beauty secret known to science, and it is so simple that you will probably smile when you read it. The secret is this: "Don't worry!" No woman over thirty can afford to let worry creep into her face! It makes you haggard. It adds puffs and lines, and emphasises whatever wrinkles you may already possess. Worry is a habit that can creep over one unawares, and, before you realise it, you get to the state where you actually feel restless and uncomfortable without a little pet anxiety or two to tease yourself with in the day-time, and to hug yourself with at night.

I am not suggesting, of course, that you drop all manner of responsibility towards things that have a definite bearing upon your happiness and well-being, but the illogical part of anxiety is—that it's the little worries that give us the most annoyance.

There is another beauty secret which we might all take to heart. I refer to the bathing habit. Hot baths are not in order for those of us who are definitely passed thirty. They have a tendency to make flabby tissues and to develop wrinkles. Warm baths are relaxing (and when your face relaxes you lose five years from your appearance), and cold baths are definitely rejuvenating.

## SOFT WATER

Of course, the water in which you bathe—tepid or cold—must be soft water. Don't forget that baking soda is an effective and inexpensive means of softening your bath water. Then, any druggist will sell you perfumed bath starches which leave a cool and silky film on your skin.

The point that I am trying to bring out is that the bathing habit is a rejuvenating one, and that no matter how and where you live you can arrange your daily schedule in such a manner that you have an hour a day, or at least half an hour, to devote to your bathing rites. Add a few drops of lavender or lilac perfume into a jug of rince-water, and pour this over your body before leaving the bath tub. It will add a fraint fragrance to your nice clean sense of well-being, and you will feel as sleek and dainty as a May morning.

If your skin shows a tendency to be dry or parched, you must drink more water—at least eight glassfuls every day. And if you like to rub your skin with almond oil after your bath, this will help the matter a good deal.

A dry skin when you are past thirty must not be neglected; for it is only too easy to let it slip into that glazed appearance which eventually means wrinkles.

There will always be two kinds of women—the group whose loveliness fades and the others whose beauty mellows.

## A BEAUTY SPOILER

If you ask me the one article of food that spoils beauty more than another, I will tell you, and you will be surprised. The answer is—sweets. If you want to get rid of your rival, offer her a box of chocolates, and you will score.

If you actually want to destroy your beauty, you can do it in no easier fashion than by eating sweets. And they not only destroy your complexion—they destroy your teeth into the bargain. Ask any dentist; he will tell you that sweets will decay your teeth in no time.

Of all sweets, rich French chocolates are the worst for destroying beauty. Next in rank come the solid chocolates of all descriptions. Even the old cakes of milk chocolate which we buy from time to time, and nibble at when we have a spare minute or two, are on the black list. Avoid chocolate, then, as you would the worst plague. It makes the complexion muddy, it causes pimples to break out, it turns your skin yellow.

## CUMMERBUND COMFORT

Women have borrowed an idea from the male wardrobe, and now wear a cummerbund of silk jersey or velvet to keep them warm in cold weather. Like a broad sash, it encircles the waist, keeping out draughts between jumper and skirt. It matches cardigan, gloves or jewel accessories, and in the evening swathes the hips—Turkish fashion. For example, a green commerbund is worn with emerald earrings, a purple one with broad bracelets of zircons or amethysts. Sometimes turban, scarf, handbag and cummerbund are found in different shades of one colour to tone with costume or suit.

# NEW LEGIS
# OFFENCES AG
# STATE BILL CA

## "Present Posit
## Danger"

## GOVERNMENT TO
## OUT ORGANISA
## RESPONSIBI

SPEAKING on the Offences Against the State (
Dail last night, Mr. Ruttledge, Minister for
that the Government recognised that the present
to the country, and were determined that the orga
it would be stamped out, and the position remedi

Speaking of the strength of the organisation
not regard it as formidable, and he believed that
fifty and one hundred persons in internment.

He appealed to these people to turn from th
ing, and get into constitutional organisations.

Mr. Belton expressed the view that it would
had a criminal code by which politicians making
would be interned.

## ANARCHY AND RULE

Moving the second stage of the Bill, Mr. P. J. RUTTLEDGE, Minister for Local Government, explained the changes which the amending bill made in the original measure.

Mr. J. M. DILLON (U.I., Monaghan) said he found it difficult to make up his mind as to what was the view of the Government on the situation in the country. The powers in the bill were not enough. There was something required that they could not give, and that could be given only by the Executive charged with the responsibility of Government—that was the clear conviction, carried to the people, that the Executive had the resolution and the courage to defend the liberties of the people and to preserve their heritage as an independent nation. Let them not fall into the error of exaggerating the numbers or the power of the comparatively small group of men who were concerned to overthrow the State. Let them not close their eyes to the fact that the issue raised in this country recently was the issue between anarchy and rule of law. Some made the mistake of thinking that soft talk was going to remedy the trouble that existed in the country. Many imagined that if they yielded to the use of force that would, perhaps, put an end to the confusion and difficulty that had upset the country in the past few years.

If they did yield it would be, more or less, a matter of time until some other usurping force tried by arms to overthrow the first usurpers. The day would rapidly come when Ireland *vis-a-vis* Great Britain would be what Cuba and Mexico *vis-a-vis* the United States were twenty years ago. The intervention of external powers would be invited to restore order as had happened in America, and let them remember that the day that happened the Irish throughout the world would become a homeless race. That was the issue. It was comparatively easy to fight the enemy from without, but difficult to combat the enemy from within, because he was hard to recognise.

### "STRIKE RUTHLESSLY"

It was the duty of any legitimate Government to strike and to strike ruthlessly in order that Ireland might continue to be a nation, and that the world might know that they were ready to preserve their nationhood against attempts to destroy it by force of arms. He was convinced that the threat of violence would be dissipated in a very short time if the Executive would give those in possession of arms and ammunition ten days to surrender them, after which every unauthorised weapon in Ireland would be sought out and captured by the Government. Unless that were said now and done now they were not going to crash into anarchy, but were slowly going to disintegrate into anarchy. If there spread through the country a doubt as to whether the Government meant business or whether it intended to sell out, demoralisation was bound to sweep the country.

Mr. DILLON spoke of members of the forces saying to themselves: "If we do our duty now in crushing armed attempts to overthrow, will not the fact that we did our duty now be on record against us when these armed gangs get control of the country; and our devotion to duty now be visited upon us when these gangs have the files which record our actions?" If that went abroad among the forces of the State, he proceeded, and among people who had the will to help or courage to do their duty, but from want of certainty as to what their duty was, thousands of their people would stand aside.

### CHALLENGE TO MR. DE VALERA

Mr. DILLON, proceeding, said that the Dail had come together as a board of trustees to defend their trust. For good or ill—he believed for ill—the name of Mr. de Valera carried weight in the country, and he challenged him to come out in public now and tell the people on what side it was he stood. Was he prepared to face the threat to popular government in Ireland and stake his career and, if needs be, his life to defend it? The members of the Opposition had given evidence of it in the past, and still would pledge their words that they were ready now. He was asking the Prime Minister for a supplementary pledge that, whatever he might have risked his life for in the past, he was prepared to put it in the issue now. If he did that, and if those behind him were prepared to face their responsibilities, the danger that confronted the country could be finished overnight. If he did not do that, and he would not get out and let others who would do the work take his place, then he would sell the citadel from within.

[The speech of Mr. Aiken, Minister for Co-ordination of Defence, which followed, appears in Page 7.]

### "CONCENTRATED HUMBUG"

### MR. NORTON'S VIEW OF A SPEECH

Mr. NORTON (Labour, Kildare), who followed the Minister, said that there were statements made in that debate which should not be allowed to go unchallenged. Deputy Dillon's speech was reeking with vengeance and malice, and malice not against the people who had caused their only political problem in this country, but malice against fellow-Irishmen. Deputy Dillon exhorted the Government to do much more than even the Minister for Justice, under much provocation, had the previous day indicated his intention of doing. As he listened to Deputy Dillon he could not help thinking that he was listening to more concentrated humbug in that House than he had ever heard before. The deputy's concern was not to allow this country to get into a position *vis-a-vis* Great Britain that Mexico had got into in respect to the United States of America. "But," said Deputy Norton, "Mexico to-day possessed much more freedom in respect of the United States than this country did in respect to Great Britain."

Deputy Dillon was concerned only with seeing that kind of fragmentary annoyance that for a time the Mexicans caused the

GREY HAIR

*Those Grey Streaks that prematurely age you*... CAN BE SAFELY RESTORED TO THEIR NATURAL COLOUR WITH

EVAN WILLIAMS Tunisian Henna

USED & RECOMMENDED BY THE LEADING HAIRDRESSERS

EVAN WILLIAMS CO. LTD.
PERIVALE, GREENFORD, MIDDLESEX, ENGLAND

## SECRETS of BEAUTY

By Our Paris Correspondent.

I AM going to reveal to you to-day the greatest beauty secret known to science, and it is so simple that you will probably smile when you read it. The secret is this: "Don't worry!" No woman over thirty can afford to let worry creep into her face! It makes you haggard. It adds puffs and lines, and emphasises whatever wrinkles you may already possess. Worry is a habit that can creep over one unawares, and, before you realise it, you get to the state where you actually feel restless and uncomfortable without a little pet anxiety or two to tease yourself with in the day-time, and to hug yourself with at night.

I am not suggesting, of course, that you drop all manner of responsibility towards things that have a definite bearing upon your happiness and well-being, but the illogical part of anxiety is—that it's the little worries that give us the most annoyance.

There is another beauty secret which we might all take to heart. I refer to the bathing habit. Hot baths are not in order for those of us who are definitely passed thirty. They have a tendency to make flabby tissues and to develop wrinkles. Warm baths are relaxing (and when your face relaxes you lose five years from your appearance), and cold baths are definitely rejuvenating.

### SOFT WATER

Of course, the water in which you bathe—tepid or cold—must be soft water. Don't forget that baking soda is an effective and inexpensive means of softening your bath water. Then, any druggist will sell you perfumed bath starches which leave a cool and silky film on your skin.

The point that I am trying to bring out is that the bathing habit is a rejuvenating one, and that no matter how and where you live you can arrange your daily schedule in such a manner that you have an hour a day, or at least half an hour, to devote to your bathing rites. Add a few drops of lavender or lilac perfume into a jug of rince-water, and pour this over your body before leaving the bath tub. It will add a faint fragrance to your nice clean sense of well-being, and you will feel as sleek and dainty as a May morning.

If your skin shows a tendency to be dry or parched, you must drink more water—at least eight glassfuls every day. And if you like to rub your skin with almond oil after your bath, this will help the matter a good deal.

A dry skin when you are past thirty must not be neglected; for it is only too easy to let it slip into that glazed appearance which eventually means wrinkles.

There will always be two kinds of women—the group whose loveliness fades and the others whose beauty mellows.

### A BEAUTY SPOILER

If you ask me the one article of food that spoils beauty more than another, I will tell you, and you will be surprised. The answer is—sweets. If you want to get rid of your rival, offer her a box of chocolates, and you will score.

If you actually want to destroy your beauty, you can do it in no easier fashion than by eating sweets. And they not only destroy your complexion—they destroy your teeth into the bargain. Ask any dentist; he will tell you that sweets will decay your teeth in no time.

Of all sweets, rich French chocolates are the worst for destroying beauty. Next in rank come the solid chocolates of all descriptions. Even the old cakes of milk chocolate which we buy from time to time, and nibble at when we have a spare minute or two, are on the black list. Avoid chocolate, then, as you would the worst plague. It makes the complexion muddy, it causes pimples to break out, it turns your skin yellow.

### CUMMERBUND COMFORT

Women have borrowed an idea from the male wardrobe, and now wear a cummerbund of silk jersey or velvet to keep them warm in cold weather. Like a broad sash, it encircles the waist, keeping out draughts between jumper and skirt. It matches cardigan, gloves or jewel accessories, and in the evening swathes the hips in Turkish fashion. For example, a green cummerbund is worn with emerald earrings, a purple one with broad bracelets of zircons or amethysts. Sometimes turban, scarf, handbag and cummerbund are found in different shades of one colour to tone with costume or suit.

POSTE-PARISIEN (312.8 Metres)—9.45-10.0 p.m.—Piano Recital

RADIO-PARIS (1,648 Metres)—8.45-9.45 p.m.—Part II., L'étoile, Operetta (Chabrier) by the National Orchestra and Raugel Choir, etc.

ROME (420.8 Metres)—10.15-11.0 p.m.—Dance Music.

SOTTENS (443.1 Metres)—8.30-9.0 p.m.—Contemporary Music by the Suisse Romande Orchestra, Conductor, Ansermet.

STOCKHOLM (426.1 Metres)—8.25-9.0 p.m.—Act II., The Tales of Hoffmann (Offenbach), from Royal Opera.



# NEW LEGISLATION PASSED BY THE DAIL

## OFFENCES AGAINST STATE BILL CARRIED

## "Present Position a Danger"

## GOVERNMENT TO STAMP OUT ORGANISATION RESPONSIBLE

SPEAKING on the Offences Against the State (Amendment) Bill, in the Dail last night, Mr. Ruttledge, Minister for Local Government, said that the Government recognised that the present position was a danger to the country, and were determined that the organisation responsible for it would be stamped out, and the position remedied.

Speaking of the strength of the organisation, he said that they did not regard it as formidable, and he believed that there would be between fifty and one hundred persons in internment.

He appealed to these people to turn from the path they were following, and get into constitutional organisations.

Mr. Belton expressed the view that it would be a good thing if they had a criminal code by which politicians making wild political promises would be interned.

## ANARCHY AND RULE OF LAW

Moving the second stage of the Bill, Mr. P. J. RUTTLEDGE, Minister for Local Government, explained the changes which the amending bill made in the original measure.

Mr. J. M. DILLON (U.I., Monaghan) said he found it difficult to make up his mind as to what was the view of the Government on the situation in the country. The powers in the bill were not enough. There was something required that they could not give, and that could be given only by the Executive charged with the responsibility of Government—that was the clear conviction, carried to the people, that the Executive had the resolution and the courage to defend the liberties of the people and to preserve their heritage as an independent nation. Let them not fall into the error of exaggerating the numbers or the power of the comparatively small group of men who were concerned to overthrow the State. Let them not close their eyes to the fact that the issue raised in this country recently was the issue between anarchy and rule of law. Some made the mistake of thinking that soft talk was going to remedy the trouble that existed in the country. Many imagined that if they yielded to the use of force that would, perhaps, put an end to the confusion and difficulty that had upset the country in the past few years.

If they did yield it would be, more or less, a matter of time until some other usurping force tried by arms to overthrow the first usurpers. The day would rapidly come when Ireland *vis-a-vis* Great Britain would be what Cuba and Mexico *vis-a-vis* the United States were twenty years ago. The intervention of external powers would be invited to restore order as had happened in America, and let them remember that the day that happened the Irish throughout the world would become a homeless race. That was the issue. It was comparatively easy to fight the enemy from without, but difficult to combat the enemy from within, because he was hard to recognise.

### "STRIKE RUTHLESSLY"

It was the duty of any legitimate Government to strike and to strike ruthlessly in order that Ireland might continue to be a nation, and that the world might know that they were ready to preserve their nationhood against attempts to destroy it by force of arms. He was convinced that the threat of violence would be dissipated in a very short time if the Executive would give those in possession of arms and ammunition ten days to surrender them, after which every unauthorised weapon in Ireland would be sought out and captured by the Government. Unless that were said now and done now they were not going to crash into anarchy, but were slowly going to disintegrate into anarchy. If there spread through the country a doubt as to whether the Government meant business or whether it intended to sell out, demoralisation was bound to sweep the country.

Mr. DILLON spoke of members of the forces saying to themselves: "If we do our duty now in crushing armed attempts to overthrow, will not the fact that we did our duty now be on record against us when these armed gangs get control of the country; and our devotion to duty now be visited upon us when these gangs have the files which record our actions?" If that went abroad among the forces of the State, he proceeded, and among people who had the will to help or courage to do their duty, but from want of certainty as to what their duty was, thousands of their people would stand aside.

### CHALLENGE TO MR. DE VALERA

Mr. DILLON, proceeding, said that the Dail had come together as a board of trustees to defend their trust. For good or ill—he believed for ill—the name of Mr. de Valera carried weight in the country, and he challenged him to come out in public now and tell the people on what side it was he stood. Was he prepared to face the threat to popular government in Ireland and stake his career and, if needs be, his life to defend it? The members of the Opposition had given evidence of it in the past, and still would pledge their words that they were ready now. He was asking the Prime Minister for a supplementary pledge that, whatever he might have risked his life for in the past, he was prepared to put it in the issue now. If he did that, and if those behind him were prepared to face their responsibilities, the danger that confronted the country could be finished overnight. If he did not do that, and he would not get out and let others who would do the work take his place, then he would sell the citadel from within.

[The speech of Mr. Aiken, Minister for Co-ordination of Defence, which followed, appears in Page 7.]

### "CONCENTRATED HUMBUG"

### MR. NORTON'S VIEW OF A SPEECH

Mr. NORTON (Labour, Kildare), who followed the Minister, said that there were statements made in that debate which should not be allowed to go unchallenged. Deputy Dillon's speech was reeking with vengeance and malice, and malice not against the people who had caused their only political problem in this country, but malice against fellow-Irishmen. Deputy Dillon exhorted the Government to do much more than even the Minister for Justice, under much provocation, had the previous day indicated his intention of doing. As he listened to Deputy Dillon he could not help thinking that he was listening to more concentrated humbug in that House than he had ever heard before. The deputy's concern was not to allow this country to get into a position *vis-a-vis* Great Britain that Mexico had got into in respect to the United States of America. "But," said Deputy Norton, "Mexico to-day possessed much more freedom in respect of the United States than this country did in respect to Great Britain."

Deputy Dillon was concerned only with seeing that kind of fragmentary annoyance that for a time the Mexicans caused the United States. He (Deputy Dillon) was not concerned at all with seeing that there was no end, and could be no end, to this country's problems *vis-a-vis* Great Britain until Great Britain abandoned her attempt to try and instal permanently here her armed might as a challenge to the indivisibility of the Irish nation.

### ADVISING THE GOVERNMENT

Mexico, at all events, said Mr. Norton, has no Six County problem. She has no Mexicans torn from her side and incorporated with another country. The Mexicans to-day do not render homage to the United States, as they are compelled to do, when some people advised them to take the same line that Deputy Dillon advised them to take here to-day.

He could not help thinking, in the course of Deputy Dillon's speech, that it was a case of the poacher turned gamekeeper. The Deputy was brimful of advice to the Government as to what they should do with this organisation, which he described in such unmeasured terms. His whole speech was characteristic of a pious political hope that the Government would strike, and strike ruthlessly, and strike against whom? Against Irishmen whose main fault was that they believed longer than their teachers some of the things that their teachers had taught them. It was not so long since Deputy Dillon used to appear in another pose, and it was not so long since they used to look on members of the Fine Gael Party coming into that House enshrouded in blue shirts. It was not so long since the titular leader of Fine Gael declared at Kinsale that they must make life intolerable for those who opposed them. And the same titular leader also declared that the Parliamentary institutions of this country, about the preservation of which Deputy Dillon now expressed such concern, ought to be abolished, and that they ought to set up a Totalitarian State to bring about the same regimentation which he feared this bill would bring about in respect of anybody the Government disliked.

### SACKCLOTH AND ASHES

Acting on a report from malicious or evil-disposed persons, anyone could be incarcerated and kept in an interment camp without charge or trial. It had happened in the last round-up. It was the kind of tyranny which an Executive Council or Government could be guilty of once they got an omnibus bill of this kind to raid, search and intern without charge or trial.

The speech of the Minister for Co-ordination of Defence was a speech in sackcloth and ashes, and well it ought to be. Probably in no democratic country in the world would the Minister in charge, after what happened at the Magazine Fort, still be Minister. It was a tribute to the tender-heartedness of the Government that these Ministers were still in office. A blunder of that sort would live for a long time—it was the greatest disservice to democratic government in this country that had ever been done to it. The Minister had proceeded to put a white sheet around the Army, but there was no need for him to do that. It was a black sheet—a black flag—he should put round himself, and if there was anything left over he should spread it over the dignity of the Minister of Defence.

### TRIBUTE TO ARMY

Nobody in that House had anything but the greatest admiration for the Army. He had got admiration for the Army, in face of the many efforts made to undermine its independence, to get them to believe that they would be injected with another body which was to try and keep them straight. In face of temptations and trials, the Irish Army had served the Irish people faithfully and well, and it ill became the Minister for Co-ordination to come into that House and, in Gilbert and Sullivan fashion, pose as defender of the Army. The Minister ought to be the greatest apologist to the Army. In face of the fact that they did not share the confidence of the Government, and in the face of the many temptations to the contrary, the Army had served the Irish people faithfully and well.

"You are not going to get ordered government in a country with our past," said Mr. Norton. They had a past; everybody in the House knew that past. Probably no other country had such a past. They would not help to lose it by pleading guilty to the type of incompetence demonstrated in the past fortnight. He regretted that there should be a body setting itself up as a rival to the popular Army or the Government elected by the people. Concentration camps and arrest without trial were not going to help to solve the problem represented by that body.

### OPPOSITION AND GOVERNMENT

### POSITION A MONTH AGO

Mr. R. MULCAHY (U.I., Dublin) said that he welcomed the statement by the Minister for Defence—that he was going to see that no internal disorder in this State was going to be allowed to damage either the institutions of the State or the liberty or rights or property of the people. Public opinion in the country was going to be their first line of defence against danger in the country, and their first line of advance. He referred to the criticism in a leading article in the *Irish Press* of the Opposition's attitude on the previous day, and to the statement in the article that the Opposition insisted upon the work in the House being done in the slowest and most cumbersome way. He said that the Opposition were prepared to sit on 1st December to give the Government the powers that were necessary for it. He asked what the Government were going to do about this misleading information—this misleading of the public in the reputed mouthpiece of the Government. What would be said from the Government side to show that, in so far as the Opposition party were concerned, they were prepared one month ago to put into the hands of the Government the power that they now sought?

The Minister for Justice had said that the organisation they were now aiming at was stronger in certain counties than in others. He did not believe that that organisation, even in the county in which it was strongest, had the most money and was best armed, could last more than a couple of months if the membership and objects of the organisation were placed before the House and the country. Those who were members of that organisation would recoil from their neighbours, drop from their weapons, and the disease would grow out of their minds.

### DAMAGE IN BRITAIN

It was not a big organisation, a strong organisation, or a disciplined organisation. They had a few people with definite intent and a certain amount of technical qualification. The Government should state to the people what the objects of that organisation were. If damage was going to be done in Northern Ireland or Great Britain, the country demanded that there should be the closest possible connection with both the Government of Great Britain and the Government of the six counties to help them, or receive their help, so that the citizens of this State would not be allowed to damage the property or endanger the lives of people in the North or in Britain, and would not be allowed to endanger the political relations between this country and Great Britain. Was there any reason why the Government here should not have it made known to the British Government that they were watching the situation here, and that they were going to put a stop to it?

He had information that some of the most effective and most disciplined men in the police force had felt for some time past that they could not do their duty as their intelligence and conscience demanded. Political favouritism throughout the country, and discrimination as between individuals in the application of justice, had brought that about. It would be disastrous if what had happened at the Magazine Fort would cause young men in the Army to lose faith in themselves, but it would be equally disastrous if there were in the Army an impression that the men of the Army had not definite responsibilities, that they must not have definite reactions at certain times, or that soldiers failing in their duty could escape the consequences of their failure. The Opposition had complained time and again that as a result of political control of the Army in the last seven years officers had been prevented from acting as professional men.

### CIVIL WAR AND UNEMPLOYMENT

Mr. D. MORRISSEY (U.I., Tipperary) said that the speech of Deputy Norton showed that he had learned nothing in the last ten years. The first essential towards a reduction of unemployment or a solution of unemployment was to maintain the credit of the country, to establish that there was only one Government in the country, and that there was peace in the country. War and disturbance only created insecurity.

The foundation for the unemployment prevailing at present was the civil war. It was inevitable that if the existing menaces in the country continued that there would be more and more unemployment. The Labour Party was not facing facts, and if to-morrow they constituted the Government what would be their solution?

Mr. HICKEY (Lab., Cork)—There are already sufficient powers to deal with it.

Mr. MORRISSEY said that the drastic powers asked for in the bill were for the protection of every section of the people.

### GOVERNMENT'S DUTY

Mr. J. HUGHES (U.I., Carlow-Kildare) said that if any subversive element in the community challenged the rights and attempted to usurp the powers of the Government, it was the solemn duty and responsibility of the Government to destroy such an organisation. The instrument now sought by the Government would fail if it were not directed without vacillation and weakness.

The reference by Mr. Aiken to the magazine affair as a "stunt" was most humiliating.

### PUBLIC OPINION TO-DAY

### MAY BE LED ANYWHERE

Professor J. M. O'SULLIVAN (U.I., Kerry) said that the previous night a promise was given that the Government would examine the possibility of having the substance of Mr. Cosgrave's amendment, asking that internees should have the right of appeal to the High Court, incorporated in this Bill. Had any decision been reached?

Mr. RUTTLEDGE said it was not being accepted in the form in which it was drafted, but the Bill provided that a Judge of the High Court might be a member of the Commission, and the Government would try to get a member of the High Court to act on the Commission.

"This country can smash up from despair," said Professor O'SULLIVAN. Public opinion at present was in a state of extraordinary fluidity, and could be led anywhere. The country was drifting away from the idea of a Government exercising power, even to save the country. Unless they could get public opinion behind them and convinced that public opinion that those measures would be used, and would be successful, it was useless to pass those Bills. Of more serious consequence than the amount of ammunition stolen in the Park was the discredit done to Governmental institutions.

### PRESERVATION OF LIBERTY

The High Court decision of last month also was a shock. It was not only the prestige of Fianna Fail which suffered: it was the country as a whole. He asked for a clear statement of the Government's intentions. He also asked that there should be no light-hearted use of the powers in the bill. Real liberty could only be preserved if certain organisations were dealt with.

Mr. LINEHAN (U.I., Cork) said that he would accept the Government's assurances on nothing in connection with this bill unless it were in black and white.

### 32-COUNTY REPUBLIC

### CRIMINAL CODE FOR POLITICIANS

Mr. P. BELTON (U.I., Dublin) said that a statement by Ministers about the achievement of a republic for thirty-two counties in our time was an incentive to some young people to think that they could carry the torch farther by the methods by which it had formerly been carried. A republic for thirty-two counties in our time was the greatest balderdash that any grown-up could give expression to. What good was freedom if it did not give the people of the country a good living? Was his country as capable of giving a good living to-day as it was the day General Macready and his troops marched down the quays on their way out? He believed it was not.

It was a country with credit at that time, but its credit now was gone, there were 120,000 idle, and they had a mess to clean up. Were they fit to govern, or was the Government fit to govern? He wondered if the people realised the way the country was going. It was a terrible responsibility for the Government to think that they now had to detain and possibly to shoot young fellows who had been trained by themselves and led astray by their promises. He believed it would be a good thing if they had a criminal code by which politicians making wild political promises would be interned.

### EXECUTIVE'S ATTITUDE

### STATEMENT FROM TAOISEACH WANTED

Dr. T. F. O'HIGGINS (U.I., Meath) said that the two bills were introduced with the object of arresting, imprisoning and interning young Irishmen. It was important that they should have from the Taoiseach, on behalf of the Government, a clear-cut statement. No matter where they sat in the House they would have to respect such an admission of mistakes in the past as that made by the Minister for Industry and Commerce on the previous night.

Before the Government was justified in interning one man they had got to make it clear to the country that they had turned their backs on the past. They had now the position of a schoolmaster punishing his students for learning their lessons too well. He could sympathise with the poor youth of the country, who were doing now what they were doing eight years ago to the cry of "Up, de Valera." The Government could not expect assistance from the Opposition as long as they had the double-shuffling of the last seven years, and the absurd and discreditable speech of the Taoiseach of the previous day. Every one of the years of the Taoiseach's position as head of the Government was redolent of the intolerance of persons, parties and institutions.

### MINISTER'S SMILES

Militant organisations, which were almost dead eight years ago, had been resurrected and battened on the smiles of the Ministers, but now they had grown so strong that they had broken away from their masters. He had yet to hear what sound objections there was to replacing appeals to the proposed Commission by appeals to the High Court.

The position of his party was that they wanted to make the internment system satisfactory—satisfactory from the point of view of the Government, but above all satisfactory from the point of view of the innocent man who might find himself caught in a big net.

### EFFECT OF THE BILL

### OVER-RIDING THE COURTS

Mr. McGILLIGAN (Dublin, N.W.) said that on the previous day they had heard what was apparently the fumbling beginning of an attack on the Judiciary. That had boiled over that day in the other House. The Taoiseach wanted to discuss and criticise the judicial power in the country, and even individual judges. He did not propose to follow him in any line he took on that. To a certain extent in the measure now before the House they were setting aside the Judiciary, and in a very particular way that measure was a round-about and very clumsy way of trying to override a decision of the High Court. He (Mr. McGilligan) thought it was always the right of that Dail, and at times certainly its duty, when they found the courts had given a decision not in accordance with the legislative will of the people, to try and amend that; but he would like to have it settled by the House what was the particular background of this measure.

He believed that the people outside would welcome those two bills, but they would welcome them still more if they thought that the Government had broken with its past and was going to operate the measures as well as they could. The people would like to feel sure that the Government had not only broken with its past, but that it was going to get rid of the incompetents in its own ranks. Incompetency was clearly declared by the judge in his decision in the High Court. The Government at the moment as a group was under public censure, but who was the individual responsible for this incompetence? Yet the House was being asked to give the Government these powers, although they themselves had not changed their own group.

### THE RAID IN THE PARK

The query arose: was there collusion about the raid in the Park? Who helped the raiders? Was it possible that such a concentration of men and lorries at places where lorries were not usual to be seen could have escaped observation? Was it possible that it could be done and the turmoil of loading up the lorries with so much stuff could escape notice? Was there nobody in touch with those people? Did nobody help them? Immediately that question was asked one's mind flew back to the statement of the Taoiseach at the Fianna Fail Ard Fheis that he had not given up his old degenerate days. There was public disquiet over that matter.

It was a situation that nobody could attempt to justify. Was anybody able to give any explanation of the raid on the fort? The Ministry had not seen fit to ask for any resignations? They were quite satisfied that no member of the Government should be held to odium over what occurred.

### THE COMMISSION

Mr. MACENTEE said that a commission was now sitting on the matter.

Mr. McGILLIGAN said that commission was composed of Army officers. They were not allowed to bring in a report which would condemn Ministers.

Mr. MACENTEE—They have the widest possible powers of reference, and can examine their matter from top to bottom.

Mr. McGILLIGAN—Would an officer who reported that the Minister for Defence had been guilty of incompetence have a happy time hereafter?

Mr. NORTON—He would—hereafter.

Mr. McGILLIGAN said the commission was an attempt to get a scapegoat below. The Minister for Co-ordination of Defensive Measures and of Defence had been besmirched. He would not find it possible to have the doubts eradicated from his mind till certain members were eradicated from the Government.

### MR. RUTTLEDGE'S REPLY

### SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY

Mr. J. P. RUTTLEDGE, Minister for Local Government, replying to the debate, said the House should not give them these powers if it did not trust them with them. If the Opposition had any doubt that those powers would be abused they should not give them those powers. That was the test of whether they were honest or not. In the ordinary course of events various changes were made frequently in the police and army. They had been told that they had talked tenderly about the I.R.A., and that because of that they could not carry conviction to the people.

At once he would admit that they had tried to see a way of dealing with these people. They had tried to pursue a course that they thought would succeed. He was sorry to admit that they found, not so much that the course was a wrong one, but because of other circumstances that had suddenly come upon them, arising, perhaps, from the world war, that the course they had been pursuing had not been effective.

Mr. MORRISSEY—Because of the war?

Mr RUTTLEDGE said the war might have accelerated it. They recognised that there was a dangerous situation in the country. They recognised that that position was there when they asked for the powers originally. The matter of farmers' organisations had been raised; that bill was never used against farmers' organisations.

### OPPOSITION'S ATTITUDE

Mr. McGilligan had talked about collusion in regard to the raid on the Magazine Fort. He did not feel that he was justified in referring to that. Mr. McGilligan might criticise the Commission of Inquiry in any way he liked. He (the Minister) felt precluded while it was sitting from referring to the Fort in any way. He believed that the Government's position had not been strengthened: it had been considerably weakened by the attitude of the Opposition. They could talk about the Government's insincerity in dealing with these matters. If they wanted to get any distance in tackling it they needed the help and co-operation of everybody in that House. The Opposition gave with one hand and tried to damage with the other. The Government recognised that there was a situation in the country that without these powers they could not deal with.

They recognised that the situation at the present time called for definite action and strong action. They had been asked what the strength in the country of the I.R.A. was. They did not regard the strength as formidable. He did not propose to give the strength for every area, or feel that it would be of any benefit to the House or the country. They would have fifty, sixty or one hundred persons for internment. He did not think there would be any more.

### DETERMINATION OF GOVERNMENT

Anybody who might be interned would have the right of appeal to the Commission, and, if they could satisfy them that they were not members of an illegal organisation or that they were not guilty of any offence, they would be released. They recognised that the present position was a danger to the country, and they were determined that the organisation responsible for that would be stamped out, and that the position would be remedied.

"I recognise," he said, "that we are faced with a dangerous situation, and I think it is the duty of the House and of every one of us to co-operate in ending it. We are anxious and desirous that in doing that there should be as little suffering inflicted on the people of the country or the people of that organisation as possible. We are anxious that those people will, even now, perhaps late in the day, see the error of their ways, and will realise that there is no hope for them along the lines of force. There is no justification for force, and, before we take the action indicated in those bills, I would appeal to them, and appeal strongly, if it would have any effect, that they may turn away from the path they are following, and come back to the only way I can see any chance of progress in this country, and that is to get into the constitutional organisations of the country. Their services to the country might be valuable if they would throw themselves into the constitutional movements in the country and recognise the Government and the Parliament and its institutions.

### POSITION CANNOT CONTINUE

When I say that we are determined to stamp this thing out, I do not say it in any bitter spirit or in any sense that we want to get after those people for the purpose of geting after them simply and solely because the Government had got to do its duty, and had got to deal with that matter or get out. I believe those people are misled into thinking they are continuing the fight in the way that it was known to be carried on some years ago. There is no necessity for them now, in order to achieve their objects, to have recourse to force of arms or carry out raids. They have the Parliament of the country if they can secure the votes of the people, to utilise so that they can put any policy they wish to put before the people. But if they are not prepared to do that, there is only one alternative open to the Government, and that alternative is that it cannot allow the position that obtains at the present time to continue. We must have ordered Government in the country, and that must be secured no matter what it costs. And, I would say to those people to recognise that fact, and, before it is too late, give the country an opportunity by getting away from those ways they have been following, to bring them back to constitutional organisations.

The bill passed its second reading by 64 votes to 8.

On the Committee stage, Mr. Ruttledge moved a money resolution in connection with the bill, and mentioned that the cost of the Commission provided for would be about £100. They would endeavour to have a judge of the High Court on the Commission, with two senior officers of the army.

The money resolution was agreed.

### MR. COSGRAVE'S AMENDMENT

### COMMISSION OF BARRISTERS

Mr. COSGRAVE (U.I., Cork) moved an amendment, that the Commission should consist of three practising barristers of not less than seven years' standing.

The Government, said Mr. Cosgrave, would still have the nomination of those three persons, but it would give the public greater confidence that a case on evidence would be tried on its merits, and the liberty of the subject would not be subject to persons of non-legal experience. Recent events had satisfied them that a Government in such cases might abuse the powers given to them. Guarantees might be got from the Government, but whatever guarantee the Government gave could only be given for themselves, and that was the reason it was wanted that the amendment should become part of the law.

Mr. RUTTLEDGE said he had in mind that the time might come when it would be dangerous for the Commission to sit, and they might find themselves in the position when they could not get people to act. In such a case they would have to fall back on the only men who would act—members of the Army.

Mr. COSGRAVE said that men who were barristers of seven years' standing were to be found in the Army.

Mr. RUTTLEDGE agreed to accept a second amendment in the name of Mr. Cosgrave, making the constitution of the Commission an officer of the Defence Forces and two barristers of at least seven years' standing.

### APPEAL TO HIGH COURT

Mr. COSGRAVE, moving a further amendment, that a person should have power to appeal to the High Court from an unfavourable finding of the Appeal Commission regarding his detention, said there had been cases within the last fifteen years where a man had been kept in detention for fifteen months when two months would have met his case.

Mr. RUTTLEDGE said that, if there were an appeal to the High Court, the Court would have regard to the rules of evidence, and the legislation was intended to give power to the Government to intern men, against whom they could not get sufficient evidence.

Mr. J. A. COSTELLO (U.I., County Dublin) said that under the amendment a person who was appealing would have the onus cast on him to produce evidence that there were no reasonable grounds for his detention. The very fact that such persons appealed to the Commission would be evidence of their *bona fides*, as the kind of person that would not be interned would not be likely on principle to recognise the Commission.

Mr. RUTTLEDGE said that the Commission was there for the purpose of appeal, and he thought it was enough.

The amendment was rejected without division.

The Committee stage was concluded, and the report stage carried.

On the final stage of the bill a division was challenged by the Labour Party, and the bill was passed by 62 votes to 7.

The Fianna Fail and United Ireland parties voted for the final reading. Those in the minority were:—Labour — Deputies Corish, Everett, Hickey, Keyes, Pattison, Norton; and Independent—Dr. Hannigan.

After receiving the Emergency Powers Bill from the Senate the Dail adjourned till February 21st.

## FOOD RATIONING IN THE NORTH

### OFFICER'S CALL TO "PLAY THE GAME"

From Our Correspondent.

*BELFAST, Thursday.*

The Divisional Food Officer in Belfast, Mr. G. H. E. Parr, M.B.E., to-day discussed the rationing scheme for Northern Ireland, which begins on Monday next, in respect of bacon, hams, butter, and sugar. The rationing of meat will follow later, and will probably be enforced early in February. He emphasised that every person can make a real contribution to the winning of the war by "playing the game," and not attempting to evade the regulations made to ensure the equal distribution of certain commodities.

Leading hotel managers in Belfast are relieved to find that coupons are not required for visitors who desire cooked bacon or ham with their meals. Hotels and restaurants are to be allowed 50 per cent. of their normal consumption of bacon and ham, and in return they gave a detailed note to the Food Control Office of the number of meals with which bacon was served.

## CARDINAL MUNDELEIN'S SUCCESSOR

From Reuter's Correspondent.

*VATICAN CITY, Thursday.*

It is announced here that the Archbishop of Milwaukee (Monsignor Stritch) has been appointed Archbishop of Chicago. He succeeds the late Cardinal Mundelein, who once referred to Hitler as "that Austrian paperhanger, and not a very good one." Cardinal Mundelein died last October.

Have you ever thought of *this* New Year resolution?

HAVE you ever sat down on the 1st of January and taken stock of your general health — have you ever thought of the days when you haven't been feeling too good, and the idea of going to work in the morning wasn't a very pleasant one? Most people can think back over the last twelve months and remember dead patches when life seemed dull and uninteresting and food and even tobacco had lost its savour.

Well, you probably know the reason as well as we do. Constipation is an insidious thing, it can change our outlook and it can stop the sun shining. It can slowly poison a healthy system and even set up serious troubles. Perhaps you are one of those people who continues to tolerate constipation? Perhaps you intend to "do something about it sometime" if it doesn't improve? Well — there's a simple way of correcting constipation that has proved itself over the last thirty years and still proves itself the most effective every day of the week. Why not make a resolution now, and act on it — to get rid of constipation for ever. The remedy we suggest is not a fizzy drink or a pleasant tasting tablet — in fact it isn't particularly pleasant to take but you get used to it after a little time and you don't notice it.

The method is just a simple pinch of Kruschen every day — take it in tea if you like. You needn't be afraid it will form a habit because we've done a great deal of research on this subject (we could show any interested person the evidence) — it's just what a doctor would take himself. Many people take laxatives and find they've got to keep on increasing the dose. But not with Kruschen. Actually it's a careful combination of six mineral salts. These salts have one advantage which others don't possess. They stay inside the colon and attract moisture. This moisture is essential to proper evacuation and without it you will become constipated.

So here's the resolution all drawn up for you to try this year, and just watch the difference in the coming months on your spirits and general health.

"I am resolved to get rid of constipation for good — I will take enough Kruschen to cover a sixpence, in my morning tea or in plain water, every day."

Do this, and on January the First next year you will be sitting down to write us a letter of thanks as hundreds of other people have done.

*You can get Kruschen from your chemist, price 1/9d.*

## SHELL AND ROYAL DUTCH DIVIDENDS

### MARKET EXPECTATIONS FULFILLED

Market expectations of reductions in the interim dividends of the Shell and Royal Dutch Petroleum Companies have proved correct. The Shell company is paying 5 per cent., tax free, against 7½ per cent., also tax free, and the Royal Dutch distribution is 5 per cent., subject to tax, compared with 6 per cent., less tax, for 1938. The Shell first interim was followed by a second interim of 10 per cent and final of 2½ per cent., making 20 per cent. in all, tax free. The Royal Dutch interim of 6 per cent. on account of 1938 was followed by a second interim of 8 per cent. and a final of 3 per cent., making 17 per cent., subject to tax. The business of the Royal Dutch-Shell group is world-wide, and embraces all branches of the petroleum industry. About ten years ago it was officially stated that of the business of the entire Royal Dutch-Shell group, not more than 6 per cent. was done in Great Britain. Nevertheless, says the *Financial News*, there can be little doubt that war conditions have affected the company's operations to a not inconsiderable extent.

Possessing its own tanker fleet, the group has not suffered like others less favourably placed by the advance in tanker freight rates, but exchange difficulties have, doubtless, influenced the directors in their decision to pay a small interim dividend.

Admittedly, any estimate of the total for the year can only be guesswork, but the view is held that the Shell distribution may be reduced from 20 per cent. to 15 per cent., tax free, and that there may be a corresponding decrease in the Royal Dutch dividend.

The group is in a strong financial position, and well able to stand up to any calls that may be made upon it during the period of hostilities, while a restoration of peace conditions should witness considerable expansion in its operations. At the current prices of 81s. 3d., for Shell £1 units and £35 for the 100 florin shares of Royal Dutch, the stocks do not appear overvalued.

## N.S.P.C.C. FANCY-DRESS PARTY

### THE PRIZE-WINNERS

Upwards of 300 children, accompanied by their parents and friends, yesterday afternoon attended the fancy dress party, in aid of the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, in the Gresham Hotel, Dublin.

The ballroom presented a gay scene with costumes worn by the young guests, who gave the judges a difficult task in determining the prize-winners. Mrs. Seán MacEntee, Madame Jansen and Mr. Leo Whelan, R.H.A., were the judges, and Mr. George Burdett was the master of ceremonies.

The principal prize-winners were as follows:—

Prettiest Costume—1, Dutch Girl (Valerie Powell); 2, 1940 (Patty Johnston).

Most Original—1, Darby and Joan (Tim and Laurence Crowley); 2, Seigfried Line (Shiela Carron).

Best Toddler—1, Doll in Box (Gillian King); 2, Crinoline Lady (Anne Carrigy).

Best National—1, Dutch Group (Ann and Micky Ormsby and Joy Williams); 2, Chinaman (Allan Yeates).

Best Pair—1, Tyrollean (Dermott McCaffrey and Anne McArevey); 2, Boomps a Daisy (Ann Murphy and Garrett Rice).

Best Group—1, Cinderella (Owen and Peter Lemass, Teddy and Pat Keelan, Roddy McCaffrey, Marion Rice and Nuala McCarthy); 2, Run Rabbit Run (Joe, Ethna and Hilary Walsh, Carine O'Grady).

Special Prize—John and Jacqueline Walsh, Derek and Valerie Powell, Joan and Alan O'Grady.

The following constituted the committee:—Chairman, Mrs. Conor Maguire; Hon. Sec., Mrs. J. F. O'Grady; Mrs. Crowley, Mrs. John Burke, Mrs. P. H. Lemass, Mrs. T. Cullen, Lady Nixon, Mrs. Cruess Callaghan, Mrs. P. Duggan, Mrs. Kevin O'Sheill, Mrs. McArevey, Mrs. Murray-Hayden, Mrs. John Cunningham, Miss O'Connor, Mrs. ffrench O'Carroll, Mrs. Flanagan, Mrs. Sheehy, Mrs. McGlade, Mrs. Hurley, Mrs. O'Reilly, Mrs. Alex Spain, Miss Muriel Catt, Mrs. Denis Barrett.

The attendance also included:—Colonel the Hon. Claude and Mrs. Brabazon, the Misses Brabazon, Mrs. Cyril Beatty, Mrs. J. A. Costello, Judge and Mrs. O'Byrne, Mrs. Murnaghan, Mrs. H. Clarke, Mrs. John Conyngham, Mrs. Drury Byrne, Mrs. P. McGilligan, Mrs. Frank Lavery, Mrs. Martin Maguire, Mrs. McCarthy, Mrs. Musters, Mrs. A. Carton, Captain Fuge, Mrs. Esmonde, Mrs. Frank Cannon, Mrs. Keelan, Miss K. M. Wheelan, Mrs. R. Duggan, Dr. and Mrs. Peter Lemass, Mr. Conor Maguire, Mr. Brian Maguire, Mrs. Fogarty, Mrs. Fitzsimons, Mrs. Stamford Roche, Mrs. McGreery, Miss Daisy O'Keefe, Mrs. E. Sheehy, Mrs. Wine, Miss Dorothy Dobbin, Miss Gervase Mathews, Mrs. P. J. Ruttledge, Miss Juliet Bekh, Miss Shiela Meade and Miss Lyons.

"My husband told me he wanted to join the Army, and I told him he had joined up with me for life," said a woman at a North London Court.

*City of Dublin Vocational Education Committee.*

WHOLE-TIME POST.
Head of Building Trades Section
Bolton Street Technical Schools.

The Committee invite applications for the above mentioned whole-time position.

SALARY SCALE: £350—15—500 p.a., plus the appropriate Cost of Living Bonus.

QUALIFICATIONS: A University Degree in Architecture (or its equivalent), together with five years' practical experience in Architectural work. Teaching experience will be regarded as an additional qualification.

AGE LIMIT: The person to be appointed must be under 40 years of age.

Special consideration will be given to qualified candidates with a competent knowledge of Irish.

Applications, on the standard form, which, together with the Conditions of Appointment, will be supplied on request, should be returned to me at this Office not later than Tuesday, 16th January, 1940.

L. E. O'CARROLL, B.A., B.L.,
Chief Executive Officer.

OFFICES: Technical Institute, Bolton Street, Dublin.

## COST OF A.R.P. IN DUBLIN

### QUESTION OF SLUMP IN HOUSE-BUILDING

### MOTIONS FOR MEETING OF CITY COUNCIL

THE Dublin Corporation, at its meeting next Monday, will consider a motion by Mr. J. J. Byrne, requesting the Government to place the work of constructing the new Naval Patrol Coastal Defence Service, and "whatever other work that can be done in Eire," with Dublin shipyards.

Other motions to be considered include one from Mr. Martin O'Sullivan, to ask the Minister for Education to restore the special children's 'bus service pending the provision of adequate school accommodation in Crumlin, Larkfield and Ellenfield, and one by Mr. P. Belton, T.D., that the City Manager be requested to invite a conference with the members of the Finance and Housing Committees of representatives of all organised sections of the building trade, to investigate the causes of the slump in house-building, and to make suggestions as to how the building trade can be revived.

Mr. Belton will also propose that no money be borrowed from the Local Loans Fund until the Council first decides whether the increased cost of building necessitated by the increased rate of interest for such loans is to be borne by an increase of rent on the tenants, or by a levy on the rates of the city.

### STREET-LIGHTING FOR A.R.P.

The Corporation has received a letter from the Department of Defence requesting that the work on the installation of the central control of the city street lighting for A.R.P. purposes should be proceeded with, the amount of any State grant in aid to be left over for determination in the light of any savings which might accrue to the Corporation as a result of the installation of the system.

Mr. P. J. Hernon, City Manager and Town Clerk, will submit a report stating that the amount expended to the 13th December on air raid precautions was £24,500. Over and above this amount commitments to the extent of £16,500 were entered into up to the end of the financial year. Nothing has been received from Government sources by way of recoupment.

## PILOT KILLED IN 'PLANE CRASH

The pilot was killed when a 'plane crashed into a wall of Craneshill House, Montrose, Angus, yesterday. The machine hit the roof of a house on the opposite side of the road, demolished part of a wall of Craneshill and crashed on to the grounds.

The pilot was alive when taken from the wrecked machine, but died shortly afterwards.

## BOYS STEAL AMMUNITION

Three fourteen-year-old boys appeared at Birmingham Juvenile Court yesterday following the disappearance on December 2 of a case of ammunition from railway sidings adjoining a Birmingham factory. Two of them were fined £2 for stealing the case containing 1,248 rounds, and the third was fined 30s. for receiving 49 rounds. About 200 rounds have not been traced.

## PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

**GAIETY THEATRE.**
The Greatest Pantomime of the Century!
"JIMMY and the LEPRECHAUN,"
By HARRY O'DONOVAN.
With JIMMY O'DEA and Colossal All-Star Cast.
TWICE NIGHTLY AT 6.40 and 9 o'c.
Matinees on Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2.30.
Box Office Open Daily—10 a.m. to 9 p.m.

**OLYMPIA THEATRE.**
6.40 ........... TWICE NIGHTLY ........... 9.0
MATINEE TO-MORROW (SATURDAY) AT 2.30.
SECOND WEEK OF THE GRAND CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME,
"CINDERELLA,"
(Vide Press):
A Long and Successful Run can be predicted for the Pantomime "Cinderella."
Packed with Fun, Frolic, Music and Dance.
"Cinderella" is a Show which everyone must see.
Starring JERRY VERNO,
With FREDA GORDON-HALL, JOSEPHINE O'HAGAN, NOEL PURCELL, JACK McGARVEY, JIMMY KIDD and PAT TRACY.
SEE THE GREAT HARLEQUINADE SCENE.
Children Half-Price to Stalls only, First Houses, and Matinees.
Booking Office Open 10-4.30. Tel. 22962.

**ABBEY THEATRE.**
At 8.15. SECOND WEEK OF "LOOK AT THE HEFFERNANS."
By Brinsley MacNamara.
Box Office, 10.30 to 6. 'Phone 44505.

**GATE** THEATRE PRODUCTIONS. EDWARDS-MacLIAMMOIR.
TO-NIGHT at 8 O'CLOCK:
Last 2 Performances,
"THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR."
Box Office 10.30 a.m. to 7 p.m. 'Phone 44045.

**METROPOLE** CONTINUOUS, 2 o'c. to 11 p.m.
SPENCER TRACY,
RICHARD GREEN, and NANCY KELLY in
"STANLEY and LIVINGSTONE."
Showing at 2.20, 4.40, 7 o'c. and 9.20.

**GRAFTON** Continuous from 2 to 4. Daily at 2.45, 5.0, 7.10, 9.25.
GEORGE FORMBY in
"KEEP YOUR SEATS, PLEASE."
THE FUNNIEST OF ALL COMEDIES.

**CORINTHIAN.**
Continuous, 2.30 to 11 p.m. Bonita Granville and John Litel, in "Nancy Drew, Reporter." The 3 Mesquiteers, in "The Night Riders." Also Silly Symphony in colour, "Mother Goose Goes Hollywood."

**THEATRE DE LUXE.**
Dublin's Super-Cinema...3 to 11...Camden street.
VICTOR McLAGLEN and BRIAN AHERNE in "CAPTAIN FURY."
Also "DONALD'S GOLF GAME."

**QUEEN'S** At 2.30, 5.40 & 8.30 p.m.
"ROBINSON CRUSOE," by Frank O'Donovan.
Also Film, "COME ON, RANGERS."
Admission 1/6, 1/4, 1/- and 9d. Box Seats 3/- (Res.). Special Children's Matinee To-morrow (Sat.) at 2.30 sharp—9d., 6d. and 4d.

**CIRCUS** at National Stadium. Last Few Days. Twice Daily, 6.30 and 9. Sundays, 3 and 8.30. Matinee Saturday at 3. Seats 1/-, 1/6, 2/-, 3/- and 4/-. Children Half-Price to Matinee and 6.30 Performance.
Book at Stadium. 'Phone 51970.

**THEATRE ROYAL.**
MATINEES ONLY AT 2 P.M.
"ALICE IN WONDERLAND."
With Full West-End Company.
CINE-VARIETY CONTINUOUS FROM 5 P.M.
LESLIE HOWARD, DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS, jun., in "CAPTURED." Also Show, with MONA GREY, MARIA VIANI.
FILM 5 o'c., 7.25, 9.50. STAGE 6.5 and 8.30.
SUNDAY NEXT, BOOK NOW FOR 8.30 SHOW.
The Funniest Film in Years!
GRACIE ALLEN, WARREN WILLIAM, in "THE GRACIE ALLEN MURDER CASE."
Also Walt Disney's Masterpiece, "FERDINAND THE BULL."
AND FULL STAGE SHOW.
With Special Starring Engagement of MONA GREY.

**REGAL** ROOMS CINEMA. At 2.0, 4.34, 7.8, 9.42.
MICHAEL REDGRAVE, in
"A WINDOW IN LONDON."
SUNDAY, AT 3.30 AND 8.30.
BOOK NOW FOR 8.30 SHOW.
MERLE OBERON. DAVID NIVEN. LAURENCE OLIVER.
in "WUTHERING HEIGHTS."

**THE GREEN** TO-DAY, AT 2.50, 5.0, 7.10, 9.20.
CLAUDETTE COLBERT, JAMES STEWART,
"IT'S A WONDERFUL WORLD."
Mats. till 5 p.m., 8d., 1/4. Evgs. 9d., 1/-, 1/4, 1/9.

**PAVILION** DUN LAOGHAIRE. Con. 3.0 to 10.30 p.m.
ROBERT DONAT, MADELEINE CARROLL, in
"39 STEPS."
Also "THE GIRL FROM MEXICO."

**SAVOY** At 2.30, 4.50, 7.10, 9.30.
MIGHTY IN CAST. POWERFUL IN STORY!
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS, JNR., BASIL RATHBONE, C. AUBREY SMITH, in
"PASSPORT TO GLORY."
ALSO WALT DISNEY'S MASTERPIECE,
"FERDINAND THE BULL."
LAST TWO DAYS PHILIP DORE.

**CAPITOL.**
TO-DAY, AT 3.9, 5.19, 7.29, 9.39.
ROBERT YOUNG and FLORENCE RICE, in
"MIRACLES FOR SALE."
FRIDAY NEXT:
MICKEY ROONEY and JUDY GARLAND, in
"BABES IN ARMS."
LUNCH AT THE CAPITOL RESTAURANT.

**ASTOR.**
IRENE DUNNE,
IN THE DELIGHTFUL MUSICAL ROMANCE,
"SWEET ADELINE."

**CARLTON** BOOK NOW FOR SUNDAY NIGHT.
THE SENSATIONAL A.R.P. DRAMA,
"ANYTHING TO DECLARE?"
With NOEL "GANGSTER" MADISON.
Showing at 2, 4.30, 7.5, 9.35.
AND THE LUSTY SCREEN THRILL,
"MUTINY ON THE BLACK HAWK,"
With RICHARD ARLEN and NOAH BEERY.
Showing at 3.20, 5.55, 8.30.

**ADELPHI** BOOKING FOR SUNDAY NIGHT From 2 p.m. To-day.
LEW AYRES, LANA TURNER, in
"THESE GLAMOUR GIRLS."
80 MINUTES OF GOOD FUN,
At 2, 4.34, 7.8, 9.42.
ALSO
"DOUBLE DARING."

"I ALWAYS SEND MY BEST THINGS TO IMCO"
CLEANERS & DYERS.
MERRION
DUBLIN.


## GOVERNMENT NOTICES

### EMERGENCY POWERS (RESTRICTIONS ON CONVEYANCE OF INFORMATIVE ARTICLES) ORDER, 1939.

Notice is hereby given that the effect of the above-mentioned Order, which was made by the Minister for the Co-ordination of Defensive Measures on the 21st December, 1939, is that on and after the 8th January, 1940, it will be unlawful for any person to import or export, otherwise than by post, any "informative article" unless such article is either an "exempted" informative article within the meaning of the Order or has been produced to an authorised officer and approved by him.

An "informative article" means any document, pictorial representation, or photograph, or any other article whatsoever recording information.

The "exempted" informative articles include personal letters and papers and newspapers and books for personal use.

The Order will be published by the Stationery Office at an early date, and may be purchased in the usual way.

Office of the Controller of Censorship,
4th January, 1940.
7/Z. 629. W.H.Co.

### DEPARTMENT OF SUPPLIES.

Notice is hereby given that the Minister for Supplies has made an Order, entitled Emergency Powers (Control of Prices) (No. 47) Order, 1940, prescribing that on and after the 4th January, 1940, the prices at which bacon may be sold by persons manufacturing or producing such commodity shall not exceed by more than twenty shillings per cwt. the prices current during the week ended 26th August, 1939.

JOHN LEYDON, Secretary
4th January, 1940.
7/Z. 629. W.H.Co.

### DEPARTMENT OF LANDS. HOUSE AND SHOOTING RIGHTS TO LET.

The Department are prepared to receive offers for the Letting, for private, residential or recreational purposes only, of Doon House, situated on a promontory in Lough Corrib, County Galway, which formed portion of the Ashford (Guinness) Estate. This is a substantial residence, comprising two sittingrooms, seven bedrooms, kitchen and usual offices, stables, garage, etc. About 200 acres adjoining scrub or mountain land will be Let with the House, together with Shooting Rights over this and some 100 acres of additional land of a similar type, all of which is noted for the excellence of the shooting it affords.

Further particulars and Orders to View may be had by applicants with a bona fide interest in the leasing of the property, on application to:

THE SECRETARY.
Department of Lands (Forestry Division),
88 Merrion Square, Dublin.
7/Z. 610. W.H.Co.

## CONTRACTS.

### DUBLIN BOARD OF ASSISTANCE. WHISKEY WANTED.

The Dublin Board of Assistance, at their Meeting to be held on Wednesday, 17th January, 1940, will consider Tenders for the supply of Six Hogsheads of Whiskey (John Jameson, John Power and Son, or D.W.D.), not less than seven years old, in original casks from Bond. The Contractor whose Tender is accepted must pay the duty on the Whiskey when ordered by the Board to do so, and to deliver it direct from bond to James's street, Dublin, as required. Tenders must state the name of Distiller and the age and price per proof gallon.

Tenders, enclosed in sealed envelopes, endorsed "Tender for Whiskey," are to be lodged with me here not later than 10.30 o'clock a.m. on Wednesday, 17th January, 1940.

The lowest or any Tender will not necessarily be accepted.

By Order, JAMES E. S. CONDON,
Clerk of the Union.
Clerk's Office, Boardroom, 1 James's street,
Dublin, 1st January, 1940.

### CORPORATION OF DUBLIN. TENDERS FOR HOSE PIPING.

Tenders are invited for the supply of 1,000 feet of 2½-inch internal diameter, and 2,000 feet of 2¾-inch internal diameter India-rubber lined, cotton covered Hose Piping delivered in Dublin.

Tenders, enclosed in sealed envelopes, endorsed "Tender for Hose Piping," and addressed to the City Manager and Town Clerk, Finance and General Purposes Section, City Hall, Dublin, must be delivered not later than 12 noon on Tuesday, 16th January, 1940.

P. J. HERNON,
City Manager and Town Clerk.
Dublin, 4th January, 1940.

## SHIPPING.


**ITALIAN LINES.**
ITALIA—LLOYD TRIESTINO—ADRIATICA
Regular Sailings by a tranquil route to
NORTH AMERICA.
"Contedi Savoia" from Genoa, Jan. 16.
"Rex" from Genoa, Jan. 27.
SOUTH AMERICA.
"Neptunia" from Genoa, Jan. 18.
"Oceania" from Genoa, Feb. 6.
CENTRAL AMERICA & SOUTH PACIFIC.
"Orazio" from Genoa, Jan. 19.
"Virgilio" from Genoa, Feb. 29.
INDIA AND FAR EAST.
"Conte Biancamano" from Genoa, Jan. 26.
"Conte Rosso" from Venice, Feb. 9.
AUSTRALIA.
"Viminale" from Genoa, Jan. 28.
EGYPT AND NEAR EAST.
"Gerusalemme" from Venice, Jan. 6.
"Cartea" from Genoa, Jan. 14.
SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.
"Palestina" from Venice, Jan. 19.
"Urania" from Venice, Feb. 16.
Advice and assistance will be given to all passengers in obtaining the necessary Consular visa. Railway services on the Continent run regularly.
Apply to your own Agent, or to ITALIAN LINES, 14 (Lower) REGENT ST., S.W.1. Tel., WHI. 8801.

**P. & O.**
REGULAR FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICES.
*(All vessels may call at any ports on or off the route—and the route and all Sailings are subject to cancellation, change or deviation with or without notice.)*
TO MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, INDIA, CEYLON, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.
Full information from 122 Leadenhall Street, London, E.C. 3 or Local Agents.

**NEW ZEALAND LINE.**
TO NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA.
Apply N.Z.S. Co., Ltd., Agents (J. B. Westray & Co., Ltd.), 138 Leadenhall Street, E.C.3.; or Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, 14 Cockspur Street, S.W.1.

**CANADIAN AUSTRALASIAN LINE**
TO NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA
By any Atlantic Line to Canada or U.S.A.
Thence via VANCOUVER, HONOLULU, FIJI, and AUCKLAND TO SYDNEY.
REGULAR MONTHLY SAILINGS FROM VANCOUVER.
Apply the Trans-Pacific Passenger Agency, Ltd. (W. L. James, General Manager), 14 Cockspur Street (1st Floor), London, S.W.1. Tel.: Whitehall 2953, or any office of the Canadian Railways.

**CORK BRANCH OFFICE,**
15 COOK STREET.
ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED
UNTIL 3 p.m. EACH DAY
FOR INSERTION IN NEXT DAY'S ISSUE.
'Phone—Cork 1506. Office hours—9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

**"IRISH TIMES" BRANCH OFFICE**
6 WILLIAM STREET, LIMERICK.
ADVERTISEMENTS CAN BE HANDED IN UNTIL 3.30 P.M. DAILY
FOR INSERTION IN NEXT DAY'S ISSUE.


### ADVERTISEMENT INDEX


| | Page | | Page |
|---|---|---|---|
| Amusements | 6 | Legal Appointments | 1 |
| Apartments | 12 | Lost and Found | 1 |
| Business Premises | 12 | Machinery | 1 |
| Cattle, Live Stock | 12 | Medical Appointments | 1 |
| Contracts | 6 | Miscellaneous | 12 |
| Dogs | 12 | Money & Partnership | 1 |
| Dress | 12 | Motor Matters, etc. | 2 |
| Education, Tuitions | 1 | Opticians | 1 |
| Employment Wanted | 1 | Poultry, Eggs | 12 |
| Furniture | 12 | Prams | 1 |
| Furs | 12 | Representatives | 1 |
| Garden | 12 | Schools and Colleges | 1 |
| Government Notices | 6 | Seaside and Country | 12 |
| Horses, Harness | 12 | Shipping | 6 |
| Hotels | 1 | Shooting, Sporting | 1 |
| Houses and Lands | 12 | Situations Vacant | 1 |
| Houses and Lands for Sale | 12 | Specific Articles | 1 |
| Houses to Let | 12 | Watch Repairs | 1 |
| | | Wireless | 1 |


Telephone No. 76555

### TO-DAY'S ENGAGEMENTS

Dublin District Court—10.30 a.m.
Senate—Leinster House 11.30 a.m.
Bray District Court—11 a.m.
Ballinasloe Mental Hospital—11 a.m.
Female Orphan House — Entertainment, 4 p.m.
Grange Golf Club—Fancy Dress Dance.
Kildare Hunt Ball—Pickering Forest, Celbridge.
Pim Bros. Staff Dance—Metropole Ballroom.

AMUSEMENTS.

Gaiety Theatre—"Jimmy and the Leprechaun."
Olympia Theatre—"Cinderella."
Abbey Theatre—"Look at the Heffernans."
Gate Theatre—"The Merry Wives of Windsor."
Metropole Cinema—"Stanley and Livingstone."
Grafton Cinema—"Keep Your Seats, Please."
Corinthian Cinema—"Nancy Drew, Reporter" and "The Night Riders."
Theatre De Luxe—"Captain Fury."
Queen's Theatre—"Robinson Crusoe" and "Come On, Rangers."
Theatre Royal—"Alice in Wonderland," 2 p.m.; Cine-Variety from 5 p.m.
Circus—National Stadium, 6.30 and 9.
Regal Rooms Cinema—"A Window in London."
The Green Cinema — "It's A Wonderful World."
Pavilion Cinema, Dun Laoghaire — "39 Steps" and "The Girl from Mexico."
Savoy Cinema—"Passport to Glory" and "Ferdinand the Bull."
Capitol Cinema—"Miracles for Sale."
Astor Cinema—"Sweet Adeline."
Carlton Cinema — "Anything to Declare" and "Mutiny on the Black Hawk."
Adelphi Cinema—"These Glamour Girls" and "Double Daring."

THE SUN.

| | To-day. | To-morrow. |
|---|---|---|
| Rises | 8.41 | 8.40 |
| Sets | 4.21 | 4.22 |
| Lighting-up Time | 4.51 | 4.52 |

HIGH WATER AT DUBLIN.

| | To-day. | To-morrow. |
|---|---|---|
| Morning | 7.55 | 8.52 |
| Evening | 8.25 | 9.20 |

HIGH WATER AT OTHER PORTS.

| | Morning. | Evening. |
|---|---|---|
| Drogheda | 7.43 | 8.12 |
| Dundalk | 7.40 | 8. 9 |
| Galway | 1.21 | 2. 0 |
| Limerick | 2.51 | 3.31 |
| Sligo | 2.18 | 2.50 |
| Waterford | 3.32 | 4.12 |

Dixon and Hempenstall, Barometers and Thermometers.—111 Lower Grafton street. —(Advt.)


# The Irish Times

*FRIDAY, JANUARY 5, 1940.*


## NEWS SUMMARY

**IRELAND**

The son of a former Lord Mayor of Cork, Thomas McCurtain was charged at Cork District Court with the murder of Detective Officer John Roche and remanded in custody.—(Page 7.)

After a long and rather acrimonious debate the Senate yesterday passed the Emergency Powers Bill through all its stages.—(Page 7.)

The Dail at yesterday's session passed the Offences Against the State (Amendment) Bill through all its stages.—(Page 5.)

**ABROAD**

Both the Russians and Finns now appear to be preparing for large-scale land operations.—(Page 8.)

President Roosevelt yesterday presented to Congress a Budget which contemplates an expenditure of £2,106,000,000. The people of the United States, he said, wanted to strengthen their defences, and were prepared to pay for them.—(Page 8.)

**FINANCIAL**

Stimulated by a further strong advance in British Funds, markets on the London Stock Exchange had a good day yesterday. Demand for these issues was maintained on active lines throughout the session, and they closed at the highest points of the day.—(Page 11.)

Silver prices were again lower in the bullion market, Indian selling being the chief factor in the decline.—(Page 11.)

The trend of prices was favourable in the Dublin Stock Markets, and business showed signs of broadening.—(Page 11.)

## General Franco's Task

With what speed the great events of yesterday become the dim memories of to-day! A year ago Spain was yet in the throes of civil war: it was not until three months later—April 2nd, 1939, to be precise—that General Franco issued his famous *communiqué*, ending with the words, "The war is over." Since then the news from Spain has been scanty: a conflict that affected some twenty million people has been overshadowed by one that affects nearly two hundred millions. General Franco wisely has deemed that three years of combat is enough for his people, and Spain has declared her neutrality in the greater war. We may be certain that he was offered inducements to participate on Germany's side: we may be equally certain that he will continue to reject them. The general's "ideology" may agree in many respects with that of Fascist Italy, but it can have little contact or sympathy with National Socialism, and even less with Josef Stalin's indeterminate creed. There are other reasons, good and sound, for Spanish neutrality. Spain was not rich previously, and she has been impoverished to a terrible extent by the civil war. According to *The Times*, the struggle has left her "short of motor transport, of live-stock, of merchant shipping, and, above all, of capital." The Republicans who found refuge in France took with them the residue of the national gold reserve, amounting to more than £26,000,000, while other sums either had been spent upon the war, or, according to one view, had been sent to Russia. In such circumstances, the general's first and only task, as he clearly sees it, is to rebuild his stricken nation. It is not, and will not be, an easy task. If it consisted of nothing more than the rebuilding of roads, the restoration of battered towns, the renewal of the railways, and the relief of immediate distress, it still would be difficult; for in former times Spain lived largely on her exports of agricultural produce and of minerals, but nowadays, while Europe is convulsed by war, the processes of trade are hampered severely. His task, however, is even greater. He has committed himself to the creating of a new social order and to the reform of many evils which have been present or latent in Spanish life for decades past. He proposes a more equable distribution of wealth—in which ambition, we may presume, he is encouraged by the Falangists, who now occupy the dominant position in his councils. There is talk—we quote *The Times*—of the break-up of the great estates in the south, and it is certain that the Spanish equivalent of our "congested districts" will be attacked as soon as possible. On the material side, General Franco's desire is to stimulate production, both agricultural and industrial; in the higher sphere of patriotism he wishes to re-unite a nation which suffered from terrible dissension, even before the civil war. As we in Ireland know, the effects of such conflict linger for many years in the form of mutual bitterness and mistrust—and our experience of civil war was less prolonged and less destructive than Spain's has been. The best anodyne, in the new Spanish Government's view, is hard work. "Work," according to its Labour Statute, "is a social duty admitting of no excuse"; and reports indicate that the doctrine is being translated into practice. It will be interesting to watch the process of Spanish reorganisation. Its chance of early success would have been better if the great war in Europe had not intervened to alter the plans of every nation, but it has the good wishes of everybody who thinks that Spain, after her long ordeal, deserves a measure of prosperity and peace.

## "Codology"

Mr. James Dillon does not think much of the *Irish Times*. Who, some of our readers may make bold to ask, is Mr. James Dillon? Who, indeed? Actually, he is the son of a distinguished father, of a man who in his day and generation fought a hard and clean fight for Irish independence. He is a member of Dail Eireann for Monaghan, and a supporter of the United Ireland Party. He also is a prolific, and sometimes even eloquent, speaker, many of whose contributions to parliamentary debates have been in the best tradition of Irish politics. For some reason best known to himself, Mr. Dillon has thought fit to take advantage of his position as a public representative to abuse the *Irish Times*. In a rather petulant speech yesterday, of which Mr. Dillon, no doubt, by this time is heartily ashamed, he accused us of "sneers and jibes" at the national Parliament. Our decrepit withers are unwrung. We deplore Mr. Dillon's remarks, not, indeed, because we resent his criticism, which we are sufficiently conceited to regard as a subtle compliment, but mainly because he forgets himself so far as to make use of a word from which such an acknowledged master of the English language ought to shrink in horror. Mr. Dillon sets himself up as a champion of Dail Eireann's standards of debate. He is annoyed because we have ventured from time to time to advocate standards of which, presumably, he does not approve—or is it possible that he does not understand them?—and now he describes us as "the particular journal most fond of that kind of 'codology.'" We have searched the authorities in vain for a definition of that word "codology." Possibly, Mr. Dillon knows what it means. He certainly ought to know; but we confess, in our decrepitude, that we are at a temporary loss. We really must study Mr. Dillon's speeches more carefully. Apparently, he is nervous lest this newspaper should become so decrepit as to praise him. "The day the *Irish Times* places the accolade on me," he informed Dail Eireann yesterday, "I will think of retiring into a monastery." The monasteries need have no fear. We can assure Mr. Dillon that we have no intention to praise him; but for his lamentable misuse of the King's English we should not even chastise him. Yet he bears an honoured name, and his opinions, however childish they may be, may acquire a degree of vicarious importance by virtue of that fact. His chief grievance against this newspaper seems to be that for some time past we have been advocating the formation of a national Government. In his elegant fashion, Mr. Dillon dismisses this suggestion as "claptrap"—happily, he spares us the repetition of "codology"—and we cannot altogether blame him. We are convinced—doubtless, that is why Mr. Dillon regards us as decrepit—that there never can be a satisfactory solution of this country's problems until a Government shall have been formed of the best brains of the two major parties in Dail Eireann. There are intelligent and sincere men on both sides of the House, who, we believe, would be willing, and even glad, to subordinate party and personal interests to the welfare of the State. A Government of such men could lift Ireland out of the ruck of party politics; it even might rid it of "codology" and "claptrap." Such a Government might include Mr. James Dillon; but we have our doubts.

## The Hospitals' Problem

The production of Dr. Robert Collis's play, "Marrowbone Lane," at the Dublin Gate Theatre a few weeks ago has opened up once again several old wounds in the public conscience. It has forced upon the people of Dublin with power and vigour a story of the daily tragedies of the city slums; it has compelled them to stop and take note of the sordid, rat-hole conditions in which many thousands of their fellow-citizens so shamefully are compelled to live; it hurt and shocked them with the story of the young mother—herself already broken by ill-health and a fall down the rotten staircase of a tenement—as she carried her dying baby in the rain from hospital to hospital, vainly seeking admission until the child died in her arms. It is well that at last so many of them should have been shocked into a sense of reality. Most of them, undoubtedly, had some vague knowledge of the conditions of slum-life—derived mostly from the good-humoured plays of Mr. Sean O'Casey—and what seems to have provoked more thought and discussion than anything else, therefore, was the terrible pilgrimage of that young mother and her sick baby through the city hopelessly from one hospital to another. It has awakened public interest in the long-delayed scheme for a hospitals' bed bureau in Dublin. "When I first approached the question of a hospitals' bed bureau," Miss Louie Bennett, the Secretary of the Irish Women Workers' Union, told an audience in Dublin on Wednesday night, "I thought it quite a simple matter to establish an office to which the sick could apply for hospital accommodation and get prompt attention." So, also, thought many other people. Miss Bennett, however, found herself up against a very difficult proposition, leading her, as she said, into a very quagmire of health and hospital problems. "At the same time," she declared, "I have become more strongly convinced than ever that the first step out of that quagmire is the Bed Bureau." She is confirmed in that conviction by the fact that one of the first actions to be taken by the recently-appointed Manchester Joint Hospitals' Advisory Board was a thorough investigation of the needs of the sick in Manchester, and the extent to which existing services met those needs. Dublin is urgently in want of a similar investigation, a similar board and a bed bureau, where the sick can be informed at once from efficiently kept records of the hospital accommodation that is available for them. A large amount of money has been laid aside under Government guardianship for the building of four major hospitals in Dublin—two on the South side and two on the North side of the river—providing equally between them beds for 2,000 people. At the same time the Hospitals' Commission made an inquiry into the proposal for a bed bureau, and three reports were issued. Yet both schemes seem now to have passed into that overcrowded limbo of other good intentions. We can understand, of course, that last-minute problems will arise, and that long delays are inevitable in the operation of such a gigantic scheme as that of rebuilding and reorganising the city hospitals; but there seems to be no reason why the matter of the bed bureau should have been shelved. Why has nothing been done to bring that simple, but essential, scheme into operation? Why has it been shelved? What has become of the plans of the Commission, and of those other carefully-devised plans which were drawn up by Professor Henry Moore and his colleagues of the Dublin hospitals? The war cannot be used as an excuse, because they were laid aside long before the war started. Public interest now has been revived in this matter of a Dublin Bed Bureau, and the time has come when the citizens wish to know, and should be told, what—if anything—is being done.

## Music

We have travelled far since the days when high-brow musicians sniffed contemptuously at the gramophone and spoke disparagingly of "canned music." Since that period the most famous vocalists and instrumentalists in the world have been delighted to add to their fame and their bank balances by making records of their performances. In addition to bookshelves, it is now possible to have shelves upon shelves stocked with the finest music ever composed, as performed by the greatest musicians of modern times; by the simple act of taking down a record and setting it spinning on a gramophone turntable, with a tiny needle to follow its grooves, one can fill a room with golden melody, and for a few shillings command a feast of music that was beyond the reach of kings but a generation agone. These, of course, are facts known to everybody; but we fear that they are not appreciated as they should be by the general public. The development of the radio has put the gramophone's nose out of joint, as it were, and in many homes the older instrument has been discarded altogether. It is so much easier to switch on the radio and take what offers than to select records and attend to the business of changing them every five minutes or so, putting in fresh needles and winding up the motor. We cannot rely upon the radio, however, always to suit our mood, no matter how comprehensive our world tour on its magic dial; and it is here that the library of records more than holds its own. Our radio fare is a very mixed grill—it aims to please all tastes, and gives us the worst as well as the best, with a preponderance in favour of inferiority. In the circumstances, we welcome the revival of gramophone societies, which originally were due to the activities of Mr. Compton Mackenzie, who did splendid work in raising the standard of gramophone production. A Dublin society has given the first of a series of recitals, with one half of the programme devoted to the music of Beethoven and the other half to music composed for such instruments as the harp, guitar, harpsichord, flute, bassoon, trumpet and oboe. This shows what can be done; and, if real music is not to be submerged completely beneath the appalling avalanche of rubbish that pours out steadily from Tin Pan alley, we cannot have too many of these societies. It would help to a very large extent also if ribbon recording was substituted for the present unwieldy disc recording. Just before the "talkies" came into being a system of recording on film had been devised in France, but nothing further was heard of it until last year, when we were promised gramophones specially designed to play ribbon records. So far, we have not seen any of the new instruments; but they are assured of a rapturous welcome from countless thousands of music-lovers keenly alive to the great advantage of being able to play operas, symphonies and other long works without the interruptions inseparable from disc recordings.

## FROM "THE TIMES"

*(BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT.)*

### AMERICA AND THE WAR

*The Times* remarks editorially to-day:—Mr. Roosevelt's Message to Congress has had a good Press in the United States, as was to be expected from its reception by Senators and Representatives. It has been followed by the submission of a Budget providing for greatly increased expenditure on defence, with considerable reductions in other departments. In view of the President's frank description of the present outlook, there is not likely to be any real opposition to the heavier Navy and Army votes, or to the measures which will be proposed by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee for giving effective help to Finland in her gallant fight against unprovoked aggression. The Message itself—broadcast in five foreign languages as well as in English—was a powerful appeal for national unity in order to keep ablaze on this Continent the flames of human liberty, of reason, of democracy and fair play, as living things to be preserved for the better world which is to come. America, with the rest of the world, was passing through perilous times. It was mere wishful thinking to imagine that the United States could live happily, prosperously, and securely inside a high wall of isolation, while outside the rest of civilisation and the commerce and culture of mankind were shattered.

It will be seen, adds *The Times*, how closely the kind of peace which Mr. Roosevelt envisages, corresponds with the peace aims of the Allies, as they have been defined by Mr. Chamberlain and Lord Halifax, M. Daladier, and M. Paul Reynaud. It is something totally different from the kind of peace which the Allies are sometimes urged to patch up by more weak-kneed neutrals. He has, it is clear, no intention of lifting a finger to help to conclude an uneasy truce, which would merely give the aggressor countries a breathing-space in which to prepare for their next assault upon the liberties of Europe and the independence of their weaker neighbours. His vision of a better world, in which nations can trade freely with one another in peace and security, and co-operate with one another for the well-being of their peoples, is shared by all responsible statesmen in Great Britain and France, as is evident from their repeated declarations. They have even taken the first steps towards its realisation by the close, economic and financial

CONTINUED IN NEXT COLUMN.

CONTINUED FROM PREVIOUS COLUMN.

collaboration they have established between themselves—a collaboration in which, as M. Daladier has said, it is open for all nations to join, and which, when a stable peace has been secured, may well be extended to serve the purpose of world economic reconstruction.

The necessity of such reconstruction was strongly urged by Mr. Roosevelt. In one of the most forcible parts of his message he declared that dictatorships and the philosophy of force, which justifies dictatorships, originated in almost every case in the necessity of drastic action to improve internal conditions, where democratic action, for one reason or another, had failed to respond to modern needs and modern conditions. The social and economic forces which have been mismanaged abroad until they have resulted in revolution, dictatorship and war are the same, he maintained, as those which the American people are endeavouring to adjust peacefully at home. These deep, underlying causes of the present breakdown are recognised equally clearly on this, as on the other, side of the Atlantic. Mr. Bruce, for example, the High Commissioner for Australia, broadcasting to the Empire at the time when Mr. Roosevelt was speaking in Congress, urged that when security and the rule of law and decency have been re-established in the world, there will be an imperative necessity to ensure economic well-being for all nations and all individuals.

Ismahan Shehata, 25-year-old wife of an Egyptian baker, gave birth to quadruplets yesterday. She has already had triplets. The quadruplets—all girls—are to be named after King Farouk's sisters.—(Reuter.)

## COURT AND PERSONAL

The King, attended by Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Piers Legh, inspected various military units in the Southern Command on Tuesday last.

Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone and the Earl of Athlone have returned to their residence in Sussex.

The Dowager Marchioness of Reading has been appointed a Commander of the Order of St. John.

The Marchioness of Queensberry will be one of the exhibitors at the United Artists' Exhibition which is opening at the Academy in London during the week-end.

Nina Countess Granville has arrived in London from the country.

Viscountess Gage has returned to Firle after a visit to Lord and Lady Desborough at their Hertford residence.

Sir Anthony Lindsay-Hogg attended the Memorial Service for Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. Wilfred Egerton, which took place in London on Tuesday last.

Sir Standish and Lady Rollie have left Ireland for England.

Colonel the Hon. Claude and Mrs. Brabazon and their daughters were present at the children's fancy dress party in aid of the N.S.P.C.C., which took place yesterday in the Gresham Hotel.

Miss Iris de Stacpoole, who has returned from London to Tobertynan, County Meath, will attend the Galway Blazers' ball this month at Tuam.

Eleanor Lady Yarrow has arrived in Dublin.

Miss Daly, of Chipping Norton, is at present in Ireland.

The engagement is announced between Lieutenant William Vyvyd Stitt, R.N., only son of Surgeon Lieutenant Commander W. J. Stitt, R.N. (retd.), and Mrs. Stitt, Warrenpoint, Co. Down, and Miss Katharine Vivienne Cecil Oliver, elder daughter of the Rev. W. J. and Mrs. Oliver, Dun Laoghaire, Co. Dublin.

The engagement is announced between Pilot-Officer Guy Webster Cory, son of P. Webster and the late Mrs. Cory, of Nutgrove, Cheltenham, Glos., and Mary Isabel, daughter of Rev. C. S. and Mrs. Stewart, St. Peter's Rectory, Drogheda.

The engagement is announced between Arthur Frederick, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. J. G. McConnell, 82 Leinster road, Dublin, and Lois Kathleen, younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs Charles Smiley, Fenestra, Castle Park, Rathfarnham.

Doctor John Corcoran has taken up residence at 30 Fitzwilliam square. Telephone 61817.


A special collection of Ladies' Fur-trimmed Coats—no two of which are alike—is being offered at 98s. 6d. each at Switzer's Sale. They were formerly 6½ to 9 guineas. All Model Coats and Copies have also been very substantially reduced.

An excellent Table d'Hôte Luncheon can be had for 2s. 6d at Mitchell's, 9, 10 and 11 Grafton street.

Dainty fresh Evening Gowns in floral taffetas for 4½ gns. at Slyne's Sale, 71 Grafton street.


The sapphire blue velvet gown worn by Miss Geraldine FitzGerald at her wedding and her toque of multi-coloured velvet flowers, hand-made, were by Slyne and Co., Ltd., 71 Grafton street.

The going away costume of blue and clover striped duvetyn and hat and veil to tone were also by Slyne and Co., Ltd., 71 Grafton street.

**PASSENGERS BY ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.**

Among the departures were:—Captain and Mrs. J. Day, A. R. Denne Bolton, Miss L. O'Connor, Miss Joan Trimble, Miss Valerie Trimble, Flight-Lieut. and Mrs. J. P. Taylor, G. R. Paterson, A. McMahon.

**PASSENGERS BY IRISH AIR LINES.**

Among the arrivals were:—Mr. P. [illegible]ierman, Master M. Crowley, Miss H. Crowley, Miss A. Crowley, Miss B. Thunder, Mr. J. Miles, Miss M. Kelty and Mrs. K. Slavell.

Among the departures were:—Captain Gibbons, Mrs. Gibbons, Dr. J. J. McSorley, Mr. P. Lowe, Mr. H. Putlock and the Rev. Fr. Dalton.

**PASSENGERS BY B. AND I. LINE, VIA LIVERPOOL.**

Among the departures were:—Sir Standish Roche, Lady Roche, Miss Williams, Mrs. Napier, Mr. A. Walsh, Rev. J. H. Shore, Dr. Healy, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Willis, Mr. R. W. Roe, Dr. Hallissy, Mr. Hely Hutchinson, Dr. Shine, Miss M. Tristram, Miss Kelly, Mrs. Mulhern, Mr. W. Lauder, Miss Avlerie Bro. McCarthy, Mrs. Kenyon, Rev. Fr. Kevin, Dr. Rigby, Mr. Bowyer, Mr. Patterson, Mr. M. Donnellan, Mr. H. N. Smith, Dr. T. A. Ferguson, Mr. A. Jones, Mrs. M. A. Murphy, Miss Bannister, Miss Robinson, Miss M. Welland, Miss Thorpe, Mrs. Craig, Mr. E. K. Taylor, Miss M. Coughlan, Miss K. L. Waller, Miss Rowland, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Coutts, Dr. and Mrs. J. B. Coughlan.


Stephens and Bourke's Winter Sale of Oddments now proceeding at all our branches.

Irish Cottage Industries, Ltd., 18 Dawson street—Annual Sale of Tweeds To-day. Customers are reminded to call early and secure genuine bargains while they last.

Sharpley's, Specialists, Baby Linen, Nursery, Accouchement Sets, Price List.—2 Nassau St., Dublin.


## 25 YEARS AGO

**From the "Irish Times," 5th January, 1915.**

FIERCE FIGHTING FOR A VILLAGE.

Severe fighting had taken place in Alsace, where the French in the last few days had first lost and then retaken the village of Steinbach. Yesterday they renewed the attack and captured the whole place. The Germans made a furious effort to recover the village, which had important strategic importance, but without success. The German High Command admitted the loss, but declared that the fighting was not yet over.

ECONOMIC WAR.

The serious effect of the British embargo on the exportation of rubber brought a statement from the American Association of Rubber Manufacturers and importers. According to this body, the embargo was costing the American rubber industry about 250,000 dollars a day, had sent the price up to 90 cents. a pound, and was threatening to deprive 125,000 people of their employment. The statement added that the British embargo meant the cutting off of over 50 per cent. of America's supplies of crude rubber.

AMERICAN ULTIMATUM.

The United States Government sent an ultimatum to Pancho Villa, the rebel leader in Mexico, stating that the first shot across the Mexican-American border in the vicinity of Naco and Douglas would result in immediate hostilities by the United States.

## LONDON LETTER

### AMERICAN HELP FOR FINLAND

59 FLEET STREET, LONDON,
THURSDAY NIGHT.

THE financial and other assistance promised by the United States to Finland is likely to be of the greatest value. This applies especially to aeroplanes. There has been an average of three hundred Russian aeroplanes a day over Finnish territories attacking towns without regard for the lives of women and children, and yet scoring little in the way of military objectives. The aeroplanes come from Soviet bases in the White Sea area and from Estonia. With the aid of further aeroplanes the Finns could do much to protect their unarmed cities. Mr. Grippenberg, Finnish Minister in London, says that his country has eight frontiers to defend, in addition to the air and sea fronts, but that the Finns are very proud of their demonstrated ability to hold off a weight of attack far superior to that which outside opinion had thought possible. In addition to aeroplanes, supplies of ammunition now are urgently necessary.

### M. Risto Ryti's Foresight

If Finland gets £25,000,000 from the United States, it will be a tribute to her wisdom in paying her war debt to that country. It will also be a tribute to the foresight of the Finnish Premier, Mr. Risto Ryti, who, on the second day of the Russian invasion, recognised that Finland's resistance would depend on finance as much as on anything else. He, therefore, appointed finance men to the Cabinet, among them Mr. Paasikivi, who was general manager of one of Finland's big three banks; Mr. Tanner, for many years supervisor of the Bank of Finland, and Mr. Rainer von Fieandt, foreign manager of Finland's largest private bank. No less well known in Britain and the United States than these men is Mr. Risto Ryti himself. At the age of 33 he was the youngest Central Bank Governor in the world. He has a first-class international reputation. King George V. conferred the K.C.V.O. on him. Mr Risto Ryti's friends in New York and London know him as a financier whose outstanding ability has ensured him a term of office second only in length to that of Mr. Montagu Norman. Finland may well congratulate herself on producing the right men for the right moment—Baron von Mannerheim in the military and Mr. Risto Ryti in the financial field.

### U.S. Press Supports President

President's Roosevelt's message to Congress has been given a very good Press in this country, while in the United States opinion generally supports his utterances. The *New York Times*, in a typical comment, observes: "This is our world as much as it is Europe's world. It is our civilisation that is at stake when treaties are broken, unoffending nations are invaded and bombs rained down on open cities, and the prospect of a long, costly war raises the spectre of ultimate financial chaos. We have a *rôle* to play in the critical times that lie ahead which destiny seems to have marked out for us. That *rôle* is to conserve our strength and, when the opportunity offers, to use it generously and wisely in the work of reconstruction."

### Summer-Time

Summer-time may be introduced in Britain about the middle of next month—two months ahead of the usual date. The Government has yet to make a decision on the matter, but, as the National Joint Advisory Council of Employers and trade union leaders has made a recommendation, it probably will be accepted. The trade unions are pressing for the advancement of summer-time, because of the nerve strain caused by the black-out, particularly on transport workers, while they also emphasise that travelling to and from their work in darkness is having an injurious effect on the mental and physical conditions of all workers. Sir John Anderson (Home Secretary) is to be asked to come to an early decision in order that the necessary industrial adjustments may be made.

### Miss Unity Mitford

Miss Unity Mitford now has arrived at her ancestral home, and it is generally hoped that nothing further will be heard of her adventures. There is a great deal of feeling about the publicity attendant on her arrival in this country, and a number of questions will be addressed to the Government on the subject when Parliament meets. It is not the fault of Lord Redesdale (her father) that so much publicity has been given to her case. Many people, however, are expressing strong views on the manner of her landing and the guards appointed to see her safely to her ambulance.

### Lectures for R.A.F.

Several members of the House of Commons are going to France to give lectures to the Royal Air Force. Mr. Wedgwood Benn and Dr. Harold Abrahams, the former Olympic Games runner, will go next week, and two more lecturers will go in each week following. The talks will not be of a political character; they will be lectures, flavoured with humour. The arrangements are being made by Mr. Gerald Christy, of the Outer Temple, but the Y.M.C.A. and other organisations also are planning to send out lecturers, and, if the experiment with the R.A.F. is successful, the scheme will be extended to the members of the British Expeditionary Force. Among the subjects for the lectures are travel, the drama, and stories of real adventure.

### H.M.S. Ajax

H.M.S. Ajax, now on a courtesy visit to Montevideo, is a cruiser of the Leander class, which are quite different in appearance from any others in the British Navy, and easily recognisable on account of their single funnel amidships. Sir William Berry was responsible for their design. They were the first British cruisers for many years to be armed with six-inch guns mounted in pairs, the guns being of a new type, produced on a system which had not been employed hitherto for weapons of this calibre. The geared turbine engines of 72,000 horse-power were designed for a speed of 32.5 knots, and it is believed that in actual practice a higher rate has been attained. Although definitely cruisers in size, the vessels resemble destroyers in general outline. The good opinion which naval men have always held of them will be enhanced by their war-time performance.

### Germany's Severe Taxation

News comes from Zurich to-day that every person in Germany is to be subjected to the most severe form of taxation ever known. The tax is being called "war savings," but it is compulsory in character. The German Finance Ministry will fix the maximum amount of income to be used by every person for personal requirements, and any income that remains will be subscribed monthly to a compulsory loan. The personal requirements will comprise money requisite for buying all rationed goods, food, light and fuel and lodging, while a small sum will be permitted for the purchase of non-rationed goods.

The British Ministry of Home Security states that it will be compulsory from January 22 for motorists in Britain to use the approved headlamp mask, or one giving equivalent performance. After that date it will be illegal to use any other type of mask.

## LONDON LETTER

### AMERICAN HELP FOR FINLAND

59 FLEET STREET, LONDON,
THURSDAY NIGHT.

THE financial and other assistance promised by the United States to Finland is likely to be of the greatest value. This applies especially to aeroplanes. There has been an average of three hundred Russian aeroplanes a day over Finnish territories attacking towns without regard for the lives of women and children, and yet scoring little in the way of military objectives. The aeroplanes come from Soviet bases in the White Sea area and from Estonia. With the aid of further aeroplanes, the Finns could do much to protect their unarmed cities. Mr. Grippenberg, Finnish Minister in London, says that his country has eight frontiers to defend, in addition to the air and sea fronts, but that the Finns are very proud of their demonstrated ability to hold off a weight of attack far superior to that which outside opinion had thought possible. In addition to aeroplanes, supplies of ammunition now are urgently necessary.

#### M. Risto Ryti's Foresight

If Finland gets £25,000,000 from the United States, it will be a tribute to her wisdom in paying her war debt to that country. It will also be a tribute to the foresight of the Finnish Premier, Mr. Risto Ryti, who, on the second day of the Russian invasion, recognised that Finland's resistance would depend on finance as much as on anything else. He, therefore, appointed finance men to the Cabinet, among them Mr. Paasikivi, who was general manager of one of Finland's big three banks; Mr. Tanner, for many years supervisor of the Bank of Finland, and Mr. Rainer von Fieandt, foreign manager of Finland's largest private bank. No less well known in Britain and the United States than these men is Mr. Risto Ryti himself. At the age of 35 he was the youngest Central Bank Governor in the world. He has a first-class international reputation. King George V. conferred the K.C.V.O. on him. Mr Risto Ryti's friends in New York and London know him as a financier whose outstanding ability has ensured him a term of office second only in length to that of Mr. Montagu Norman. Finland may well congratulate herself on producing the right men for the right moment—Baron von Mannerheim in the military and Mr. Risto Ryti in the financial field.

#### U.S. Press Supports President

President's Roosevelt's message to Congress has been given a very good Press in this country, while in the United States opinion generally supports his utterances. The *New York Times*, in a typical comment, observes: "This is our world as much as it is Europe's world. It is our civilisation that is at stake when treaties are broken, unoffending nations are invaded and bombs rained down on open cities, and the prospect of a long, costly war raises the spectre of ultimate financial chaos. We have a *rôle* to play in the critical times that lie ahead which destiny seems to have marked out for us. That *rôle* is to conserve our strength and, when the opportunity offers, to use it generously and wisely in the work of reconstruction."

#### Summer-Time

Summer-time may be introduced in Britain about the middle of next month—two months ahead of the usual date. The Government has yet to make a decision on the matter, but, as the National Joint Advisory Council of Employers and trade union leaders has made a recommendation, it probably will be accepted. The trade unions are pressing for the advancement of summer-time, because of the nerve strain caused by the black-out, particularly on transport workers, while they also emphasise that travelling to and from their work in darkness is having an injurious effect on the mental and physical conditions of all workers. Sir John Anderson (Home Secretary) is to be asked to come to an early decision in order that the necessary industrial adjustments may be made.

#### Miss Unity Mitford

Miss Unity Mitford now has arrived at her ancestral home, and it is generally hoped that nothing further will be heard of her adventures. There is a great deal of feeling about the publicity attendant on her arrival in this country, and a number of questions will be addressed to the Government on the subject when Parliament meets. It is not the fault of Lord Redesdale (her father) that so much publicity has been given to her case. Many people, however, are expressing strong views on the manner of her landing and the guards appointed to see her safely to her ambulance.

#### Lectures for R.A.F.

Several members of the House of Commons are going to France to give lectures to the Royal Air Force. Mr. Wedgwood Benn and Dr. Harold Abrahams, the former Olympic Games runner, will go next week, and two more lecturers will go on each week following. The talks will not be of a political character; they will be lectures, flavoured with humour. The arrangements are being made by Mr. Gerald Christy, of the Outer Temple, but the Y.M.C.A. and other organisations also are planning to send out lecturers, and, if the experiment with the R.A.F. is successful, the scheme will be extended to the members of the British Expeditionary Force. Among the subjects for the lectures are travel, the drama, and stories of real adventure.

#### H.M.S. Ajax

H.M.S. Ajax, now on a courtesy visit to Montevideo, is a cruiser of the Leander class, which are quite different in appearance from any others in the British Navy, and easily recognisable on account of their single funnel amidships. Sir William Berry was responsible for their design. They were the first British cruisers for many years to be armed with six-inch guns mounted in pairs, the guns being of a new type, produced on a system which had not been employed hitherto for weapons of this calibre. The geared turbine engines of 72,000 horse-power were designed for a speed of 32.5 knots, and it is believed that in actual practice a higher rate has been attained. Although definitely cruisers in size, the vessels resemble destroyers in general outline. The good opinion which naval men have always held of them will be enhanced by their war-time performance.

#### Germany's Severe Taxation

News comes from Zurich to-day that every person in Germany is to be subjected to the most severe form of taxation ever known. The tax is being called "war savings," but it is compulsory in character. The German Finance Ministry will fix the maximum amount of income to be used by every person for personal requirements, and any income that remains will be subscribed monthly to a compulsory loan. The personal requirements will comprise money requisite for buying all rationed goods, food, light and fuel and lodging, while a small sum will be permitted for the purchase of non-rationed goods.

---

The British Ministry of Home Security states that it will be compulsory from January 22 for motorists in Britain to use the approved headlamp mask, or one giving equivalent performance. After that date it will be illegal to use any other type of mask.

# MAGAZINE FORT RAID MERELY A "STUNT"

## EMERGENCY POWERS IN FORCE TO-DAY

### Senate Stage Passed Last Night

### DAIL COMPLETES STATE OFFENCES BILL

BY OUR POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT.

FOR the last two days in the Dail and yesterday in the Senate Ministers have listened to the views of deputies and Senators concerning their management of the country's affairs. The great majority of the speeches made were anything but complimentary. Indeed, in one's recollection, there never has been such an indictment of a Government in office. And yet the business before the Houses did not include a vote of censure, which is the usual form of approach when the intention is to expose failure or laxity in any branch of the Administration.

Curious and novel features emerged from the discussions. Following the events which developed during the Christmas season, chiefly the audacious raid on the Magazine in the Phœnix Park, the Government came to the Oireachtas for additional powers to deal with a manifestly dangerous organisation, which not alone threatened the life of the State, but clearly was ambitious of the assumption of supreme power and the right to declare war—an organisation which was well supplied with not only lethal weapons, but also with money. Two bills were brought forward, and in both Houses it was clear there was evidence not alone of sympathetic support, but complete willingness to grant all the powers sought.

The remarkable fact soon emerged that, while the Oireachtas was willing to vote the powers which Ministers sought, the fear was insistently expressed that the Government would not use the powers, and in consequence that the situation would, in the end, be no better. One speaker after another recalled instances wherein the Government, armed with the fullest powers, legal and otherwise, had failed to protect the State from the menace of civil disturbance and even murder. It is true that when, in the Senate yesterday, Mr. Boland (Minister for Justice) pressed for the power of internment of suspected persons, and was asked whether, if he had the power, would he keep such persons in detention even if they went on hunger-strike, replied "most certainly"; but Senators could not help recalling that only a few weeks earlier, when such an event occurred and when the Minister had stated in the Dail definitely that no release could be granted, an hour later, on an order of the Government, a prisoner on hunger-strike was sent to a public hospital.

Several speakers dwelt on the absence of any authoritative statement from the Government as to its attitude towards the organisation which they clearly showed to be a grave menace to the State. In this connection complimentary references were made to the frank admission made by Mr. MacEntee (Minister for Industry and Commerce) in the Dail on Wednesday night, when he admitted that many of his earlier utterances may have been indiscreet. The view was expressed that it would be desirable it other Ministers were equally frank.

#### THE ONLY AUTHORITY

Mr. de Valera, in the Senate, re-stated his policy from the beginning with regard to those who had failed to accept the Oireachtas as the only authority in this part of the country, and again stressed the fact that no one had the right to speak for the people here but the elected representatives, "and," he added, "no such body will be allowed to do so." The Government had been patient, and more than patient, but a point must be reached when they cannot go further. With regard to allegations made during the debates in both Houses, that some outside power was interfering in the affairs and influencing their actions here, he most emphatically declared that no such body was influencing their political sovereignty.

In the course of the discussion of the Offences Against the State Amending Bill, Mr. Dillon, concluding a long speech, made a personal appeal to Mr. de Valera to come out and face the threat which confronted popular government, and, if he did so, the danger would be finished overnight. "If he is afraid to do it," said Mr. Dillon, "and if he will not get out and let others who are not afraid to do it take his place, then he sells the citadel from within."

#### BLAMED

Mr. Aiken, Minister for the Co-ordination of Defensive Measures, in the Dail, dealt with the situation as he saw it. He denied the assumption that the men who were contemplating armed action were in any way analogous to the men who fought in the civil war. He blamed the Cosgrave Government for the fact that at the end of that war the arms in the country were not collected under Government control. He deplored what had occurred at the Magazine Fort before Christmas, and, like every officer in the Army, he felt it a reflection on his personal honour, and he would do all he could to see that such a thing would not happen again. He denied that there was indiscipline or disloyalty in the Army. He did not say this by way of excuse for what had happened, because there was no excuse for that. He hoped it would be a lesson to them all.

He referred to the Magazine incident as a "stunt," and added the somewhat remarkable statement that "there was some little excuse for the armed forces of the law here not being as alert as they might have been, because this organisation had been preaching that it did not mean to take any action against the Government in this part of the country. They had said that in their papers, and even in their broadcasts." When Deputy O'Sullivan remarked that that was no excuse, he admitted it was no excuse for anybody not being alert, "but it was something the members of this organisation should ponder over."

After the second reading of the Offences Against the State (Amendment) Bill had been passed in the Dail, the remaining stages were gone through rapidly, and the Senate will meet this morning to deal with that measure.

On the second reading there were 64 for and only 8 against. The latter consisted mainly of Labour members.

The Senate concluded the Emergency Act Amendment Bill about 11 o'clock, and it was then available for signature by the President, the Senate having earlier passed a resolution concurring in the scheme provided for in the Constitution that an enactment required urgently might be signed at once instead of waiting for the expiry of four days, which is the procedure in regard to ordinary legislation.

## TWENTY ARRESTS IN CORK CITY AND COUNTY

OVER twenty men were arrested yesterday in the City and County of Cork.

Intense activity by the police has continued since Wednesday night. The arrests are believed to be part of a general round-up of Republicans.

About a dozen of the men were arrested in the city. Police and military co-operated in carrying out the raid for suspects, and it was not long before three tenders, in charge of fully-armed soldiers, drove to Union Quay Barracks with the first batch.

There is reason to believe that police and military will carry out a much wider search for men suspected of being associated with an illegal organisation immediately the bill has been made law.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

*CORK, Thursday.*

All through the night, and again to-day, considerable activity on the part of the Gardai and detectives was observable in the city and district, and this afternoon it was learned that several men had been arrested. What charge, if any, is to be preferred against them is not known. Some of the arrests were made in the city, and others in various parts of the county. In all, over twenty men were taken into custody.

#### MIDLETON ARREST

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

*MIDLETON, Thursday.*

This morning Civic Guards and detectives visited the house of Mr. T. Cashman, Chairman of the Midleton Urban Council, and took into custody his son-in-law, Anthony Lyons, a motor engineer, employed at a Castlemartyr garage. He was removed to the Midleton Civic Guard station.

#### MALLOW ARREST

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

*MALLOW, Thursday.*

Throughout to-day there was enormous police activity in the north portion of Cork. Houses were visited and people interrogated. The authorities observed great reticence as to the results. At Mallow, 25 miles north of Cork City, William Humerston, a young man of known Republican views and a member of the Town Council, was taken into custody by detectives

Inquiry at Mallow police station failed to reveal where he is being detained.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

*CLONAKILTY, Thursday.*

Michael O'Leary, a native of Co. Kerry, and employed as a baker in Clonakilty, was arrested here to-day and conveyed to the local Garda Station, where he is being detained.

## BID TO ESCAPE FAILS

### FIVE GRAF SPEE SAILORS UNDER ARREST

PRESS ASSOCIATION WAR SPECIAL.

*MONTEVIDEO, Thursday.*

Five members of the interned crew of the Admiral Graf Spee made a daring, but unsuccessful bid to escape to-day. The men, who were among those who boarded the Nazi tanker Tacoma shortly before the pocket battleship was scuttled, secured a motor launch, and set out for Buenos Aires. Before they had gone very far, however, the motor launch developed engine trouble and they had to abandon the attempt. Another vessel put out from port and the men were brought back to land, where they were put under arrest.

## MOST TERRIBLE SHOCK FOR MINISTER

### Mr. Aiken's Views on the Swoop

### NO POSSIBLE EXCUSE FOR IT

### Disloyalty or Indiscipline in the Army Denied

IN a statement, which he made in the Dail yesterday, on the armed raid on the National Magazine at Christmas, Mr. F. Aiken, who was the Minister for Defence, declared that what had occurred had given him a most terrible shock.

Having paid a tribute to the loyalty and discipline of the Army, Mr. Aiken said that there was no excuse for what had taken place.

Fortunately, he said, it was only a "stunt," put into action without full consideration of the ultimate consequences, and added that it was fortunate that something had not been attempted which would put more serious consequences on the people.

Speaking on the measure before the House — the Offences Against the State (Amendment) Bill—he expressed the hope that little call would be made upon the Government's powers of internment. He did not like it, but in the last analysis it would be better that a situation should not be allowed to arise in which the Government would have to use force against force.

If the powers of jailing and internment did not put an end to illegal activities and revolutionary activities, worse consequences might befall the country.

## GOVERNMENT'S DIFFICULTY

Mr. FRANK AIKEN (Minister for the Co-ordination of Defence Measures) suggested that a large portion of the difficulty under which they laboured lay behind the implication in Deputy Dillon's question to the Taoiseach: "On which side do you stand." The great difficulty that the Government had to meet was that a certain number of men throughout the country had been taught that their armed action and organisation was analogous to the armed action and organisation which men on both sides of the House had undertaken, and particularly that their activities were analogous with the activities of the men on the Government side of the House who had fought in the civil war. That implication was a lie, but it was a disastrous lie for the young people of the country to believe, and it was a lie without the slightest foundation in historical fact. The people on the Government side of the House and the Taoiseach had more evidence to prove that they were on the side of popular government and the control of national activities by the representatives of the people, freely elected, than a mere pledge in words.

They had risked their lives, and the Taoiseach had given twenty-five years' service for that ideal, and at no time had the Taoiseach departed from that ideal. They were asked by Deputy Dillon if they were behind popular government, and the deputy was sitting with members who had thrown out a Constitution popularly adopted by the people.

#### MR. DILLON WALKS OUT

At this stage Mr. Dillon rose and, leaving the House, said: "What the hell is the use of trying to do anything here."

Mr. AIKEN observed that the deputy could walk out when it got too hot, and Mr. Dillon retorted: "You are hopeless."

Mr. AIKEN said that, had it not been for the action of Mr. Cosgrave and his Government, there would not be a single arm outstanding in the country to-day. After the civil war Mr. Cosgrave and his party were offered all the arms by Mr. de Valera on condition that the Oath of Allegiance would be abolished and that men would be free to go into the Assembly if elected by the people. Mr. Cosgrave refused them. The Taoiseach had stood for the control of this country at all times by the freely elected representatives of the people. At the end of the civil war, when Mr. de Valera made that offer, they could have delivered up the arms at any time, but the offer was refused on the ground that the Oath could not be abolished. It had been abolished since, and if the young people only could see that it was a lie to say that the Taoiseach ever was against popularly elected Government, and that the I.R.A. at the end of the civil war were prepared to hand over their arms to a Government freely elected by the people, they would have less trouble than at present.

He would not say that they would not have some trouble. They had sections of young men who were far from wise, and he wished to God they would not be carried away by the lie that the activities they were engaged in and their organisation was in any way analogous to the activities of the Taoiseach, his Ministers and his supporters several years ago.

#### PHŒNIX PARK RAID

Continuing, Mr. Aiken said: "It was with some diffidence that I entered upon the debate. I was for seven and a half years Minister for Defence, and, like every officer and soldier of the Army who was under my control for that seven and a half years, I got a most terrible shock on the morning of Christmas Eve, and, like the vast majority of those officers and men, I feel that what happened on the Saturday night before Christmas a reflection on my own personal honour, and, like them, I propose to do what I can to see that such a state of affairs as existed on the Saturday night before Christmas will never occur again."

Mr. MULCAHY—Hear, hear.

Mr. AIKEN—"It is wrong to say, however, as some people across the House have said, that the Army is indisciplined, treacherous or disloyal. The vast majority of the officers in control of the Army fought against me in the civil war, but I give them this credit—that during that seven and a half years this Government, and myself as Minister, got from them absolute loyalty, and that, taken on the whole, they are as disciplined a force as any Government has at its disposal in any country in the world. That is not to excuse the Magazine Fort. There is no possible excuse for that. It is being inquired into by the Army authorities at the moment, and I am perfectly certain that the Army authorities, the officers, N.C.O.s and private soldiers are as much concerned as any individual throughout the country to see that whatever was wrong on that night will not go unpunished.

#### "MERELY A 'STUNT'"

"It should not have occurred. Even though there was a million revolutionists armed to the teeth and organised to the last detail, it should not have occurred in the way it did. But if the Army was completely and absolutely indisciplined, and if there was no guard at all, either at the Magazine Fort or in any part of Dublin, it should not have occurred either, because there should be a spirit through the young men of the country, and they should be educated up to the point to know that that sort of thing is disastrous to the nation.

"Fortunately for the future of this country it was merely a 'stunt,' successful in one detail, but put into action without full consideration of the ultimate consequences. They were organised to the point that they were able to get—by some means which is being inquired into—into the fort. They got a certain amount of ammunition, but beyond that they were not able to organise its retention. I point out to the young men in that organisation, and the people who were in control of it, that they are not fit to carry out any project which would be of value to the people of this country. They are capable of thinking up 'stunts,' but they have not the capacity or organisation to enter upon anything more than a stunt."

Mr. MULCAHY—"Hear, hear."

Mr. AIKEN—"It was fortunate for this country in one way that when they felt the urge to embark upon a stunt it was that particular kind of one they did, and not something that would have put much more serious consequences on the people, and I pray God we will all learn a lesson, and that out of this evil good may come. There are lessons to be learned all round."

#### POWER OF INTERNMENT

If democracy were to survive, the Government in power would have to be armed with the necessary powers to defend it against revolutionary bodies who were autocratic in their outlook. The Government hoped that very little call would be made upon the power of internment. He did not like it, but in the last analysis it was better that a situation should not be allowed to arise in which the Government would have to use force against force. If there was an organisation which invoked fear of death as an argument against the Government and against the people, he thought that all parties in that House should be prepared to support the Government in utilising the power of internment as a counter argument to that fear of death which a certain organisation was using.

If, unfortunately, the power of internment and of jailing did not put an end to illegal activities and revolutionary activities, worse consequences might befall the country. He hoped that parents throughout the country, and those having influence with young people, would keep them out of such organisations; also that they would point out to them that this is a small nation, that in those days small nations were falling like ninepins over the world, and that if this nation were to survive it must have discipline, and the Government elected by the people must have at least the support of all good citizens in seeing that no revolutionary action would take place here.

#### WASTED ENERGY

If, he continued, they were to decide any item of national policy by force, the utilisation of that force would result in a waste of energy, which should be devoted to solving the undoubted social, political and economic ills from which this country suffered. He thought that the people of this country should thank God that in

(Continued in Page 8, Column 3.)

## *TRAVELLERS MAY BE SEARCHED*

### *NEW CENSORSHIP ORDER*

The following was issued yesterday by the Government Information Bureau on behalf of the Controller of Censorship:—

"The Minister for the Co-ordination of Defensive Measures has made an Order under the provisions of the Emergency Powers Order, 1939, imposing restrictions on the import or export of informative articles. An informative article is any document, pictorial representation or photograph or any other article recording information.

"The Minister's Order, which will come into operation on the 8th of this month, prohibits the import or export, otherwise than by post, of any informative article unless it has been produced to an authorised officer at the time and place of import or export and approved by him.

"Exemptions are provided for personal letters and personal business papers carried by fare-paying travellers and for newspapers, journals, magazines, and, in certain cases, books carried by such travellers unless the production of these articles is requested by an authorised officer. Fare-paying travellers should understand, however, that they must produce all informative articles they may have with them should they be requested to do so by an authorised officer.

"Other conditional exemptions provided under the Minister's Order relate to such documents as ships' papers and to bulk consignments.

"The Order, which is entitled the Emergency Powers (Restrictions on Conveyance of Informative Articles) Order, 1939, will be placed on sale without delay.

The Order, it is understood, is not immediately concerned with news as such, but is intended to stop a gap in existing censorship regulations, particularly as to certain persons travelling who may be carrying documents which might be prejudicial to the public interest. Such persons may now be liable to search if that should be deemed necessary.

## ALLIED 'PLANES OVER GERMANY

### PATROL ENCOUNTERS IN THE WEST

PRESS ASSOCIATION WAR SPECIAL.

*PARIS, Thursday.*

The situation on the Western front was summed up as follows in to-night's French *communiqué*: "No incidents of importance during the day; some encounters between patrols in the region west of the Saar."

There has been a noticeable change on the front during the last few days. Daylight activity has increased and the nights have been more or less calm. During daylight yesterday patrols and reconnaissance parties were active along almost the entire front.

It was a blank day for the Germans, but Allied patrols were most successful. One French patrol, west of the Vosges, penetrated a mile and a half into the German lines, demonstrating that the German disposition of forces consists of a lightly-held front line, with big gaps between the posts. About a mile away, in the same area, another French patrol laid an ambush for a German patrol and captured several prisoners.

At yet another point, in the wooded Vosges area, a French reconnaissance party spotted two German detachments, each between 50 and 100 men strong. Not being strong enough themselves to take prisoners, the French took up good positions and then opened fire at fairly close range.

The Germans, taken by surprise, scattered in dismay, suffering heavy losses, while the French returned to their lines without casualties.

#### ACTIVITY IN THE AIR

With the improved weather conditions air activity also increased. During the past twenty-four hours Allied 'planes have made four long-distance reconnaissance flights into Germany, penetrating 250 miles. Numerous photographic and reconnaissance flights were made over the Siegfried Line. On one of these occasions two German 'planes—a Dornier and a Messerschmitt—were chased and brought down by French fighters.

There was also considerable German aerial reconnaissance, both along and immediately behind the lines and further afield. One long-distance flight over Eastern France extended almost to the Paris region.

In North-East France German reconnaissance 'planes were observed to return *via* Belgium.

### GERMAN 'PLANES OVER BELGIUM

PRESS ASSOCIATION WAR SPECIAL TELEGRAM.

*BRUSSELS, Thursday.*

German 'planes, flying at a great height, passed over the Provinces of Limbourg and Antwerp to-day. Anti-aircraft batteries opened fire on them at many points.

## SINKING OF OIL-TANKER SHIPPING

### GERMAN CLAIM

*BERLIN, Thursday.*

Germany has sunk 131,758 tons of British oil tanker shipping, German military spokesmen claimed to-night.—(Associated Press.)

## MURDER CHARGE AT CORK

### Sequel to Death of Detective

### SON OF A FORMER LORD MAYOR IN DOCK

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

CORK, Thursday,

SITTING in the dock, handcuffed to a Civic Guard, at Cork District Court this evening, Thomas MacCurtain, 1 Grosvenor place, Cork, son of a former Lord Mayor of Cork, was remanded in custody, charged with the murder of Detective-Officer John Roche, who was fatally shot in Cork last night.

The proceedings lasted only a few minutes.

The exact hour of the special sitting of the District Court was not generally known, and not many people were in the vicinity, when a car, followed by a tender, drove up to the courthouse, with MacCurtain handcuffed to one of his escort of about fifteen guards and detectives.

The escort included Detective-Sergeant Collins, who was with Roche when he was shot.

McCurtain was bareheaded and wore a light overcoat. Every entrance to the courthouse was strongly guarded, and admission of members of the public to the courtroom was restricted.

When District Justice D. B. Sullivan took his seat, Superintendent O'Driscoll, the only witness to-day, was called. The Court Clerk inquired if the accused man was professionally represented.

McCurtain—My solicitor, Mr. Neville, is not here. The Chief Superintendent told him it would be at 5.30 p.m.

Mr. M. O'Connor, State Solicitor—"I will have a telephone message sent to Mr. Neville."

A little later Mr. E. F. Neville, solicitor, arrived.

#### THE CHARGE

Superintendent O'Driscoll then gave evidence. He said he was stationed at Union Quay Barracks, Cork. He saw the accused at Union quay at 12 or 12.30 p.m. to-day, and he had a conversation with him. "I informed him," witness said, "that Detective Officer Roche had died at the South Infirmary between 2 and 2.30 o'clock this morning. I then charged him that he did, at Patrick street, Cork, on January 3rd, 1940, feloniously and of malice aforethought, murder one John Roche, a member of the Garda Siochana. I cautioned the accused that he was not obliged to say anything in answer to the charge, but that anything he would say would be taken in writing and might be given in evidence. The accused said: 'I make no statement.' I asked him if he would sign that statement, and he replied: 'I will sign nothing.' I am still making inquiries, and I ask for a remand of eight days or sooner," witness added.

Mr. Neville said he had no questions to ask. "All I wish to say," he added, "is that I hope that people will not be drawing conclusions from this case, because before it is over people will put a very different complexion on it from what the ordinary man in the street now sees in it."

The Justice—I grant the remand in custody.

The accused man was then removed, heavily guarded.

#### RELATIVES OF DEAD DETECTIVE

Mr. Edward Roche, P.C., Abbeyfeale, the father and other relatives of the dead detective officer, travelled to Cork to-day. A brother of the deceased is Garda James Roche, stationed at Dunboyne, Co. Meath, who is also on his way to Cork.

Mrs. Roche, the widow, was to-day prostrate with grief, and under medical care. The date of the funeral has not yet been announced, but Requiem Mass will be offered at St. Patrick's Church to-morrow morning.

The remains were removed to the church to-night, there being a striking manifestation of public grief.

Detective Officer Roche was from Newcastle-West, Co. Limerick. Aged 35, he has been married about five years, but had no children. He lived at 3 Glenview terrace, Dillons Cross, Cork, with his wife and her brother, Mr. Patrick O'Donovan. He was a member of the Gardai for the past sixteen years, and had played with the Gardai Gaelic football team.

## *U.S. AMBASSADOR TO BELGIUM*

### *MR. CUDAHY'S NEW APPOINTMENT*

Mr. John Cudahy, United States Minister in Dublin, has been appointed Ambassador to Belgium, says a Reuter message from Washington. Mr. Cudahy was appointed to Ireland in May, 1937, and arrived in Dublin some weeks later. He had been American Ambassador to Poland since 1933.

A native of Milwaukee, Mr. Cudahy is of Kilkenny extraction, and he was born about 52 years ago. After being educated

MR. JOHN CUDAHY.

at Harvard and Wisconsin Universities, he was admitted to the Bar in 1913, the year in which he married Miss Katherine Reed, of Milwaukee. They have two children.

Mr. Cudahy is a notable sportsman, a fine horseman and an excellent shot. He has hunted in many countries, including Africa and India, and has been a supporter of fox hunting in Ireland. He has made a very large number of close friends in this country, and his wife and family have become equally popular, so that their departure will be regretted widely.

Mr. Cudahy is the author of three books—"Archangel—the American War with Russia," "Manna Land," and "African Horizons," and the literary material and tact in Ireland have proved one of his tact in Ireland haveproved one of his greatest interests here.

## R.A.F. OVER GERMAN BASES

The Air Ministry announced early to-day:—"During last night aircraft of the R.A.F. successfully carried out reconnaissance flights over North-West Germany, and patrols over German seaplane bases in the Heligoland Bight. All our aircraft returned safely."

## LATE NEWS

### THE FUEHRER'S REPLY

### AMERICAN NEUTRALITY PROTEST

PRESS ASSOCIATION WAR SPECIAL TELEGRAM.

*PANAMA, Friday.*

Herr Hitler has replied to the protest against the activities of belligerents in American waters made by the 21 American Republics following the Graf Spee battle. The reply has been received by President Boyd. It reads:—

"I acknowledge the receipt of Your Ecellency's telegram of December 23, in which you inform me of the results of the consultations which took plaec in accordance with Paragraph 3 of the Declaration of Panama of October 3 this year among the American Republics.

"I have given orders to the competent Government authorities to examine this matter.

"I ask you, Mr. President, to accept the expression of my highest consideration.—(Signed) Adolf Hitler."

## GERMAN EXPORTS TO AMERICA

### BRITAIN'S ASSURANCE

*WASHINGTON, Thursday.*

The British Government to-day assured the United States Government that, "in very exceptional circumstances," exports from Germany to America would be permitted to come through without interference.—(Associated Press.)

## SHIPPING TO BE TAKEN OVER

### BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S DECISION

Sir John Gilmour, British Minister of Shipping, yesterday announced that all vessels on the United Kingdom and Colonial registers engaged in the deep-sea liner trades will come under Government control on or after February 1.

Owners will remain responsible for providing crews and for the upkeep of requisitioned ships, and will, as far as possible, continue to be associated with the employment of their own ships, but any profits or losses on voyages will be treated as on Government account.

The total tonnage of vessels registered in Great Britain and Ireland exceeds 17,000,000, representing the largest merchant fleet in the world. It is not yet clear, however, how much of this total will come under control. The scheme will ensure that no tonnage is wasted, and, in the Government's view, is an essential measure for the efficient conduct of the war.

A representative of a prominent Dublin shipping company last night stated that the order would almost certainly not affect any of the shipping companies in Eire. He added that some of the Belfast lines probably will be affected.

## TO-DAY'S INDEX


| | Page |
|---|---|
| **LEADING ARTICLES:** | |
| General Franco's Task | 4 |
| "Cedology" | 4 |
| The Hospital Problem | 4 |
| Music | 4 |
| **SPECIAL ARTICLES:** | |
| An Irishman's Diary | 4 |
| Echoes of the Town | 4 |
| Of Interest to Women | 4 |
| **BROADCASTING PROGRAMMES** | 4 |
| **GENERAL:** | |
| Ballinalee Inquiry | 8 |
| Magazine Fort Merely a "Stunt" | 7 |
| Murder Charge at Cork | 7 |
| New Legislation Bill Passed by Dail | 8 |
| New Powers for Government | 7 |
| Problems Before Irish Dairy Industry | 3 |
| Russo-German Relations | 3 |
| The War in Finland | 3 |
| **FINANCIAL NEWS** | 9 |
| **MARKET REPORTS** | 12 |
| **SPORTING NEWS** | 10 |

## THE BALLINASLOE INQUIRY

### DOCTOR AND MATRON DISAGREE

### NEW ALLEGATIONS AND CHARGES

THE inquiry into the management of the Ballinasloe Mental Hospital, being conducted by Dr. McDonnell, Inspector, Department of Local Government, was continued yesterday.

Dr. Gerard Coyne, Ballinasloe, said that he examined Dr. Delaney on the occasion mentioned in the previous day's evidence, and found him perfectly sober.

Mr. M. Collins, Inspector, Irish Land Commission, Ballinasloe, said that he saw Dr. Delaney, who was perfectly sober, but appeared to be in an angry mood.

Mr. Gogarty said that since the letter, which had been read on the previous day, fresh evidence had arrived which would go to prove that Dr. Lyons, the R.M.S., had on several occasions been under the influence of drink.

Mr. Lavery protested against such charges being made on the second day of the inquiry. Such charges would have to be made in a proper way, and an inquiry held into it. The charges should be submitted before the inquiry so that Dr. Lyons would have an opportunity of making his defence. They must be made under the proper conditions.

Dr. McDonnell—What do you mean by proper conditions?

Mr. Lavery—Certain charges are now being made against Dr. Lyons, and it would be impossible for Dr. Lyons to instruct me properly in this matter at such short notice.

Mr. Gogarty said that, as Dr. Lyons had made the charges against the officers in the first instance, Dr. Lyons should have been the first person to go into the box to give his evidence.

Mr. Lavery said that Dr. Lyons would certainly give evidence, and was prepared to do so from the beginning.

#### "PAGES CUT FROM BOOK"

Mrs. Nora Harris O'Connor, matron, said that Dr. Lyons had insisted that she work fifteen hours a day, from 7 in the morning until 11 at night, when the deputy matron left. There had been a deputy matron until Dr. Lyons came.

Mr. O. Bradfield, England, said that the Matron was anxious that Dr. Lyons's statement, that he found the place in a mess, be cleared up.

Miss O'Connor—As well as that he has been very discourteous to me, and has often shouted at me.

The relations between herself and Dr. Lyons after his arrival had been friendly, she said. On October 16, 1938, two female patients who had been working in Dr. Ryan's house went out to a mission in Ballinasloe without any notice being given to her. The head nurse told her about the incident. Witness wrote a complaint in a book seen by the R.M.S. every day, and when she got it back the pages containing the complaint had been cut out.

It was her duty to direct nurses in their duty. On one occasion she directed Nurse Berigan for night duty, and Dr. Lyons stroked the order off the report book, and told her to put on some other nurses. She could not say why Nurse Berigan had been taken off night duty. When the Inspector of Mental Hospitals, Dr. Kelly, was visiting the institution witness told him that Dr. Lyons had accused her of incompetence.

Later Dr. Lyons wrote in her report book: "This book is to be used in future for the purpose for which it was intended, and not for sniping reports against the R.M.S."

Inspector—What is the purpose for which it was intended?

Matron—For a summary of nurses' evening reports and all complaints. Special new locks had on another occasion been fitted to certain parts of the building and she had not been given keys. An order against this practice had been made some time ago by the committee and a minute had been written referring to it by the late Bishop of Galway. Recently a number of female patients had been allowed out for walks on the roads without her permission. Lately Dr. Lyons had treated her with the utmost distrust and had insulted her in the presence of subordinates.

#### CUT-OUT LEAVES

To Mr. Lavery—She cut out two leaves out of one of the books because she thought the figures had been tampered with.

Mr. Lavery—What did you do with them?

Matron—I refuse to answer that question.

Inspector—As the books are the property of the Mental Hospital, you will have to answer.

Matron—I sent them up to Dublin to an expert.

Mr. Lavery—A handwriting expert?

Matron—An expert.

Mr. Lavery—Was your action justified?—Matron—I thought the figures were tampered with, and I was taking no chances in the place, seeing the way in which I was treated.

She made no complaints to the committee, but told Dr. Lyons the following morning.

Mr. Lavery—Were you asked about it?—Matron—Yes.

Head Nurse M. Mulvehill said that before the female patients were sent out for a walk Dr. Lyons suggested to the Matron, Dr. English, and witness, that it would be a good thing to send them out for a country walk. That happened at the end of the tennis season, and witness was not sure whether the Matron approved. Dr. Lyons subsequently instructed witness to take the patients out.

The Matron (recalled) said that she heard Dr. Lyons mention something about it being a good thing for the patients to have a walk, but she could not be sure that he was making an order. When the patients were taken out without her consent she regarded it as an order executed over her head.

#### DR. LYONS'S EVIDENCE

Dr. Bernard Lyons, R.M.S., said that he was appointed in June, 1937. He arranged that Dr. Delaney should be in charge of the male side and Dr. English on the female side. He also proposed that when they were going out they should tell him when they were coming back, but did not insist on that. With regard to his remarks that the doctors were doing the minimum amount of work, the doctors told the committee that they were doing one hundred and twenty hours a week, and he did not like that being called duty, because night calls on doctors were rare. He felt that the doctors were only doing what they had to do. When he arrived he never saw a doctor in the dining hall to see that the patients got their meals properly and to supervise generally. He never saw a doctor on the land and never heard any of them making suggestions with regard to improvements, new treatments, or recreations for the patients. He made a rule that the doctors should attend in the diningroom. He had not at any time charged any of the doctors with neglect of duty. When Dr. English told him she had got three calendar months' holidays he told her a mistake had been made, and he would have to go to the office and get the correspondence and find out. When he saw three months mentioned in correspondence he went back to Dr. English and told her that he had to get the letter to ram the lie down her throat. "It was not a nice thing to say," said Dr. Lyons. "Only I was a bit hot at the time; otherwise I would not have said it." When he came the matron, Dr. Delaney and the head nurse were at loggerheads, and he found it difficult to disentangle their differences. The matron complained that Dr. Delaney had been working on the female side of the house and inoculating some of the staff without her consent. He felt it his duty to uphold the matron.

#### DOCTORS' ROW

Coming to the incident between himself and Dr. Delaney at the gate lodge, he said: "I was returning from buying fat cattle, and I saw Dr. Delaney approaching from the Athlone direction and turning into the gates. I went into my sittingroom, as I did not want to see him coming in. I waited from five past six until twenty past six, but he did not pass in. I then thought if this man has drink taken it is better to get him out of the gate lodge before the staff go out on their long evening. I went down to the gate lodge and asked Dr. Delaney, who was sitting there, looking drowsy and heavy, had he been out. He jumped up and said, "Am I drunk?" I said you don't look well. I then told him he had better go off duty until eight o'clock to-morrow. I went outside and Dr. Delaney followed me and caught me by the lapels of the coat and used some choice language. I had my hands in my pockets all the time, with a cigarette in my mouth, and only took them out when I thought I was going to be hit. After a short time Dr. Cooke, who was a *locum*, and Nurse O'Donoghue, who was then head nurse, came and took Dr. Delaney away. I walked away in another direction, and when I was near the hall door I saw Dr. Delaney trying to get away from the two girls and heard him say, "Let me out and I will dash his brains out." There were a number of people outside the gate looking on, and I thought if I do not report this someone else will. I rang up the Department, and was told that it was a serious matter and that I ought to put it in writing. Dr. Kelly, inspector of mental hospitals, came down and took a statement from Dr. Delaney. When I rang up the Department I did so to ask their advice, and I want to add that when I said the two girls were taking Dr. Delaney into the house I did not mean to convey that he was drunk, or that he was staggering. He did not stagger when he was excited with me, but they were taking him away, as they realised it was a serious matter for Dr. Delaney to treat the R.M.S. in such a manner."

Witness, continuing, said that when Dr. Kelly, the inspector, came to the institution the Matron said that she had written to the Department, saying that witness had described her as incompetent. Next day he told her, in no rough way, that she was foolish to write to the Department and say that he described her as incompetent, as she would now have to go to the painful trouble of proving it.

#### THREAT TO RESIGN

Mr. Barry—Did you express your desire for a full sworn inquiry into the working of the hospital? Dr. Lyons—I did at several meetings.

Mr. Barry—Did you say that if they did not ask for a sworn inquiry you would resign? Dr. Lyons—Yes, I think I made that remark.

Mr. Barry—Your threat to resign was not a joke? Dr. Lyons—It was not serious either. I had no intention of resigning.

Answering Mr. Barry further, he admitted that the words he used to Dr. English about ramming the lie down her throat were grossly intemperate, and he regretted them. He did not regard them as a charge against Dr. English's credibility or veracity. He withdrew the statement about the lie, and any statements which might be construed as charges of neglect of duty against Dr. English.

In answer to Mr. Gogarty, Dr. Lyons said that when he put Dr. Delaney off duty, Dr. Delaney asked several times for it in writing. Witness refused, and he did not report the matter to the Committee of Management, nor did he give Dr. Delaney any reason other than to say that he didn't look well.

## "SNEERS AT THE DAIL"

### MR. DILLON'S COMPLAINT

### ACCUSATION AGAINST "IRISH TIMES"

DURING the debate on the Offences Against the State Bill, in the Dail last night, Mr. J. M. Dillon (U.I., Monaghan) complained of what he described as "sneers and jibes" in organs of the Irish Press at Dail Eireann, and made the following references to the "Irish Times":

"I see," said Mr. Dillon, "sneers and jibes from time to time in certain organs of the Press in this country at Dail Eireann; that we are unworthy of the encomium of their praise. In the particular journal most fond of that kind of codology I would be ashamed of my life to see myself praised. The day the *Irish Times* places the accolade on me I will think of retiring into a monastery. But I want to say this, that, contemptible as is the circulation of that organ, it ill becomes it to abuse the liberty it has got by virtue of the sense of duty that this House preserves to protect the Press, to belittle the Parliamentary institutions of the country. I have seen the Parliamentary institutions working in the United States of America, in Great Britain, in France, in Australia, and in New Zealand, and I glory in the fact that our Parliamentary institutions are as good or better than any of them. I glory in the fact that we are able in this House and in this Oireachtas to preserve our convictions, to fight for our respective beliefs, and at the same time, in this hour of emergency——

Mr. NORTON—What about the time you used to want them abolished because they were un-Irish.

Mr. DILLON (continuing)—To find them united in defence of the fundamental issue that unhappily has been raised in this State at the present time. There are few Parliaments in the world that can preserve their Parliamentary discussion, the vigour of their useful debate, and underneath that present an unbroken front to those who would threaten democratic institutions within the country. This Parliament, I believe, to-day is doing that, and no small measure of credit for that situation is due to the Minister for Industry and Commerce and the Minister for Justice. If there is one thing to be deplored in the present situation, it is that the Prime Minister of this State could not find it in his heart to use words as frank and as effective as those two men saw fit to employ.

#### REMARK WITHDRAWN

"I glory in the fact that we have intact in this country the right to disagree; that we have preserved the right of the people ultimately to decide on any issues. I look forward with confidence to the continuation of political disputation and the periodic reference of our differences to the people. Claptrap about national governments, that men who are honestly at variance with one another should jettison their convictions, and for the purpose of pleasing the decrepit *Irish Times* combine in a futile and confused bedlam behind closed doors . . . .

The SPEAKER—I do not think the Deputy when objecting to the policy of a paper should refer to its standing otherwise.

Mr. DILLON—If it calls this House decrepit, I suppose I am entitled to call it decrepit, the difference being that its accusation is false and mine is too painfully true. However, if you think it improper, I will withdraw it.

The SPEAKER—Surely the deputy realises that there is a remedy?

Mr. DILLON—What is the remedy?

The SPEAKER—It is not for me to say. The deputy can get more competent advice.

## DUBLIN BOY'S DEATH FROM SCALDS

A verdict of death following burns, accidentally received at the home of his parents, Cullen's Cottages, Dean's Grange, was recorded by Dr. J. P. Brennan, Coroner, in the case of Laurence Mulvaney, who died in the Monkstown Hospital on Wednesday.

It appeared that a pan of water was placed on the gas-ring in order to boil some eggs, and that the child fell near the pan and had his back burned.

Dr. J. W. Cathcart, house surgeon, stated that death was due to shock and toxemia following the scalds.

## MOUNTJOY SCHOOL OLD BOYS' ASSOCIATION

The annual dance has been arranged for Saturday, 27th January next, in the Metropole Ballroom, Dublin, from 8 to 12 p.m. Tickets 5s. each. Valuable spot prizes will be presented. Early application for tickets is advisable, as there is already a large booking for this popular event. Tickets may be obtained from the Hon. Secretary, 6 Westmoreland street, Dublin; at the school, or from any member of the committee.

## MR. AIKEN'S SPEECH

(Continued from Page 7, Column 4.)

this crisis in the world's history they had got so far on the road to complete independence here that they could keep the biggest portion of the nation out of this disastrous war. The people should think for a moment of what would have been the consequences to the country had not the progress of the last seven or eight years been made towards the recovery of their political independence as represented in their Constitution and towards the recovery of a vital portion of their national territory and the abolition of certain clauses in the Treaty which would undoubtedly have put this country into a war.

They had a lot to strive for, and it would require discipline and hard work on behalf of the people, the Government, the Gardai, and the Army in order to make progress, but, thanks be to God, they had a lot to be grateful for in the progress they had made in the last twenty or twenty-five years.

#### CONFIDENCE IN THE ARMY

He hoped that the stunt that took place in the Magazine Fort would do good to the country in the long run. Personally, he found great difficulty, owing to the great shock, in seeing any silver lining in that cloud.

But if it did bring home to the people generally the need for discipline, and if it brought home to the Army that no officer or soldier could depart for one instant from routine laid down for guarding posts and other such matters; if it brought home to the Gardai throughout the country that they must be particularly active in tracing down people who might disturb the peace of the country, or in tracing down arms which might be used against the people—then it would have some little silver lining. That silver lining did not, of course, excuse the original formation of the cloud. That should not have occurred. He felt as humiliated about it as any member of the public. He had this confidence, however, that the Army was in a sufficiently healthy condition to react in a vigorous manner to what had occurred, and the people throughout the country could see for themselves that, instead of succumbing and wilting under this shock, the thing had brought the Army to its feet, and that, by its activities in conjunction with the Gardai, it had succeeded in recovering a large portion of the ammunition taken from the fort. But if they had every round of ammunition taken from the fort, still there were other arms that must be recovered.

The Government admitted the criticism that they had been a tender-hearted Government, and that they had not behaved with ruthlessness in putting down armed activities and armed organisations. Notwithstanding this latest incident, however, he thought that their policy in the past had been a right one. They gave every opportunity to men who had arms to drop their activities without it being said to them that they were beaten to it by force. They had made every possible appeal to those young men to give up these activities, and if they had ideas as to how the country should be governed to put them before the people at elections.

#### "UNDECLARED WAR"

There was some little excuse for the armed forces of the law not being as much on the alert as they should have been, because for a number of years past this organisation had been preaching that it did not mean to take any action against the Government in this part of the country. They had said that in their papers, in conversations, and even in their wireless broadcasts.

Professor O'SULLIVAN—That is no excuse.

Mr. AIKEN said it was no excuse for anybody not being on the alert, but it was something which the members of the organisation referred to should ponder over. That organisation had been organised on a basis that there was not going to be civil war here, and when organised its membership was taken advantage of to commit what was an act of war against the people of this country. It had committed an act of undeclared war, but that sort of game did not pay in the long run. Particularly, it did not pay a small nation, or an organisation in a small nation, that wanted to secure its freedom and social progress. Some of these people justified certain actions of theirs by saying they were only following the examples of large empires, but large empires could be vicious and get away with it. The strength of small nations was in virtue and in the virtue of their people. Any body of men that was going to make progress here for the complete recovery of their national territory, or the advancement of their country politically or economically, must do it on the basis of fair play, justice and truth.

#### TIME FOR REFLECTION

They had certain portions of their national territory to recover, and over that territory they had certain difficulties with their neighbour. They had told their neighbour that she was responsible for it. But the Government had also told the people of this country and others who were anxious to see their territory re-united, that they did not believe in force as a solution. If force was not a solution of the problem when used by the Government supported by the people, it was worse than useless when attempted by a small handful. A stunt might be carried out, but it would not be successful any more than the stunt in the Park had been successful.

He did not think that it was an occasion for the Government to follow the advice of Deputy Cosgrave and retire from political life because of this incident. Deputy Cosgrave had not retired when an incident as important had occurred during his time. With twenty men he (Mr. Aiken) had taken ten times as much stuff and Deputy Cosgrave did not resign from the Government. This was a time for an examination of conscience on the part of the Government, of the Opposition, of the Army, of the Guards, and the people, to see that this organisation was weakened in every possible way, and that the members of it who could not be taught sense would be put under lock and key so that their activities would be restricted.

## SOLDIER CHARGED WITH £230 THEFT

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

*CURRAGH CAMP, Thursday.*

At Newbridge Court to-day, Private Denis O'Brien, Ceannt Barracks, Curragh Camp, appeared in custody, charged with the larceny at Curragh Camp on December 22nd of two suitcases containing money and articles of the value of £230, the property of Martin Boughan, Portlaoighise.

A superintendent said that the alleged theft was made from Mr. Boughan's car, which at the time was outside the house of an officer at the Curragh. The door of the car was locked, but apparently the window was unfastened. One of the two cases taken contained £150 in £5 notes and about £20 in single pound notes, as well as securities. It had been established that the defendant had since the date of the larceny opened Post Office savings accounts for considerable sums at Naas, Kildare and Curragh Camp.

Defendant was remanded in custody to Naas on 19th inst.

## THE ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN

The condition of the Archbishop of Dublin (Most Rev. Dr. Byrne) was last night announced to be unchanged.

# RUSSO-GERMAN RELATIONS

## Nazis Not So Keen on Military Alliance

## FINNS PREPARE BLOW AT TRAPPED ENEMY

WHILE both the Russians and Finns now appear to be preparing for large-scale land operations, the significant fact emerges that the Germans now are not so keen about a complete military alliance with Russia as they were before the Finnish campaign.

Russia appears to be attempting another assault on Finland's "waist," and Finland to pounce on three or four "Red" divisions encircled in the Suomassalmi sector.

Finnish 'planes have bombed, and damaged seriously, the Russian base on the Esthonian island of Oesel, from which Soviet 'planes raid the West coast of Finland. They have destroyed a big petrol dump at Murmansk, and raided railway tracks and goods yards behind the enemy lines.

## Incendiary Bombs on Abo

Last night's *communiqué* records the defeat of further Russian attacks and the taking of 189 prisoners in Suomassalmi during mopping-up operations.

Between forty and fifty incendiary bombs were dropped on Abo, Finland's most important port, during two raids yesterday, but no damage was done in this attempt to prevent supplies reaching the Finns.

#### BRITISH ARMS

In London it was learned that the British Government is prepared to give every facility for the shipment of arms to Finland, whose needs will take priority after Britain's own.

Another Nazi warning to Scandinavian States regarding their attitude over Finland was contained in the *Hamburger Fremdenblatt* yesterday, which said that no British or French aid could reach Finland without support from Scandinavian States. Since this aid (say the Nazis) was directed not against Russia, but against Germany in an attempt to spread the war, Germany's attitude to the Scandinavian States would be based on the extent to which those States become "Britain's catspaws" in schemes for extending the war.

#### STALIN'S DILEMMA

"According to reports from well-informed quarters, the Germans, as stated above, are not so keen about a complete military alliance with Russia, states the Press Association Military Correspondent.

"Prior to the 'Red' Army reverses they would have been glad of this, but now the boot is on the other foot, and it is apparently Stalin who is craving such an alliance with Hitler.

"But the latter will now be able to ignore the possibility of danger in the East and concentrate his full resources on dealing with the Allied front on the West. In this he will have the entire support of the German High Command."

#### THE SCANDINAVIAN STATES

The Berlin correspondent of the *Hamburger Fremdenblatt*, states Reuter, denying reports that the German Government had sent a threatening note to the Swedish Government, makes some significant references to the Scandinavian States in connection with the League and Allied help for Finland.

"Direct military help by the Allies without Scandinavian assistance is impossible, for geographical and military reasons," he writes.

"Thus the whole question must be viewed in the light of the importance to the Allies of obtaining bases in Scandinavia, not so much for operations against Russia as against the German Reich. The Finnish question serves the Allies as camouflage for their intentions against the German nation."

The correspondent concludes by saying that Germany's attitude toward events in Scandinavia will depend on the "extent to which the Scandinavian countries become Britain's catspaws in schemes for extending the war."

### THE STRATEGIC SALLA FRONT

#### FINNS CLAIM BIG VICTORY

PRESS ASSOCIATION FOREIGN SPECIAL TELEGRAM

*STOCKHOLM, Thursday.*

The second battle to be fought on the Salla front within a week is now raging fiercely to the north of Salla itself, on Finland's eastern frontier, according to reports from Rovaniemi, the headquarters of the Finnish northern army.

The Finnish authorities are surrounding the operations with the greatest secrecy, allowing no one to approach the battle zone.

It is rumoured, however, that the Russians are having a bad time, and that they have already been thrust back across the frontier.

It is expected that the result of the battle will be similar to that at Suomussalmi last week, when the Russians suffered a heavy defeat.

Russian aviation has been very active again to-day. This is regarded as an indication that very important Soviet operations are to be expected. Newspapers in North Finland state that the Russians have admitted the cutting of the Murmansk-Leningrad Railway by Finnish ski patrols.

#### "FINNISH REPTILES"

FROM REUTER'S CORRESPONDENT.

*MOSCOW, Thursday.*

Confidence in the "ultimate victory" of the "Red" Army over the "low White-guard Finnish reptiles" is expressed by the Leningrad Town Soviet in a message to soldiers of the Leningrad military district and the Baltic Fleet.

The message adds: "Let the Red Army and the Red Fleet march victoriously and proudly forward to complete the destruction of the enemy."

#### TOWARDS RUSSIA

BY THOMAS HAWKINS,

ASSOCIATED PRESS SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT,

*ON THE KIANTI-JAERVI FRONT, Thursday.*

The Finnish division on this Northern front established positions within five miles of the Russian border to-day, while before and behind ski patrols glided along wide semi-circles to close in on the fleeing enemy. Ski patrols, which played a major rôle in dispersing Russians, with thousands dead and hundreds of prisoners, at Kianti-Jaervi, went into Soviet territory at a number of points.

Finnish patrols were said in a highly reliable quarter to have cut the Murmansk Railway, not only once, but several times, co-ordinating with Finnish aerial attacks further south.

## IRISH NEWS IN BRIEF

**Ringed Teal Shot.**—A teal has been shot by Mr. Michael O'Neill, Grennan, Thomastown. An aluminium ring on the leg bore the lettering and number: "British Museum, Nat. Hist., London, 900.547.

* * *

**New Monaghan Minister.**—The Rev. R. J. Skelton, B.A., assistant in Greenwell Street Presbyterian Church, Newtownards, for the past eighteen months, was yesterday installed minister of Glennan Presbyterian Church, Glaslough, Co. Monaghan.

* * *

**Need for Fireguards.**—The necessity for fireguards in houses in which there are children was emphasised by the Belfast City Coroner (Dr. H. P. Lowe) at an inquest yesterday on a three months' old boy, Francis Henry Ferguson, who died following burns received when he fell into the fire at his parents home, Knockbreda Gardens, Belfast.

* * *

**Preparatory College Professors.**—At a meeting of the Association of Preparatory College Professors in Dublin yesterday Eamonn Mac Shitric presided. The following officers were elected for the coming year:—Lil Nic Dhonnchadha, president; Caitlin Ni Bhuachalla, secretary; Micheal Mac Gabhna, treasurer.

* * *

**Mullingar Sudden Deaths.**—The body of Mr. George Robinson, Clonmoyle, was found in a watercourse near Gaybrook. The Coroner deemed an inquest unnecessary. On Wednesday morning the body of Mr. Michael Ronan, Mullingar, was found in a bathroom, close to where he had been sleeping. It is believed that death was due to heart failure. No inquest was held.

* * *

**Cattle Found Near Border.**—At Dromahair District Court, Patrick Kelly, Kiltyclogher, a blacksmith, with a forge in County Fermanagh, was sentenced to four months' imprisonment, with hard labour, for stealing three bullocks from Peter Clerkin, Gortermone. He was also sentenced to two months' imprisonment for the larceny of a bicycle. The sentences were ordered to run consecutively. The cattle were recovered near the border where, it was stated, defendant had been arranging to smuggle them into County Fermanagh.

* * *

**Cork Estimate.**—Cork County Council yesterday had before it the County Surveyor's provisional road estimate for 1940-41, which totalled £381,000, of which £101,000 was for main roads and £115,000 for county roads. Consideration was adjourned, Mr. O'Gorman remarking that he would suggest reducing the estimate for main roads by one half. The County Tuberculosis Committee adopted an annual estimate of £9,800. Cork Sanatorium Committee yesterday adopted the estimate for 1940-41. Expenditure was estimated at £11,600, an increase of £600, and receipts at £3,500, leaving to be provided £5,600 by Cork County Council.

* * *

**Informations Will be Refused.**—At Dundalk District Court yesterday, when a young mason, Patrick Murphy, of Milltown, was charged with having, with another person, assaulted and robbed Patrick Dardis, of Newtownbalregan, of approximately £40, Mr. John B. Hamill, State Solicitor, said there was no identification in the case, and he now proposed to enter a charge compelling Murphy to account for £4 found in his possession when he was arrested. After hearing the evidence District Justice O'Sullivan said he would eventually refuse informations on the robbery and assault charges. He adjourned the other summary charge of possession of the money to give Murphy a chance to meet it by witnesses.

**Film Banned.**—The film, "Frankenstein," has been banned for a second time by the Newry Film Censorship Committee. It was to have been screened at a local cinema on Sunday night.

* * *

**Charge Fails.**—At Cork District Court yesterday informations were refused against Thomas Murphy, 6 Alocoque place, who was charged with the manslaughter of Elizabeth Cotter at Washington street, Cork, by knocking her down with a motor car. Defendant was fined 60s. for driving without due consideration.

* * *

**Bay Window-Breakers.**—Four boys pleaded guilty at Galway Juvenile Court yesterday to causing malicious damage to 26 windows in University College, Galway, and windows in Cheevers Hotel, Taylor's Hill. Repairs cost £39. On the parents undertaking to make good the damage the case was adjourned.

* * *

**Volunteers Sent to Prison.**—At Killucan District Court Volunteer William Hoye was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, with hard labour, on a charge of stealing two bicycles. Volunteer John Maguire was sentenced to three months' imprisonment for stealing a bicycle. The defendants were both members of the Volunteer Force stationed at Mullingar.

* * *

**Claim Dismissed.**—Judge Wyse-Power, at Galway Circuit Court yesterday, dismissed an action brought by Patrick Maloney, of Killoughter, against Patrick Murphy, of Ballindooley, claiming damages for the alleged seduction by the defendant of his daughter, Margaret. Defendant was alleged to have been in the girl's company on August 21, 1938, after she had returned from a pilgrimage to Knock, and on other dates.

* * *

**Presentation to Bishop.**—The Right Rev. Dr. James Colbert, newly consecrated Bishop of Port Elizabeth, Africa, who has, since his consecration with eleven other missionary bishops by the Pope some weeks ago, been visiting his family at Cork, will soon be leaving to take up his missionary duties. To mark their appreciation of the honour conferred on the diocese by the elevation of Dr. Colbert, and as a token of personal esteem, the Most Rev. Dr. Cohalan and the Dean and Canons of the Cork Diocese presented Most Rev. Dr. Colbert with a handsome chalice and paten. The presentation was made at a dinner given by Dr. Cohalan.

## U.S. ATTORNEY-GENERAL

### APPOINTMENT TO SUPREME COURT

FROM REUTER'S CORRESPONDENT.

*WASHINGTON, Thursday.*

President Roosevelt to-day appointed Mr. Frank Murphy, the United States Attorney-General a Judge of the Supreme Court, and Mr. Robert Jackson as Attorney-General in his place.

Mr. Francis Biddle, at present a Judge on the Circuit Court of Appeals, has been nominated Solicitor-General.

Mr. Murphy takes the place of Mr. Pierce Butler, who died in November. He is President Roosevelt's fifth nominee to the nine-man Court.

## U.S. PRESIDENT'S BUDGET

### BIG ESTIMATES FOR DEFENCES

### NAVAL CONSTRUCTION PROGRAMME

FROM REUTER'S CORRESPONDENT.

*WASHINGTON Thursday.*

I BELIEVE the people of the United States want to strengthen the national defences and are prepared to pay for them, declared President Roosevelt in presenting to Congress a Budget which contemplated an expenditure of $8,424,000,000 (£2,106,000,000).

The Budget showed a substantial increase in defence appropriation, but there were some heavy pruning in all other departments of expenditure.

The President estimated expenditure for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1941, at $8,424,000,000, a decrease of $675,000,000 (£168,750,000) compared with the year ending June, 1940. Normal receipts he estimated at $5,548,000,000, an increase of $382,000,000. These, with the recovery of excess capital funds from Government corporations estimated at $700,000,000, leave an estimated deficit of $2,176,000,000, compared with $3,933,000,000 estimated deficit for 1940. Tax recommendations which the President now announced amounting to $460,000,000 (£115,000,000) would reduce the estimated deficit for 1941 to $1,716,000,000.

#### DEFENCE

President Roosevelt estimated expenditure on national defence at $1,800,000,000 (£450,000,000), on work relief programmes at $1,300,000,000, and on agricultural programmes at $900,000,000.

Discussing defence, the President said:—These estimates represent expenditures needed to develop and maintain normal defence preparations. They also include, in view of the world situation, emergency expenditures required for the War, Navy and Justice departments, coastguard and the Panama Canal.

The Works Progress Administration will be enabled to provide employment for an average of 1,350,000 people. The Farm Security Administration will operate on about 80 per cent. of its 1940 level. Relief expenditures should be closely geared to actual needs, but if the conditions fail to meet our hopes it may be necessary to submit revised estimates later in the session.

Discussing revenue, President Roosevelt strongly recommended Congress to impose additional taxes to yield, in the fiscal year of 1941, enough at least to cover the national defence expenditures in the years 1940 and 1941.

#### NAVAL BUDGET

President Roosevelt later sent to Congress the regular Navy Budget of 904,500,000 dollars (about £223,500,000)—an increase of more than 183,000,000 dollars on that of last year. He explained that, with certain emergency and public works appropriations for naval purposes, the grand total would be 1,224,000,000 dollars (about £306,000,000). Much of the increase is devoted to warship construction. Besides continuing work on 120 ships, the President asked for funds to construct 24 more vessels—two battleships, one aircraft carrier, two cruisers, eight destroyers, six submarines, one submarine tender, three seaplane tenders, and one mine-sweeper. The battleships, it was revealed, will be the ninth and tenth to be constructed in the last five years. The size of the battleships was unspecified, but the navy are preparing, at the request of Congress, information about a craft of record size—65,000 tons.

#### THE ARMY

The Army Budget recommended an expenditure of $1,007,000,000 for the army's air and land forces—an increase of $46,000,000 on the current year.

The general national defence estimates show an increase of $300,000,000 on the current year. Emergency defence requests of $272,000,000 were chiefly to meet the expenses caused by the European war, and the enforcement of American neutrality, all of which are to be expended before June 30 this year.

## LORD LOTHIAN ON THE WAR

### GERMAN ATTACK EXPECTED IN SPRING

"TIMES" TELEGRAM.

*WASHINGTON, Thursday.*

Lord Lothian, the British Ambassador, spoke to-night in Chicago before that city's Council on foreign relations, and from this point his presentation of the Anglo-French position in the war of to-day will go to the great central region country between the Rockies and the Alleghanies. Only a limited number of the innumerable invitations to deliver addresses which come to the British Ambassador can be accepted, and Lord Lothian spoke with his invariable frankness. He left to historians the question of the war's origin. On one side Germany and Russia and on the other Britain and the Dominions, allied with France, were now contending, he said, not for territory, but for sea power; "for that is the real key to victory."

If Germany, he continued, can defeat England, either by direct attack upon her naval and her sea communication, or on France through Belgium or the Maginot Line, and compel us to surrender our Fleet, or a part of it, and the naval bases whereby fleets may travel all over the face of the globe, Germany will then be on top of the world. Opposition to her in Europe will disappear.

Most of the other nations will hasten to get upon her band wagon, and she will be able to dictate the basis upon which world politics will be conducted.

If the German thrust for sea-power fails, it is only a question of time before the relentless pressure of the blockade upon her capacity to carry on the war effectively will end in the defeat of her purse, and the democracies will then have the chance of determining the kind of world in which we are to live.

Lord Lothian declared the Allied view to be that in the early spring Germany would attempt to gain a decision by using every weapon in her armoury, for she "cannot afford to wait." "We are in no way dismayed by the prospect," but "believe that we shall successfully repel the German attack," and that then it "will not be long before Hitlerism goes down in defeat." But "we have no illusions as to the terrible nature of the clash, if and when it comes, and of the prodigious consequences for mankind which hangs upon the result."—(Copyright, per Press Association.)

## VICTORY OF THE RIVER PLATE

### AMBASSADOR CONGRATULATES SIR H. HARWOOD

"TIMES" TELEGRAM.

*BUENOS AIRES, Thursday.*

Sir Esmond Ovey, the British Ambassador to Argentina, flew to Montevideo to-day personally to congratulate Rear-Admiral Sir Henry Harwood on his splendid victory. The Ambassador took a cheque for £1,000 from the British community in Argentina for distribution among the dependents of those who were killed and wounded in the battle of the River Plate.

Two officers and one sailor wounded in the battle were taken from the Achilles in an ambulance to the British Hospital.—Copyright, per Press Association.)

## FIRST NORWEGIAN VOLUNTEERS FOR FINLAND

*OSLO, Friday.*

According to the Norwegian newspaper, *Dagbladet*, the first contingent of Norwegian Volunteers, numbering about 150, are to leave to-day for Finland.—(The Associated Press.)

## FIRE BRIGADE'S ACTIVITIES

### YEAR OF PROGRESS AND REFORM

### AIR RAID PRECAUTIONS SCHEME

THE Dublin Fire Brigade answered 520 calls in 1939, and of these nine were to areas outside the city boundary. The number is somewhat less than that for 1938. It is made up as follows:—(a) Serious fires, where damage of over £1,000 resulted—10; (b) medium fires, where the damage was over £100, but less than £1,000—44; (c) slight fires, where the damage was between £10 and £100—approximately 110; (d) small fires, *e.g.* chimney fires, etc.—251; (e) malicious false alarms—74; (f) false alarms given with good intent, or due to mechanical defects in the alarm system—27; (g) special services which could not be classified—4. Total, 520.

Of the serious fires, three were "out of area" calls.

#### AMBULANCE CALLS

The total number of ambulance calls responded to was 3,595, a slight decrease on last year's figures. The vast majority of ambulance calls were those to accidents either in the street or in the home. In December last the number of calls was 385.

#### REORGANISATION

During the year the putting into force of the re-organisation of the brigade, in so far as the personal aspect was concerned, was practically completed. The city is now divided into four fire districts, each in charge of a district officer, and, in addition, there is a brigade headquarters, with a special staff, and the Central Station, as well as being headquarters of a district, also provides extra assistance as required.

#### AUXILIARY FIRE SERVICE

An auxiliary fire service was formed during the year as portion of the Air Raid Precautions scheme for the city, and to date approximately 300 auxiliary firemen have completed initial training, and approximately 100 further volunteers employed in the Civil Service, hospitals, institutions, and some business premises have also been trained.

Apart from the equipment provided by the Government under the Auxiliary Fire Service scheme, the modernisation of the equipment of the Fire Brigade has been advanced during the year under review. A new service van for general fire brigade work, and for dealing with small fires, was purchased during the year, as was a new staff car for the use of the Brigade officers. A considerable number of inspections under the Factory and Workshops Acts in connection with means of escape from such premises was made by the senior officers of the Fire Brigade during the year.

## GERMAN LEADERS' POSSIBLE PLANS

### GOERING'S NEW POST

European capitals last night were agog with fresh reports that Germany is plotting something, states a Press Association War Special telegram. Paris speculations are divided between a new peace offensive—with a window-dressing change of Government—or a military offensive against Holland and Belgium.

Rome circles (well-informed, if unofficial) state that Count Csaky (Hungarian Foreign Minister), recently reported taking a rest cure in Italy, may visit Signor Mussolini.

It is said to be almost certain that Count Ciano (Italian Foreign Minister) will go to Venice to meet Count Csaky, and it is pointed out that, if a German representative turns up, he will be a late-comer at an Italo-Hungarian *tête-à-tête*. A triangular conference would give great consideration to the problem of keeping Russia on her own side of the Carpathians, it is said.

Field-Marshal Goering (who, it was announced to-day, has now taken over the job of Supreme Chief of Reich War Economy), Dr. Goebbels and Herr von Ribbentrop are all mentioned as possible delegates to such a meeting.

French discussions of a military move against Holland and Belgium do not appear to be backed by any fresh reports of group movements on the frontiers of the Low Countries.

The Belgian Premier saw King Leopold yesterday regarding a reduction in the size of the Cabinet, expected this month. It is not thought there will be any major Cabinet crisis, because of the effect on the Army.

Berlin comment on President Roosevelt's speech yesterday is that it is throughout an attack on Germany, and has weakened America's neutrality. Taking into account reports that the United States Naval Secretary proposes similar powers to those given to the Government in 1917 before the United States entered the Great War, there is less confidence in America's continuance of neutrality.

The President's speech is generally welcomed in France, where it is felt he is not favourable to a peace offensive leaving Germany in possession of her ill-gotten gains, and that he categorically condemns the dominating Powers responsible for the war.

## DUMPS FOUND IN NORTH LOUTH

### MACHINE-GUN AND MATERIALS

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

*DUNDALK, Thursday.*

Officers of the National Army, who have been in charge of the extensive searching operations in North Louth, have taken possession of the contents of the old dump found last night near St. Brigid's Stream, a few miles from Dundalk. Actually, there were two dumps, placed ten yards from each other, and built into the face of an old fort in a field. Barrels, telescoped together, formed tunnels to act as containers, and the front of the dumps was built up with stones to resemble some of the stone-faced ditches nearby.

The dumps contained a Thompson gun, in perfect condition; a number of rifles, several hundred rounds of assorted ammunition, and a large quantity of chemicals used in the manufacture of mines.

The chemicals were packed in suitcases built into the barrels. The discovery was made by soldiers and Civic Guards who were engaged on a systematic search of the Faughart district.

To-day parties of military are concentrating on the Ravensdale district. While searching in this area they found a dump similar to that discovered the previous day, with tar barrels telescoped and built into a ditch, but the contents of the dump had been removed before the searchers arrived in the district. Nothing remained save a few wooden posts.

#### SEARCH CONTINUES

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

*KELLS, Thursday.*

Military patrols have been withdrawn from the bridges in North Meath, but the search for the stolen ammunition continues. To-day, the Fordstown, Drewstown, Chamberlainstown and Dilskyre districts were combed out, but without success.

## HOUSING OF THE VERY POOR

### RECORD OF WORK IN DUBLIN

### PURCHASE OF SITES IS BIG DIFFICULTY

SINCE 1898 the Association for the Housing of the Very Poor has been carrying on invaluable work in providing houses at low rents for people who otherwise would have had to live in the slums. The Rev. Canon D. H. Hall, Rector of Glenageary, one of the founders, described to the Housing Commission in the City Hall, Dublin, yesterday, how it was formed and what it had achieved.

Canon Hall said that the company had been formed with a nominal capital of £20,000, of which £5,000 was subscribed. The promoters of the company realised the great need for adequate housing accommodation for the class of tenants who, by the nature of their callings, were in receipt of low wages or small earnings, and consequently could not afford to pay the high rents usually asked for cottages or tenements with two or more rooms.

The object of the Association was to rent to such people dwellings which, however limited in size, should nevertheless be well-lighted and ventilated, and provided with convenient cooking arrangements, a separate water supply and separate sanitary convenience, thus having the proper privacy so essential to constitute a home. It was intended that any schemes entered into by the company should be not only self-supporting but sufficiently remunerative so as to give a small return on the money invested, since the directors believed that in no other way could the very important question with which they were attempting to grapple be satisfactorily dealt with. In that way the company became semi-philanthropic, and any capital or funds obtained by it were subscribed by citizens who had the interests of the very poor at heart, and who, having no regard for the security of their money or any adequate return for it, out of pure spirit of charity were keenly anxious to assist in providing decent housing accommodation for the very poor of the city.

The amount of capital subscribed at the inception of the company—viz., £5,000—was insufficient for the purchase of a site and erection of new dwellings, and so the directors acquired some houses in Werburgh street and Derby square in order to make a practical trial of the policy which had been recommended to them of transforming into single-room tenements old houses already built. The experience so gained caused the directors to decide that in future the proper course to adopt was to erect new dwellings specially designed for the purpose they had in view. After considerable time and trouble had been expended in obtaining a suitable site in the city, it was not until 1902 that the Board obtained one in Summer street, and were thus in a position to have plans prepared and a scheme proceeded with. Two large blocks of flats were erected on the west side of Summer street, and the rents charged were from 2s. to 3s. 6d. a week, inclusive of all rates, but with the increase in rates, wages and cost of repairs they were advanced gradually, and at present they ran from 3s. to 4s. 7d. a week, inclusive.

#### HELP BY ACT

The popularity of the dwellings more than justified the expense and the untiring and unselfish efforts of the directors in organising the whole scheme. The company, owing to the lack of sufficient funds, was not able to proceed further with the scheme for the building of more tenements, and it was not until 1925, when the first Housing Act came into operation, that another attempt was made to obtain additional funds, with the object of utilising for building purposes the vacant ground in its possession. Messrs. Jacob and Co., Ltd., had taken shares in the capital of the company to the value of £10,000. This extra capital, with the addition of Government grants, enabled the company to erect 24 houses on part of the vacant site in John street. These houses consisted of three and four rooms, with small back gardens and all conveniences. The three-roomed houses were let at 10s. 6d. per week, inclusive of rates, and the four-roomed houses at 12s. 6d. per week. In 1927, with the aid of further Government grants, the company was able to use up its remaining spare ground in the vicinity of John street by the erection of 9 three-roomed houses and 21 four-roomed houses, with small back and front gardens, modern conveniences, and large playgrounds for children. Those houses were also let at 10s. 6d. and 12s. 6d. a week, inclusive of rates. In 1933 a site was obtained at Kilmainham, on which were erected 44 houses of four rooms each. This scheme was financed by means of the funds of the company on hand, Government and Corporation grants, and loan from the Commissioners of Public Works. Those houses, known as Cameron square, were rented at 11s. 6d. a week, inclusive of rates, and were complete with all modern conveniences.

#### SEARCH FOR SITES

The Association's activities were limited by the difficulty of acquiring suitable sites. For one site, about one-eighth of an acre, the owner wanted a £40 fine for a lease of £20 a year. The plot, which might accommodate four houses similar to those in Cameron square, remained derelict. When he had approached the owners of a site of five and a half acres, which had been derelict for 25 years, he was asked to pay a head rent of £140 a year and a fine of £8,500. The Association was prepared to continue its work of building if suitable sites could be found and building costs were reasonable.

Canon Hall said that the Association had appointed a lady graduate, trained under the Civics Institute Social Service as estate manager, and when a vacancy arose the schemes were transferred to her management. Many of the tenants looked on the lady manager as their friend. She was able to advise the tenants, suggest methods of colour and management of gardens, and supervise repairs immediately they were needed. If lady estate managers were appointed on a large scale the efficiency and amenity of living would be increased, while its economy also would be great.

Speaking of the Association's activities in regard to the repair and reconstruction of houses, Canon Hall described an instance where he had purchased a house in Waterford street, and had used the tenants, who were unemployed men, to make the repairs. Windows had been glazed, new gutters and downpipes fixed, floors which had been consumed in 1922 replaced, and separate lavatories in the different floors provided. The basement was not inhabited, and was, in fact, used by the tenants as workshops.

Mr. A. Wright, another member of the Association, said that their four-room cottages at Kilmainham cost about £450 each. He had read in the newspapers of four-room Corporation flats costing about £1,000, but he had thought that must have been a mistake.

The Commission adjourned until next Wednesday at 11 a.m.


## GASTRITIS

### Made his life a misery

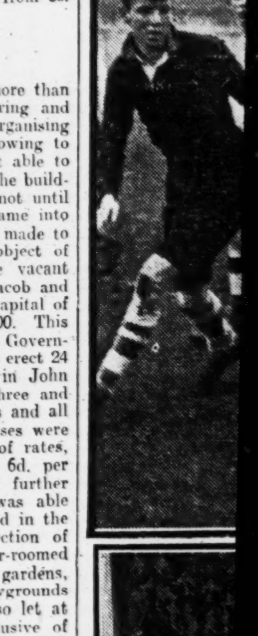
Mr. E. P. is only a young man, yet he has suffered very terribly with gastritis. "I did not care what happened," he writes. "I visited hospital and tried all sorts of so-called remedies, but I became worse and worse.

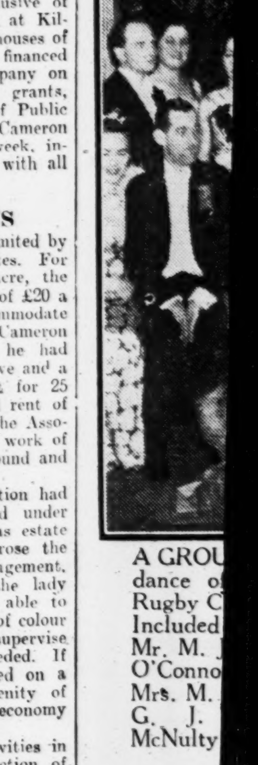
"Then one day I saw Maclean Brand Stomach Tablets advertised, and made up my mind to give them a trial. I felt relief from the first two tablets, and after finishing the bottle I was a new man. My weight increased and I began to eat things I had formerly shunned. A month after the first bottle I recommenced work."

Are you still searching for a remedy you can really trust to end your Indigestion? Then get a bottle of Maclean Brand Stomach Powder or Tablets. From the first you will know you are on the way to relief at last. You will feel the pain easing, the discomfort and flatulence disappearing as the wonderful ingredients of this famous powder sweeten your stomach, soothe inflammation and gently cleanse your food tract. But be sure—before you buy—to see that you get MACLEAN BRAND Stomach Powder. Look for the signature "ALEX. C. MACLEAN" on bottle and carton. Powder or Tablets, 1/6, 2/3 and 5/3.

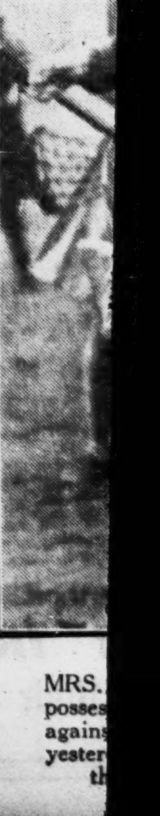

CH

WATCHI
Hanna a
watching
Wanderer
Below: W





A GROU
dance o
Rugby C
Included
Mr. M.
O'Conno
Mrs. M.
G. J.
McNulty



MRS.
posses
agains
yester
th

## ENT'S T

ES FOR LS

UCTION ME

PONDENT.

*Thursday.*

United States tional defences ay for them presenting to timplated an £2,106,000,000 ntitial increase t there were e departments

xpenditure for 30, 1941, at $675,000,000 e year ending estimated at $882,000,000, excess capital ions estimated ated deficit of $3,933,000,000 recommende e amounted £115,000,000 nt for 1941 to

expenditure $1,800,000,000 programmes ultural pro dent satisfactures needed defence pro view of the penditures re Justice de anama Canal, ation will be or an average Security Act bout 80 per expenditures l needs, but our hopes it sed estimates

t Roosevelt to impose fiscal year the national rs 1940 and

T to Congress 964,500,000 increase of that of last ertain emer riations for d would be 506,000,000. to warship work on 120 nds to con leships, one destroyers, nder, three ne mines, was re tenth to five years, unspecified, the request a craft of

nded an the army's $46,000,000

tmates show the current quests of he expenses Canal the fty, all of June 30 this

ON

CK RING

*Thursday.*

bassador, that city's from this glo-French go to the tween the a limited tations to he British and Lord frankness, the war's d Russia Dominions, ending, he a power; t

n defeat pon her or on not Line, fleet, or a eby fleets he globe, he world. disappear hasten to e will be ich world

wer fails efore the upon her ively will and the dance of which we

view to w would ng very cannot way dis eve that German be long t." But terrible comes, for man- —(Copy-

IVER

H.

*esday.* bassador to-day viral Sir ey. The 00 from, for dis- se who e of the

l in the in an —Copy-

AND

*day.* paper, wegian o leave ress.)

## FIRE BRIGADE'S ACTIVITIES

### YEAR OF PROGRESS AND REFORM

### AIR RAID PRECAUTIONS SCHEME

THE Dublin Fire Brigade answered 520 calls in 1939, and of these nine were to areas outside the city boundary. The number is somewhat less than that for 1938. It is made up as follows:—(a) Serious fires, where damage of over £1,000 resulted—10; (b) medium fires, where the damage was over £100, but less than £1,000—44; (c) slight fires, where the damage was between £10 and £100—approximately 110; (d) small fires, *e.g.*, chimney fires, etc.—251; (e) malicious false alarms—74; (f) false alarms given with good intent, or due to mechanical defects in the alarm system—27; (g) special services which could not be classified—4. Total 520.

Of the serious fires, three were "out of area" calls.

#### AMBULANCE CALLS

The total number of ambulance calls responded to was 3,595, a slight decrease on last year's figures. The vast majority of ambulance calls were those to accidents either in the street or in the home. In December last the number of calls was 385.

#### REORGANISATION

During the year the putting into force of the re-organisation of the brigade, in so far as the personal aspect was concerned, was practically completed. The city is now divided into four fire districts, each in charge of a district officer, and, in addition, there is a brigade headquarters, with a special staff, and the Central Station, as well as being headquarters of a district, also provides extra assistance as required.

#### AUXILIARY FIRE SERVICE

An auxiliary fire service was formed during the year as portion of the Air Raid Precautions scheme for the city, and to date approximately 300 auxiliary firemen have completed initial training, and approximately 100 further volunteers employed in the Civil Service, hospitals, institutions, and some business premises have also been trained.

Apart from the equipment provided by the Government under the Auxiliary Fire Service scheme, the modernisation of the equipment of the Fire Brigade has been advanced during the year under review. A new service van for general fire brigade work, and for dealing with small fires, was purchased during the year, as was a new staff car for the use of the Brigade officers. A considerable number of inspections under the Factory and Workshops Acts in connection with means of escape from such premises was made by the senior officers of the Fire Brigade during the year.

## GERMAN LEADERS' POSSIBLE PLANS

### GOERING'S NEW POST

European capitals last night were agog with fresh reports that Germany is plotting something, states a Press Association War Special telegram. Paris speculations are divided between a new peace offensive—with a window-dressing change of Government—or a military offensive against Holland and Belgium.

Rome circles (well-informed, if unofficial) state that Count Csaky (Hungarian Foreign Minister), recently reported taking a rest cure in Italy, may visit Signor Mussolini.

It is said to be almost certain that Count Ciano (Italian Foreign Minister) will go to Venice to meet Count Csaky, and it is pointed out that, if a German representative turns up, he will be a late-comer at an Italo-Hungarian *tête-à-tête*. A triangular conference would give great consideration to the problem of keeping Russia on her own side of the Carpathians, it is said.

Field-Marshal Goering (who, it was announced to-day, has now taken over the job of Supreme Chief of Reich War Economy), Dr. Goebbels and Herr von Ribbentrop are all mentioned as possible delegates to such a meeting.

French discussions of a military move against Holland and Belgium do not appear to be backed by any fresh reports of group movements on the frontiers of the Low Countries.

The Belgian Premier saw King Leopold yesterday regarding a reduction in the size of the Cabinet, expected this month. It is not thought there will be any major Cabinet crisis, because of the effect on the Army.

Berlin comment on President Roosevelt's speech yesterday is that it is throughout an attack on Germany, and has weakened America's neutrality. Taking into account reports that the United States Naval Secretary proposes similar powers to those given to the Government in 1917 before the United States entered the Great War, there is less confidence in America's continuance of neutrality.

The President's speech is generally welcomed in France, where it is felt he is not favourable to a peace offensive leaving Germany in possession of her ill-gotten gains, and that he categorically condemns the dominating Powers responsible for the war.

## DUMPS FOUND IN NORTH LOUTH

### MACHINE-GUN AND MATERIALS

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

*DUNDALK, Thursday.*

Officers of the National Army, who have been in charge of the extensive searching operations in North Louth, have taken possession of the contents of the old dump found last night near St. Brigid's Stream, a few miles from Dundalk. Actually, there were two dumps, placed ten yards from each other, and built into the face of an old fort in a field. Barrels, telescoped together, formed tunnels to act as containers, and the front of the dumps was built up with stones to resemble some of the stone-faced ditches nearby.

The dumps contained a Thompson gun, in perfect condition, a number of rifles, several hundred rounds of assorted ammunition, and a large quantity of chemicals used in the manufacture of mines.

The chemicals were packed in suitcases built into the barrels. The discovery was made by soldiers and Civic Guards who were engaged on a systematic search of the Faughart district.

To-day parties of military are concentrating on the Ravensdale district. While searching in this area they found a dump similar to that discovered the previous day, with tar barrels telescoped and built into a ditch, but the contents of the dump had been removed before the searchers arrived in the district. Nothing remained save a few wooden posts.

#### SEARCH CONTINUES

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

*KELLS, Thursday.*

Military patrols have been withdrawn from the bridges in North Meath, but the search for the stolen ammunition continues. To-day, the Fordstown, Drewstown, Chamberlainstown and Dilskyre districts were combed out, but without success.

## HOUSING OF THE VERY POOR

### RECORD OF WORK IN DUBLIN

### PURCHASE OF SITES IS BIG DIFFICULTY

SINCE 1898 the Association for the Housing of the Very Poor has been carrying on invaluable work in providing houses at low rents for people who otherwise would have had to live in the slums. The Rev. Canon D. H. Hall, Rector of Gleneageary, one of the founders, described to the Housing Commission in the City Hall, Dublin, yesterday, how it was formed and what it had achieved.

Canon Hall said that the company had been formed with a nominal capital of £20,000, of which £5,000 was subscribed. The promoters of the company realised the great need for adequate housing accommodation for the class of tenants who, by the nature of their callings, were in receipt of low wages or small earnings, and consequently could not afford to pay the high rents usually asked for cottages or tenements with two or more rooms.

The object of the Association was to rent to such people dwellings which, however limited in size, should nevertheless be well-lighted and ventilated, and provided with convenient cooking arrangements, a separate water supply and separate sanitary convenience, thus having the proper privacy so essential to constitute a home. It was intended that any schemes entered into by the company should be not only self-supporting but sufficiently remunerative so as to give a small return on the money invested, since the directors believed that in no other way could the very important question with which they were attempting to grapple be satisfactorily dealt with. In that way the company became semi-philanthropic, and any capital or funds obtained by it were subscribed by citizens who had the interests of the very poor at heart, and who, having no regard for the security of their money or any adequate return for it, out of pure spirit of charity were keenly anxious to assist in providing decent housing accommodation for the very poor of the city.

The amount of capital subscribed at the inception of the company—viz., £5,000—was insufficient for the purchase of a site and erection of new dwellings, and so the directors acquired some houses in Werburgh street and Derby square in order to make a practical trial of the policy which had been recommended to them of transforming into single-room tenements old houses already built. The experience so gained caused the directors to decide that in future the proper course to adopt was to erect new dwellings specially designed for the purpose they had in view. After considerable time and trouble had been expended in obtaining a suitable site in the city, it was not until 1902 that the Board obtained one in Summer street, and were thus in a position to have plans prepared and a scheme proceeded with. Two large blocks of flats were erected on the west side of Summer street, and the rents charged were from 2s. to 3s. 6d. a week, inclusive of all rates, but with the increase in rates, wages and cost of repairs they were advanced gradually, and at present they ran from 3s. to 4s. 7d. a week, inclusive.

#### HELP BY ACT

The popularity of the dwellings more than justified the expense and the untiring and unselfish efforts of the directors in organising the whole scheme. The company, owing to the lack of sufficient funds, was not able to proceed further with the scheme for the building of more tenements, and it was not until 1925, when the first Housing Act came into operation, that another attempt was made to obtain additional funds, with the object of utilising for building purposes the vacant ground in its possession. Messrs. Jacob and Co., Ltd., had taken shares in the capital of the company to the value of £10,000. This extra capital, with the addition of Government grants, enabled the company to erect 24 houses on part of the vacant site in John street. These houses consisted of three and four rooms, with small back gardens and all conveniences. The three-roomed houses were let at 10s. 6d. per week, inclusive of rates, and the four-roomed houses at 12s. 6d. per week. In 1927, with the aid of further Government grants, the company was able to use up its remaining spare ground in the vicinity of John street by the erection of 9 three-roomed houses and 21 four-roomed houses, with small back and front gardens, modern conveniences, and large playgrounds for children. Those houses were also let at 10s. 6d. and 12s. 6d. a week, inclusive of rates. In 1933 a site was obtained at Kilmainham, on which were erected 44 houses of four rooms each. This scheme was financed by means of the funds of the company on hand, Government and Corporation grants, and loan from the Commissioners of Public Works. Those houses, known as Cameron square, were rented at 11s. 6d. a week, inclusive of rates, and were complete with all modern conveniences.

#### SEARCH FOR SITES

The Association's activities were limited by the difficulty of acquiring suitable sites. For one site, about one-eighth of an acre, the owner wanted a £40 fine for a lease of £20 a year. The plot, which might accommodate four houses similar to those in Cameron square, remained derelict. When he had approached the owners of a site of five and a half acres, which had been derelict for 25 years, he was asked to pay a head rent of £140 a year and a fine of £8,500. The Association was prepared to continue its work of building if suitable sites could be found and building costs were reasonable.

Canon Hall said that the Association had appointed a lady graduate, trained under the Civics Institute Social Service as estate manager, and when a vacancy arose the schemes were transferred to her management. Many of the tenants looked on the lady manager as their friend. She was able to advise the tenants, suggest methods of colour and management of gardens, and supervise repairs immediately they were needed. If lady estate managers were appointed on a large scale the efficiency and amenity of living would be increased, while its economy also would be great.

Speaking of the Association's activities in regard to the repair and reconstruction of houses, Canon Hall described an instance where he had purchased a house in Waterford street, and had used the tenants, who were unemployed men, to make the repairs. Windows had been glazed, new gutters and downpipes fixed, floors which had been consumed in 1922 replaced, and separate lavatories in the different floors provided. The basement was not inhabited, and was, in fact, used by the tenants as workshops.

Mr. A. Wright, another member of the Association, said that their four-room cottages at Kilmainham cost about £450 each. He had read in the newspapers of four-room Corporation flats costing about £1,000, but he had thought that must have been a mistake.

The Commission adjourned until next Wednesday at 11 a.m.


## GASTRITIS

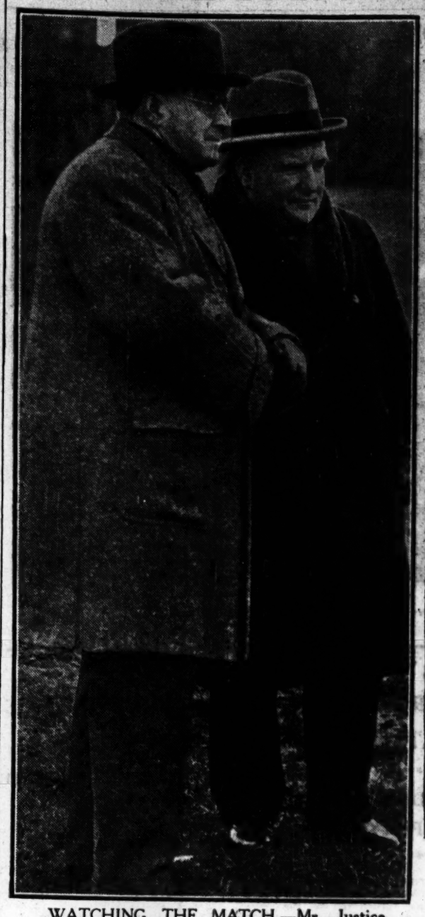
### Made his life a misery

Mr. E. P. is only a young man, yet he has suffered very terribly with gastritis. "I did not care what happened," he writes. "I visited hospital and tried all sorts of so-called remedies, but I became worse and worse.

"Then one day I saw Maclean Brand Stomach Tablets advertised, and made up my mind to give them a trial. I felt relief from the first two tablets, and after finishing the bottle I was a new man. My weight increased and I began to eat things I had formerly shunned. A month after the first bottle I recommenced work."

Are you still searching for a remedy you can really trust to end your Indigestion? Then get a bottle of Maclean Brand Stomach Powder or Tablets. From the first you will know you are on the way to relief at last. You will feel the pain easing, the discomfort and flatulence disappearing as the wonderful ingredients of this famous powder sweeten your stomach, soothe inflammation and gently cleanse your food tract. But be sure—before you buy—to see that you get MACLEAN BRAND Stomach Powder. Look for the signature "ALEX. C. MACLEAN" on bottle and carton. Powder or Tablets, 1/6, 2/3 and 5/3.


# CHILDREN'S FANCY DRESS DANCE



MISS "SUNNY" MacAVIN at Wednesday's children's meet of the South Co. Dublin Harriers, at Springvale, Rathfarnham.

WATCHING THE MATCH.—Mr. Justice Hanna and Dr. Walter Starkie, F.T.C.D., watching yesterday's Rugby match between Wanderers' Schoolboys and Ampleforth. Below: Wanderers' scrum-half getting away with the ball.

Miss Gillian King, first prize-winner at yesterday's N. S. P. C. C. fancy dress and party, at the Gresham Hotel.

"BOOMPS-A-DAISY."—Miss G. Rice and Miss A. Murphy, prize-winners at yesterday's children's fancy dress party at the Gresham.

A GROUP taken at the annual dance of the Old Belvedere Rugby Club, at the Metropole. Included are: The President, Mr. M. J. O'Connor and Mrs. O'Connor, Miss M. Gleeson, Mrs. M. Mullet, Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Morgan, Mr. H. McNulty, Miss MacClancy,

AT YESTERDAY'S MEETING of the Irish Civil Service Building Society. From left: Mr. A. Powell, Mr. A. J. Beatty, Mr. C. E. Brown, Mr. R. Annesley Walker, Mr. H. G. Ryder (Secretary), and Mr. E. P. McCarron.

MRS. MILLER on the run, in possession, for "Kestrels" against "Falcons," during yesterday's lacrosse match for the Lady Harty Cup.

MR. J. HARVEY, Huntsman of the South County Dublin Harriers, photographed with his fiancée, Miss Doreen Rowlette, at Wednesday's meet at Springvale. Their engagement was recently announced.

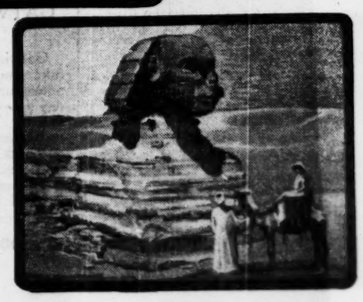
DICK FORBES as "Captain Flotsom" in the Queen's Theatre pantomime "Robinson Crusoe."

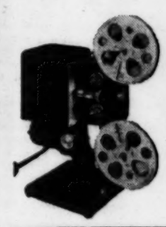

## Movies! Movies! Movies!

YOU CAN GIVE YOUR OWN HOME MOVIE SHOWS WITH A 'KODASCOPE'

Imagine the joy and pride of your children at seeing world famous 'comics' like Laurel and Hardy, Chaplin, Felix, etc., in your own home. With a Home 'Kodascope' 8 projector, brilliant home movie shows are easy.

Travel, sport and animal pictures can also be hired from the 'Kodascope' Library. There are also films to buy, too. And, once you've got a Ciné-'Kodak' 8 camera you can show movies you've made yourself!





**SPECIAL OFFER!** *Home-movie outfit £16—precision-made, 1940 model,* Home 'Kodascope' 8, *with roller screen and 3 films ('Kodagraphs'). Home 'Kodascope' 8 alone, £14 14s. More details about this grand new home entertainment from your Ciné-'Kodak' Dealer or Kodak Ltd., Rathmines, Dublin.*

*LAUGH AT LONG EVENINGS WITH A*

## 'Kodascope'


## "A.E." MEMORIAL AWARD

### TRUSTEES' REPORT

The following report has been received by the Trustees of the "A.E." Memorial Fund from the Advisory Committee set up to consider the award for the year 1939:—

"In considering the many entries for the 'A.E.' Memorial Award the Advisory Committee has not only considered the actual achievement of the candidates and their circumstances, but has tried, like 'A.E.' himself, to 'see things in the germ.' This has not simplified their task, since so many of the entries were of merit and promise.

"With these considerations in mind, the Committee has decided to bestow the award on Patrick Kavanagh, 35 Haddington road, Dublin, in recognition of his published, unpublished and projected work.

"The Committee is of opinion that the work submitted by Brian O'Nolan is worthy of special commendation, and expresses the hope that this applicant may be encouraged to continue his literary effort by some recognition."

In accordance with the report, the award of £100 has been bestowed on Mr. Patrick Kavanagh, and in addition the Trustees have given favourable consideration to the Committee's recommendation of the work of Mr. Brian O'Nolan (Flann O'Brien).

Twenty-four applications for the 1939 award were received, and it is hoped that the next award will attract entries from many young Irish writers encouraged by the practical help which the fund affords. The fund out of which the award is payable was created as the result of an appeal made by a number of friends of the late George Russell, with a view to perpetuating his memory. It was decided that no more fitting memorial could have been founded than a fund with the object of assisting young Irish writers, thus following the example of "A.E." himself.

Awards limited to single payments of £100 will be made from time to time when the income of the fund in the hands of the Trustees amounts to that figure, and the next award will probably be made in 1943.

## COCKTAIL PARTY AT THE ROTUNDA

### GUESTS OF THE MASTER AND MRS. DAVIDSON

The Master of the Rotunda and Mrs. Davidson gave a cocktail party in their apartments in the hospital yesterday, where they entertained over a hundred guests, including many members of the medical profession and also the nursing staff.

Among those present were:—Dr. and Mrs. Bethel Solomons, Mr. and Mrs. S. Lignell, Dr. Drury, Miss Drury, Dr. and Mrs John Conyngham, Mr. Arthur Chance, Mr. and Mrs. Gunning, Dr. and Mrs. Gill, Dr. and Mrs. Healy, Dr. and Mrs McKenny, Dr. Shaw, Miss Shaw, Dr. and Mrs. Falkiner, Dr. and Mrs. Mervyn Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Campbell, Dr. and Mrs. Abrahamson, Dr. Corbet, Mr. J. F. Moriarty, Mr. and Mrs. Basil Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Gilmore, Dr. and Mrs. Fleming.

Dr. and Mrs. McKay, Dr Slessor, Miss Wallis, Dr. Kenny, Mr. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. Pearson, Mr. and Mrs. Newton, Mr. and Mrs. Thrift, Mr. and Mrs. Pringle, Miss Gardner, Miss Murphy, Miss Carr, Miss Roberts, Miss Brough, Mr. and Mrs. Findlater, Major and Mrs. Jackson, Dr. and Mrs. McDonagh, Miss Brennan, Miss Dwyer.

Dr. and Mrs. Graham, Dr. and Mrs. Steen, Mr. and Mrs. Pilkington, Dr. and Mrs. Quin, Mr and Mrs. Odlum, Professor and Mrs. Jessop, Dr. and Mrs. Quinlan, Dr. and Mrs. Beckett, Dr. and Mrs. Woods, Mr. F. G. Sharpe, Dr. Speedy-Bertin, Dr. Deane Oliver, Dr. Aimes McCabe, Mrs. Alistair Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. McQuilty.

Catering was done by Dolphin Hotel.

## MASONIC ANNUITANTS

The stated meeting of the Board of Governors of the Victoria Jubilee Masonic Annuity Fund was held on Wednesday in Freemasons' Hall, Molesworth street, Dublin, when the report of the scrutineers of the ballot for the election of ten annuitants was read.

It was unanimously resolved that the ten candidates who obtained the highest number of votes be elected. Accordingly Nos. 22, 23, 12, 26, 24, 1, 8, 29, 26 and 33 on the ballot list were declared duly-elected annuitants of the fund. No 19 on the list, being next in order of votes polled, was also elected an annuitant.

## ST. JOHN BOSCO BOYS' CLUBS

A letter from Mr. P. J. O'Grady, S.C., San Francisco, California, commending the work of the St. John Bosco Society in Ireland, was read by Mr. C. J. Joyce, President, at the monthly meeting of the Society in Veritas House, Dublin. The work of the Society in providing winter amusements, it was stated, has shown marked improvement in all the St. John Bosco clubs.

## MASONIC BOYS' SCHOOL

The Board of Governors of the Masonic Boys' School will meet in Freemasons' Hall, Molesworth street, on Tuesday at 5 o'clock p.m.


## Which FOOD EXTRA shall I give my children?

MOTHERS realise that the very fats and vitamins that children need most will become increasingly harder to obtain. That is why mothers who know are choosing SCOTTS Brand EMULSION as the complete FOOD EXTRA for this war winter.

SCOTTS Brand EMULSION not only supplies the essential vitamins and mineral salts but ample fats as well—in the most digestible form of all. Scientists have proved that every drop of SCOTTS Brand EMULSION is completely absorbed in 30 minutes—that its concentrated nourishment is used immediately to protect the throat and chest, to build body, bone and brain, and to maintain resistance to winter ills.

This year with all the risks of war restrictions to be considered—the choice of the right food extra for your child is of the utmost importance. Make your decision today—insist on SCOTTS Brand EMULSION, the FOOD EXTRA that supplies *fats* as well as vitamins.

**SCOTTS** BRAND **EMULSION**

NO INCREASE IN PRICES


## JUDGE TO CONSIDER SENTENCE

### CORK SACRILEGE CONVICTION

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

*CORK, Thursday.*

"This is a very serious case, in which the men are liable to penal servitude for life. That being so, I will adjourn the case until to-morrow, as I must think it over. It is a very serious burden I have to discharge, and I cannot do it hurriedly," said Judge J. K. O'Connor, K.C., at Cork Circuit Court to-day when William Geoghegan and Denis Long, both of Cork, came before him for sentence.

At their trial yesterday they were found guilty of conspiracy to break and enter St. Ann's Shandon Church, Cork, last May to commit a felony, of sacrilege by breaking into the church, stealing a bottle of wine and committing malicious damage to a stained glass window.

Mr. F. V. Buckley, prosecuting, said that for the offence of sacrilege the accused were liable to penal servitude for life.

Detective Sergeant Riordan said Geoghegan was a casual labourer, married about twelve years, had five children, was addicted to drink, liable to commit crime when under the influence of drink, and owing to his bullying nature it was sometimes difficult to obtain evidence in cases where Geoghegan was suspected.

Sergeant Mulcahy said Long was 43 and had twelve children, eight of whom were living. He was addicted to drink, and of a bullying nature.

Inspector McCabe, N.S.P.C.C., said Long had come under the notice of the Society on a few occasions.

The case was adjourned till to-morrow.

## CHURCH SERVICES

ST. PATRICK'S CATHEDRAL.—10 a.m. Psalm, 25. Chant, 79. Urbs Fortitudinis, 30. Litany. Hymn, 745. Evensong at 4 o'clock. Unaccompanied Service. Psalm, 19. Chants, 39, 26. Magnificat, Nunc Dimittis, Wesley in F. "Love came down at Christmas." Carol X.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.—Matins at 10.45 o'clock. Venite, 83. Psalm, 25 (85). Jubilate, 84. Litany. Evensong at 3 o'clock. Men's voices only. Psalm, 27 (24). Nunc Dimittis (44). Anthem, "How beautiful upon the mountains," Michael Wise (1638-1687).


**A GLANCE**

Will tell if your Suit or Costume Needs Cleaning. If it does, Send it to:

**R. & J. McKechnie, Ltd. Dublin**

134 Stephen's Green, 72 Aungier St.

# TWENTY-SIX REMAIN IN RED CROSS STEEPLECHASE

*ENGLISH RACING GOSSIP*

## IRISH CHALLENGE FOR GRAND NATIONAL

### *Workman and Royal Danieli Entered Again*

FROM OUR TRAVELLING CORRESPONDENT.

*LONDON, Thursday Night.*

THE *Racing Calendar* issued this afternoon contains the entries for the Grand National, numbering 59, which is rather below normal and very different from the days when there used to be over a hundred. The entries for the other events run over obstacles at the meeting seem prodigious—64 for the Becher, 56 for the Stanley, 54 for the Coronation Hurdle and 52 for the Liverpool Hurdle.

One interesting feature of the Grand National assembly is that there is only one horse that is not described as aged, Mr. James de Rothschild's six-year-old Luxborough. We have, of course, the winners of last year and 1937, Workman and Royal Mail.

There are six others as well as Workman entered that are in training in Ireland—Le Cygne, Royal Danieli, West Point, Sterling Duke, Shaun Peel, and the Baldoyle winner, Bally Hopeul. This makes the strongest contingent of Irish-trained horses that has been seen in the entry for some years.

### Miss Paget's Entries

Miss Paget is the largest numerical nominator with four—Kilstar, Roman Hackle, John Chinaman and Le Cygne. Roman Hackle is due to make a reappearance soon, and eager eyes will be cast on him when he does, for he suggested last season that he was an exceptional young horse.

The handicapper's manner of treating Kilstar is a subject being discussed. It is certain that, no matter what his weight, he will not be the blazing favourite he was in the weeks preceding the race last year.

From Ivor Anthony's stable there comes, as well as Royal Mail, Milano, London Town and The Uplifter, the two latter being the property of Mr. Ambrose Clark. The Uplifter is a nice young horse, with considerable possibilities about him.

Mr. Rank has three—Young Mischief, Timber Wolf, and Arran Peaks; and Mr. J. H. Whitney two—National Night and Knightsbrook. Eyebrows will be raised a little if any of these five should happen to win.

### Airgead Sios Entered

Sir Francis Towle is taking a chance with Airgead Sios, and it is to be hoped that he runs. His presence gives a kick to any race, and especially would it to the Grand National of 1940.

When the weights appear much stock will be taken of McMoffatt, second last March, and a horse for Liverpool to the manner born. His owner is continuing to train him as he trained him last spring—out with hounds in the rough Northumberland country. The Professor II. is another interesting entry from the north.

Lord Bicester's entry consists of two—Rockquilla and Red Prince, and if all goes well with the former he is likely to be a fancied candidate. Another that will be fancied, and well fancied, too, if all goes well with him, is Dominick's Cross, who is likely to occupy much the same place in the handicap that he occupied last year.

### Not Likely to Vary

In fact, except in a few cases, such as that of Kilstar and, of course, Workman, the handicapper is not likely to vary his assessments of twelve month ago by a great deal, that is in the matter of putting horses' weights up. Some of them should come down, and possibly Mr. Freer may be more lenient to Royal Danieli than he was twelve months ago.

There is nothing very interesting among the newcomers apart from Roman Hackle, except Lord Stalbridge's Bogstar, who won at Windsor last week, and became a seven-year-old on Monday last. Old Bachelor Prince is entered once more, but he is now in the name of Lord Allerton instead of that of Mr. Rank.

Another Windsor winner, Symaethis, is also in the race, and, considering how well she ran a year ago, and how well she jumps and stays, she will be making a considerable appeal to those who like that sort of horse in the Grand National. She appeared, from the astonishing burst of speed with which she got up to win her Windsor race, to be a better mare now than she has ever been. That certainly is the opinion of her trainer.

### The Lowest Weight

As the conditions stipulate only that the lowest weight shall not be less than 10st. 3lb., it is possible that the handicapper will exercise his privilege and will begin lower than 12st. 7lb. He might possibly, but not probably, begin as low as 12st., and this would be greatly welcomed by several owners. Those pounds above 12st. can be killing in the Grand National to all but super horses—Manifestos and Jerry M.s. The inexorable finger of the record points clearly to the truth of this assertion.

Another new condition of the race—that every rider must have won five steeplechases under the Rules of Steeplechasing before he can get up—has effectively put a stop to the antics of the nitwit and his bad horse, who between them have more than once been a curse to the race. These vainglorious displays might have been profitably put an end to years ago.

### Gatwick Postponement

The ground being still frostbound, the first day of the Gatwick meeting, arranged for to-morrow, has been postponed until Saturday, the sixth day lost already this season. The fixture list in the current *Calendar* conveys that, in lieu of the two days lost last week, Newbury has been granted an extra day not provided for in the original list—Saturday, March 23.

This fixture will clash with Manchester and Plumpton, so we shall have what must be the unique spectacle, outside bank holidays, of three National Hunt meetings on the same afternoon. The meetings at Manchester and Plumpton are not in lieu of those lost by the abandonment of New Year's Day, but were in the original fixture list.

GALTEE MORE.

### GATWICK POSTPONED

Gatwick Races, scheduled to take place to-day, have been postponed until to-morrow, and Saturday's programme has been abandoned. This is the sixth day lost to National Hunt Racing since the outbreak of war. The other meetings cancelled were:—Cheltenham, December 28; Newbury, December 29 and 30, and Manchester and Plumpton on New Year's Day.

## GRAND NATIONAL ENTRIES

FRIDAY, APRIL 5.

—GRAND NATIONAL STEEPLECHASE, a handicap of 5,000 sovs (including a trophy value 200 sovs.). Second to receive 500 sovs. and third 250 sovs. out of the plate. Riders must have won five steeplechases under the recognised Rules of Steeplechasing in any country to be qualified to ride in this race. 4m. 856yds.

| Horse (Owner) | Trainer | A. |
|---|---|---|
| LAZY BOOTS (Sir G. Congreve) | Congreve | 14 |
| MACMOFFAT (Capt. Scott Briggs) | Private | 8 |
| LUXBOROUGH (Mr. J. A. de Rothschild) | C. Pratt | 6 |
| ANTIPAS (Lady Lindsay) | Private | 9 |
| OLD PAL (Lady Lindsay) | Private | 7 |
| PRIME (Mr. C. Nicholson) | Private | 10 |
| CORDITE (Mr. C. Nicholson) | Private | 8 |
| VENTURESOME KNIGHT (Lt.-Col. Joicey) | Wight | 10 |
| INVERSIBLE (Lt.-Col. Peel) | Wight | 12 |
| HILLHEAD PRINCE (Mr. Metcalf) | F. Brown | 9 |
| AIRGEAD SIOS (Sir F. Towle) | Tabor | 10 |
| THE PROFESSOR II. (Mrs. Strang) | Storie | 9 |
| LITIGANT (Major Furlong) | F. Furlong | 9 |
| BACHELOR'S FOLLY (Mr. J. Davey) | Private | 7 |
| UNDER BID (Lord Derby) | Whitaker | 8 |
| AWAY (Mr. I. Muir) | Jelliss | 9 |
| BACHELOR PRINCE (Lord Allerton) | Elwell | 13 |
| BOGSKAR (Lord Stalbridge) | Stalbridge | 7 |
| DOWNRIGHT (Capt. Seely) | Bissill | 11 |
| JOVIAL JUDGE (Mr. J. L. Jarvis) | T. R. Leader | 10 |
| OVERLEAF (Mr. S. Wilkinson) | G. Jackson | 13 |
| BALLYFOX (Mr. A. Blake) | Blake | 9 |
| BLACK HAWK (Mrs. C. Jones) | Goldsmith | 9 |
| KILSTAR (Miss Paget) | O. Anthony | 9 |
| ROMAN HACKLE (Miss Paget) | O. Anthony | 7 |
| JOHN CHINAMAN (Miss Paget) | O. Anthony | 8 |
| LE CYGNE (Miss Paget) | Walker | 7 |
| ROYAL MAIL (Mrs. C. Evans) | I. Anthony | 11 |
| MILANO (Mrs. Stoddard) | I. Anthony | 9 |
| THE UPLIFTER (Mr. F. A. Clark) | I. Anthony | 8 |
| LONDON TOWN (Mr. F. A. Clark) | I. Anthony | 8 |
| BOYO (Lord Sefton) | R. Hobbs | 9 |
| NATIONAL NIGHT (Mr. Whitney) | J. Anthony | 8 |
| KNIGHTSBROOK (Mr. Whitney) | J. Anthony | 8 |
| TUCKMILL (Mr. Roll) | C. Kelly | 10 |
| GOLD ARROW (Mr. Neill) | Private | 8 |
| DUNHILL CASTLE (Sir W. Chilcott) | H. Lowe | 10 |
| CORN LAW (Mr. Hutchinson) | Rayson | 8 |
| CHESTERTON (Mr. Nichols) | J. Hall | 8 |
| AVONIAN BOY (Mrs. Martin) | J. Hall | 9 |
| YOUNG MISCHIEF (Mr. J. V. Rank) | Fetherstonhaugh | 9 |
| TIMBER WOLF (Mr. J. V. Rank) | H. Brown | 12 |
| ARRAN PEAKS (Mr. J. V. Rank) | H. Brown | 8 |
| DOMINICK'S CROSS (Mr. A. Donn) | W. Payne | 9 |
| TAKVOR PACHA (Major Rushton) | F. Brown | 8 |
| SILENT JACK (Mr. Goodall) | Powell | 8 |
| SECOND ACT (Mrs. Villar) | Powell | 9 |
| RED FREEMAN (Mr. W. Goodbody) | P. Thrale | 9 |
| RUDOLPH IV. (Mr. E. Bailey) | Private | 11 |
| RED EAGLE (Mr. Brandt) | James | 9 |
| ROCKQUILLA (Lord Bicester) | Beeby | 10 |
| RED PRINCE (Lord Bicester) | Beeby | 8 |
| SYMAETHIS (Mr. A. Sainsbury) | G. Langlands | 8 |
| ROYAL DANIELI (Mr. H. C. McNally) | Walker | 9 |
| WEST POINT (Mr. P. Dunne Cullinan) | Arnott | 9 |
| WORKMAN (Sir A. Maguire) | Ruttle | 10 |
| STERLING DUKE (Sir A. Maguire) | Ruttle | 9 |
| SHAUN PEEL (Mr. Nelson Dixon) | Creed | 8 |
| BALLY HOPEFUL (Mr. F. W. Gradwell) | C. Brabazon | 8 |

## GREAT RACE PROMISED ON JANUARY 20

### *Miss Paget Relies On Le Cygne: Mr. Rank's Three*

THE final acceptors for the Red Cross Steeplechase, to be run at Leopardstown on January 20, over four miles and 250 yards, number twenty-six, and include virtually all the best steeplechasers in Ireland, as well as a good proportion of those in England, so that the success of the race is at once assured.

In the striking-out list announced yesterday, there were no surprises; for beforehand it was known that Macaulay, the joint top-weight with Royal Danieli, having broken down at Windsor in the race won by Symaethis, would not run. Workman's owner, Sir Alexander Maguire, had announced earlier in the week that the horse could not be got fit in time, and there was always an uncertainty as to the possibility of Airgead Sios being sent over, while when Miss D. Paget purchased Le Cygne with his engagement in the race it was evident that he, and not Kilstar, would be that lady's representative.

### SCOTTISH "NATIONAL" WINNERS

The others to be struck out yesterday were Old Pal, Red Prince, Up Sabre, Hoy Lee, Klondyke and Gorgia.

With the prospect of some twenty runners at least, the race has a most attractive appearance, and recent running has shown that Royal Danieli, Jack Chaucer and Bally Hopeful must be very close together wherever they finish. Mr. J. V. Rank evidently intends to run Southern Hero, Arran Peaks and Young Mischief, a formidable trio, of whom Southern Hero and Young Mischief have won the Scottish Grand National.

Sir Alexander Maguire has a worthy substitute for Workman in Sterling Duke, and a mare that is very much fancied is Russ, who, when in the ownership of the late Colonel G. W. Stacpoole, won the Maiden Plate at Punchestown and a flat race at Limerick. She now belongs to Mr. M. C. Collins, and it is in her favour that she has proved her ability to stay over a journey of four miles.

### BRACKENSTOWN "HOPE"

Mr. H. I. Ussher, whose stable at Brackenstown has been famed for the number of steeplechase winners that it has sent out, including several who have won the Galway Plate, will have only one representative, namely, Mr. M. Cuddy's Drumlargin, and this son of Friar Wile, who started favourite for this year's Galway Plate and finished second to Pulcher, is another that can be depended upon to last out the full journey.

It is interesting to note that ten of the horses left in have been entered for the Grand National, namely: Royal Danieli, West Point, Sterling Duke, Shaun Peel, Bally Hopeful, Le Cygne, Rockquilla, Arran Peaks, Young Mischief and Antipas, and the Leopardstown race, consequently, will be a valuable guide to the handicapper when framing the weights for the big Aintree event.

## THE FINAL ACCEPTORS

| Horse. | Owner. | a. st. lb. | Jockey. |
|---|---|---|---|
| ROYAL DANIELI | (Mr. H. C. McNally) | 9, 12-7 | D. L. Moore |
| (B. g. by Roidore—Sweet Honora) (R. H. Walker). | | | |
| SOUTHERN HERO | (Mr. J. V. Rank) | 15, 12-6 | J. Fawcus |
| (B. g. by Bachelor's Jap—Torfrida) (H. Brown). | | | |
| ROCKQUILLA | (Lord Bicester) | 10, 11-12 | H. Nicholson |
| (Ch. g. by Romus—Rock Cress) (G. Beeby). | | | |
| DRUMLARGIN | (Mr. M. Cuddy) | 8, 11-9 | W. O'Grady |
| (B. g. by Friar Wile—Lass o' Grange) (H. Ussher). | | | |
| ANTIPAS | (Lady Lindsay) | 9, 11-6 | W. Parvin |
| (Ch. g. by Soldennis—Herod's Joy) (Private) | | | |
| BALLY HOPEFUL | (Mr. F. W. Gradwell) | 8, 11-6 | —— |
| (B. g. by Hopeful Bachelor—Ballygibba) (C. Brabazon). | | | |
| ARRAN PEAKS | (Mr. J. V. Rank) | 8, 11-0 | —— |
| WEST POINT | (Mr. P. Dunne Cullinan) | 7, 10-12 (4lb. ex.) | J. Brogan |
| (B. g. by Steel-Point—Lady Patricia) (M. Arnott). | | | |
| GOLDSCLEUGH | (Mr. A. W. Paton) | 11, 10-11 | B. Marshall |
| (Ch. g. by Etheric—Goldridge) (A. W. Paton). | | | |
| BALLYHOOLEY | (Mr. P. Sheehan) | 9, 10-11 (4lb. ex.) | —— |
| (B. g. by Jehangir—Lady Poland) (C. Brabazon). | | | |
| CLARE COUNTY | (Mrs. P. Kiely) | 9, 10-8 | —— |
| (B. g. by Wallinson—Maison Lewis) (M. Cunningham). | | | |
| SHAUN PEEL | (Mr. Nelson Dixon) | 8, 10-8 | —— |
| (Br. g. by Ambrose—Pamir's Pride) (C. F. Creed). | | | |
| RUSS | (Mr. M. C. Collins) | 6, 10-7 | —— |
| (Br. m. by Knight of Kilcash—Mount Etna's Sister) (M. C. Collins) | | | |
| LE CYGNE | (Miss D. Paget) | 7, 10-7 | —— |
| (Br. g. by Cygnus—Griselle) (R. H. Walker). | | | |
| BIRTHGIFT | (Mr. Nelson Dixon) | 9, 10-7 | —— |
| (Br. g. by Birthright—Royal Missie) (C. F. Creed). | | | |
| JACK CHAUCER | (Mr. H. L. Egan) | 9, 10-6 | —— |
| (Br. g. by Jackdaw of Rheims—Miss Chaucer) (C. Brabazon). | | | |
| STERLING DUKE | (Sir Alexander Maguire) | 9, 10-4 | T. Hyde |
| (B. g. by Inverveigh—Tavora) (J. Ruttle). | | | |
| KNIGHT OF VENOSAS | (Mr. J. J. Purcell) | 8, 10-4 (4lb. ex.) | —— |
| (B. g. by Knight of Kilcash—Venosas' First) (J. J. Purcell). | | | |
| DOITAGAIN | (Mr. H. C. McNally) | 6, 10-4 (4lb. ex.) | —— |
| (Ch. g. by Le Voleur—Never Marry) (R. H. Walker). | | | |
| YOUNG MISCHIEF | (Mr. J. V. Rank) | 9, 10-3 | —— |
| (B. g. by Jackdaw of Rheims—Loyola) (R. Fetherstonhaugh). | | | |
| KNOCKADROLEEN | (Miss B. Kearns) | a, 10-2 | —— |
| (Br. g. by Ceylonese—Mary Long) (J. Kearns). | | | |
| DALMATIAN | (Mr. J. E. Davis) | 5, 10-0 | —— |
| (Ch. g. by Fiterari—Dalmatic), (J. E. Davis). | | | |
| SWINDON GLORY | (Mr. J. A. Mangan) | 6, 10-0 | —— |
| (B. g. by Swindon—Rosemint) (J. A. Mangan). | | | |
| TOULIN | (Mrs. J. Hughes) | 10, 10-0 | —— |
| (Ch. g. by Buchan—Corrie) (H. T. O'Neill). | | | |
| ASTHORE | (Mr. P. McCavana) | 6, 10-0 | —— |
| (Ch. m. by New Guinea—Acushla) (J. A. Mangan). | | | |
| THE SLASHER | (Mr. P. J. Herdman) | 8, 10-0 | —— |
| (B. g. by Steel-Point—Dabchich) (J. P. Herdman). | | | |

## FORM OF THE CANDIDATES

312 ROYAL DANIELI. See Bally Hopeful, Sterling Duke and West Point. Carried 12-7 when winning short head, 6l., from Jack Chaucer (10-6) and Drumlargin (11-9), Leopardstown, Dec. 26 (3m. 100yds. 'chase). Tomlin (9-7) fell. Carried 12-7 when winning 2l., neck, from Jack's the Boy (10-4) and Jack Chaucer (10-13), Naas, Nov. 1 (3m. 76yds. 'chase). Clare Count (11-7) was fourth of 11, Sterling Duke (10-7) fifth and Bally Hopeful (11-13) behind.

111 SOUTHERN HERO. Carried 11-13 when winning 8l., ½l., from Pluvier Dore (10-7) and Le Titien III. (11-13), Devon and Exeter Aug. (3m., 'chase). Carried 12-3 when winning 8l., short head, from Glen Leven (11-6) and Rockquilla (11-13), with Antipas (11-6) fifth, and Young Mischief (10-6) and Goldscleugh (10-12) behind, Bogside April (3m. 7l., 'chase, Scottish Grand National).

233 ROCKQUILLA. Carried 11-7 when beaten ½l., 1½l., by Symæthis (10-6) and Antipas (11-3), Windsor, Dec. (3m., 'chase). See Southern Hero. Carried 11-2 when beaten 10l. by Timber Wolf (10-5), Manchester, April (3½m.). Antipas (11-2) was fifth. See West Point.

243 DRUMLARGIN. See Royal Danieli and West Point. Carried 8-2 when fourth of 26 to Bearer Bond (9-0), Curragh Oct. (1¾m. flat). Carried 12-5 when winning 2l., 1½l., from Irish Eye (10-1) and Bistro (11-1), with Clare County (12-7) fifth of 7, Limerick Oct. (3m., 'chase). Carried 11-3 when winning 4l., 6l., from Yeoman (10-3) and My Branch (11-5), with Clare County (12-4) fifth of 7, Junction Aug. (3m., 'chase). Carried 10-3 when beaten 1½l. by Pulcher (10-6), Galway Aug. (2m. 5f. 60yds., 'chase). Clare County (11-9) was sixth of 18.

012 ANTIPAS. See Rockquilla and Southern Hero. Carried 12-5 when winning neck, bad, from Capitulate (12-2) and Ballyfox (10-7) Haydock December (3m. 'chase).

031 BALLY HOPEFUL. Carried 11-2 when winning 4l., 6l. from Royal Danieli (12-7) and Swindon Glory (9-3) Baldoyle January (3m. chase). Tomlin (9-7) was unplaced. Knockadroleen (10-2) fell. Carried 12-7 when beaten 5l., 1½l. by Hoy Lee (9-3) and Clatterbox (9-2) Navan November (2m. 'chase). See Sterling Duke and Royal Danieli.

110 WEST POINT. See Knight of Venosas and Shaun Peel. Carried 10-7 when winning ½l., 4l. from Swindon Glory (9-2) and Birthgift (10-0) Navan December (3m. 'chase). Shaun Peel (10-4) was unplaced. Dalmatian (9-9) fell. Carried 10-11 when winning 3l., 6l. from Ballygreen (10-11) and Double French (10-9), with Jack Chaucer (11-12) fourth of 9, Powerstown October (3m. 60yds. 'chase). Birthgift (11-13) fell. Carried 9-5 when winning 2l., 6l. from Drumlargin (11-12) and Drumbilla (10-1), with Royal Danieli (12-7) fifth of 11, Navan October (3m. 'chase). Carried 10-2 when seventh to Workman (10-6) Liverpool March (4m. 856yds. 'chase, Grand National). Royal Danieli (11-13), Rockquilla (11-7), and Birthgift (10-0) fell.

003 GOLDSCLEUGH. Carried 11-12 when beaten 3l., same, by Capitulate (11-12) and Prince Brabant (11-6) Haydock December (3m. chase). See Southern Hero.

121 BALLYHOOLEY. Carried 12-7 when winning 5l., same, from Slieve Bernagh (10-10) and Irish Eye (10-8) Limerick December (3m. 'chase). Gorgia (11-8) was unplaced. Carried 11-7 when beaten 8l. by Upshot (10-7) Mullingar December (3m. 'chase). Carried 11-11 when winning short head, 1½l., from Prince of Birds (9-12) and Ballygreen (11-3) Limerick November (3m. 'chase). See West Point.

040 CLARE COUNTY. See Le Cygne, Royal Danieli, and Drumlargin.

000 SHAUN PEEL. See West Point and Le Cygne. Unplaced with 11-6 to Grey Quill (10-12) Powerstown May (3m. 66yds. 'chase). Carried 9-7 when winning 2½l., 20l., from Sterling Duke (9-9) and Pontet (12-3) Fairyhouse (3½m. 'chase—Irish Grand National). West Point (9-12) was fourth of 16. Bally Hopeful (11-8) did not complete the course.

11 RUSS. Carried 11-7 when winning 3l., 4l. from Prince of Birds (11-12) and Homeland (11-12) Limerick May (2m. flat). Carried 11-0 when winning 6l., 4l. from Serenade II. (11-0) and Greek Minstrel (11-5) Punchestown (4m. 'chase.).

111 LE CYGNE. Carried 10-7 when winning 30l., bad, from Cannon Fire (10-1) and Cupid's Cottage (10-3) Navan Nov. (3m. 'chase.). Dortagain (10-7) was unplaced. Hoy Lee (9-2) fell. Carried 10-4 when winning 4l., 8l. from Goosie Gander (9-7) and Brighter Cottage (9-9) Leopardstown Nov. 18 (3m. 100yds. 'chase.). Clare County (11-1) and Knight of Venosas (10-5) was unplaced. Carried 10-0 when winning 1l., 20l. from Jack's the Boy (10-7) and Birthgift (10-12) Naas Nov. 11 (3m. 76yds. 'chase.). Shaun Peel (11-2) was unplaced.

033 BIRTHGIFT. See West Point and Le Cygne.

422 JACK CHANCER. See Royal Danieli and West Point.

014 STERLING DUKE. See Doitagain. Carried 10-3 when winning 4l., 6l. from September (9-7) and Royal Danieli (12-12) Navan Nov. (2m. 'chase.). Swindon Glory (9-2) was fifth of 9 and Dalmatian (9-10) behind. Bally Hopeful (11-12) fell. See Royal Danieli and Shaun Peel.

000 YOUNG MISCHIEF. Unplaced with 10-10 to Chesterton (11-4) Wetherby May (3m. 'chase.). See Southern Hero.

000 KNOCKADROLEEN. See Bally Hopeful and Doitagain. Unplaced with 11-11 to Pride of Rheims (11-8) Navan Nov. (2m. 'chase.). Carried 12-0 when fourth of 8 to My Branch (11-4) Baldoyle May (3m. 'chase.). Carried 11-7 when winning 20l., 4l. from Easter Joy (11-7) and May Essex (11-2) Punchestown (3m. 'chase.).

441 KNIGHT OF VENOSAS. Carried 10-12 when winning ½l., 6l. from Swindon Glory (10-1) and Chief Count (11-2), Leopardstown, December 27 (2½m. 'chase). Dalmatian (11-2) was fifth of 7. West Point (12-2) fell. See Swindon Glory and Le Cygne.

001 DOITAGAIN. Carried 10-10 when winning 10l., 20l. from Amico (9-9) and Magnum II. (10-8), with Sterling Duke (11-7) fourth and Knockadroleen (11-4) behind, Leopardstown, December 26 (2m. 175yds. 'chase). See Le Cygne.

000 DALMATIAN. See Knight of Venosas, West Point and Sterling Duke.

223 SWINDON GLORY. See Bally Hopeful, Knight of Venosas, West Point and Sterling Duke. Carried 9-2 when beaten 2l. by Chief Count (11-0), with Knight of Venosas (10-10) fourth of 6, Mullingar December (2m. 'chase).

000 TOULIN. See Bally Hopeful and Royal Danieli.

00 ASTHORE. Unplaced with 11-9 to Sir Sen (11-7), Baldoyle January (2m. 1f. 70yds. 'chase).

300 THE SLASHER. Unplaced with 12-9 to La Politesse (12-2), Punchestown (4m. 2f. 'chase). Unplaced with 12-5 to Tommy Priestley (12-5), Downpatrick March (3m. 'chase). Carried 11-12 when beaten neck, 3l. by Tommy Priestley (11-10) and Prince Chick (11-5), Maze March (3m. 'chase).

### LAST TWO "NATIONALS"

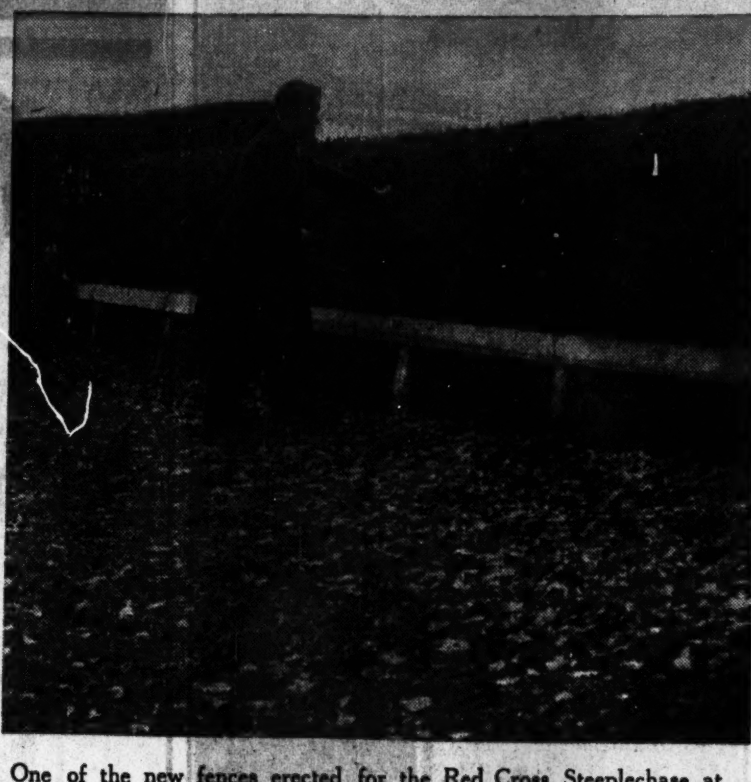
How horses entered for the Grand National fared in the event in 1939 and 1938 is shown as under:—

1939—Workman won, Macmoffat second, Kilstar third, Symaethis fifth, Dominick's Cross sixth, West Point seventh, Royal Mail ninth, Bachelor Prince tenth, Under Bid eleventh, Inversible fell, Milano fell, Tuckmill fell, Dunhill Castle fell, Second Act fell, Red Freeman fell, Rocquilla fell, Royal Danieli fell, Black Hawk brought down.

1938—Royal Danieli second, Workman third, Under Bid ninth, Bachelor Prince tenth, Inversible fell, Airgead Sios fell, Dunhill Castle fell, Lazy Boots fell, Dominick's Cross fell, Takvor Pacha fell, Rocquilla fell, Royal Mail pulled up.

1937—Royal Mail won.

## ONE OF THE JUMPS



One of the new fences erected for the Red Cross Steeplechase at Leopardstown.

PRESTOBAND
the self adhesive bandage

Accidents *will* happen even to the most successful sportsman. For injuries received in play Prestoband is the ideal first aid treatment—and a strip or two applied in the right places *beforehand* will give invaluable extra support and prevent sprains or blisters.

5/8 AND 1 INCH WIDE 3D.
2 INCHES WIDE 6D.
3 INCHES WIDE 9D.

AT ALL CHEMISTS

*Wholesale Distributors in Ireland:* FASSETT & JOHNSON (Ireland) LTD., 42, 43, 44, Great Strand Street, DUBLIN.


*LACROSSE*

## THE HARTY CUP COMPETITION

### PROMISING DISPLAYS BY YOUNG PLAYERS

The Harty Cup competition attracted a better entry of schoolgirls than ever previously, and five teams turned out at the St. James's Gate grounds at Crumlin yesterday. The Falcons, captained by the international goalkeeper, Miss B. Campbell, won the Cup, being successful in all their four matches. Two of them were very closely fought, Eagles and Kestrels running them to 2-1, and they had not a great deal to spare in beating Hawks and Vultures 4-2 and 4-1 respectively.

Miss Campbell was in goal for only two of the four games, and against Hawks, captained by another international, Miss S. Dunlop, she made a number of brilliant saves. The other goalkeeper for Falcons, Miss M. L. Jones, did excellent work, showing a sound idea of when to come out. Another factor in Falcons' success was the shooting of Miss M Ledgerwood, who is at the French school, but who learnt the game in England. Having the advantage of height and weight, she got nine of the twelve goals, but at present she has little idea of combined play and spoilt several attacks by holding the ball too long. Miss J. Lombard also showed fine form in all four matches, while Miss J. Lamb's interceptions were quite a feature of the defence.

The other four teams were evenly matched and each gained one victory, but Hawks lost one and drew two as compared with two losses by Kestrels and Eagles and three by Vultures. Miss Dunlop, on Hawks, was best supported by Miss Colville, a very good shot, and Miss M. McCullough, a sound defender, both being young and promising players. Other youngsters who impressed as good material for the future were Misses I. Graham and B. Pearson on Kestrels, J. Seale on Eagles, and P. Graham on Vultures.

RESULTS AND SCORERS.

Falcons, 2 (M. Ledgerwood 2); Kestrels, 1 (J. Millar).
Falcons, 4 (M. Ledgerwood 3, J. Robinson); Hawks, 2 (M. McComas, S. Colville).
Falcons, 4 (M. Ledgerwood 2, B. Campbell 2); Vultures, 1 (B. Scott).
Falcons, 2 (M. Ledgerwood 2); Eagles, 1 (R. Rutherford).
Kestrels, 2 (J. Millar, S. Colville); Eagles, 1 (J. Seale).
Kestrels, 1 (B. Charles); Hawks, 1 (S. Dunlop).
Vultures, 2 (B. Scott 2); Kestrels, 1 (M. Ledgerwood).
Hawks, 2 (S. Colville, J. Dunlop); Eagles, 2 (R. Rutherford 2).
Eagles, 2 (M. Stokes, R. Rutherford); Vultures 1 (B. Scott).
Hawks, 4 (S. Colville, D. Maddock, S. Dunlop, N. Payne); Vultures, 1 (B. Scott).

TEAMS.

Kestrels—P. Lefroy, S. Barrett, I. Graham, B. Charles, M. McComas, S. Weldon, J. Millar (capt.), E. Park, M. Hinde, E. Dixon, B. Stronach, B. Pearson.

Hawks—P. Clarke, R. Moore, M. McCullough, N. Payne, E. West, S. Dunlop (capt.), S. Colville, J. Huet, D. Farrington, G. Maddock, N. Hanbury.

Eagles—I. Lombard, M. Dixon, J. Mitchell, C. Goodbody, M. Jones, D. Beamish, R. Rutherford, J. Terry, H. Griffith (capt.), M. Stokes, J. Seale, I. Graham.

Falcons—B. Campbell (capt.), I. Morrison, D. Maddock, J. Lamb, M. L. Jones, A. Morrow, J. Lombard, P. Norman, J. Robinson, M. Ledgerwood, A. Patton, B. Pearson.

Vultures—M. Leonard, P. Graham, S. Stringer, H. Barrett, P. Hartwell, M. Jones, B. Scott (capt.), G. Jackson, M. Hopkins, S. Morgan, E. Lombard.

| | W. | L. | D. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Falcons | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Hawks | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| Eagles | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Kestrels | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Vultures | 1 | 3 | 0 |

*GOLF*

## COUNTESS OF GRANARD CUP COMPETITION

### COMMITTEE APPEALS TO IRISH CLUBS

The All-Ireland Committee who manage the Countess of Granard Cup tournament, of which Mrs. Harold Mitchell is Chairman, has very wisely decided to continue its activities this year, in view of the need for funds of the Richmond National Institute for the Blind.

To date the lady associates of the Irish clubs have, by their entries for the qualifying rounds, contributed £588 6s. to the funds of the Institute, or an average of £98 per year, which compares more than favourably with the total subscribed by the men in connection with the Lady HolmPatrick Cup. Last year's contribution amounted to £147 6s. It was a record year.

Owing to the war, and so many Irish lady golfers being engaged on war work, official competitive golf will be practically at a standstill this year, but to the others, and the clubs in general, the Committee earnestly appeals for their continued co-operation and interest. "It adds to the popularity of the qualifying competitions in the clubs," state the Committee, "if prizes can be allotted to them, and the date printed on the fixture cards, and it has been found that many members not able to play in the competition would gladly give a small subscription, to be added to the entrance fees, if asked to do so."

The Committee for the year is:—Chairman, Mrs. Harold Mitchell Stepaside, Malahide, Co. Dublin; Dublin District—Mrs. C. L. Smith, Mrs. E. M. Watson, Miss Nugent, Mrs. Franklin; Belfast District—Mrs. A. C. Workman; Cork District—Miss E. Murphy; Galway District—Miss L. Black; Midland District—Mrs. Phelan.

### CLUB NOTICES

MILLTOWN.

Ladies. January Medal. Class I.—Miss B. Geoghegan (3), 41¼. Class II.—Miss T. Hickey (19), 40½; Miss L. McEvoy (19), 40½. Class III.—No medal; Miss P. Tenney (30) qualified.

DUN LAOGHAIRE.

January medal, 18 holes, Class I.—Mrs. Halligan (14½), 63½, qualified. Class II.—Mrs. Broughton (25½), 64½, qualified.

RATHFARNHAM.

Ladies. January foursomes—Mrs. Millard and Mrs. Gray (each 21), 6 down. Monthly medal 9th January. Usual draws. Committee meeting at 1.45.

CO. KILDARE.

Ladies' Branch.—Surprise foursomes—Mrs. Power and Miss Dwyer (14), 36. Stroke—Mrs. Guerrini (12½), 36½; best gross, Miss Langan.

*LAWN TENNIS*

## AN INDOOR PRACTICE COURT

### F. K. PATTERSON'S SCHEME IN DUBLIN

Almost the greatest drawback to tennis progress in this country is the lack of facilities for winter play. In our climate hard court tennis is nearly always impracticable between November and March, even for those who can find the time to play early in the day. There is nearly always an irritating breeze, and once frost starts the hard court becomes unplayable. The cost of building an indoor court is very heavy, and the amount of lighting needed makes the game expensive, but F. K. Patterson, a former international, has devised a scheme which may appeal to ambitious youngsters and established players who wish to keep in practice all the year round.

He has taken a hall at the rear of 21 St. Stephen's Green, in which he has erected a practice board, and intends to give coaching to young players. From the viewpoint of perfecting footwork and learning the proper production of strokes, the practice board is almost preferable to an actual court, and with careful coaching the young player will find a remarkable improvement in his stroke play. The established player will find that an hour's practice two or three times a week will enable him to start the season confidently.

*COURSING*

## DONABATE—MONDAY

DONABATE STAKE (for 8 puppies)—Mr. D. O'Dea's Black Belle v. Mr. E. Martin's Snap Up; Mr. J. Clinton's Roving Pedlar v. Mr. R. W. Craigie's Harristown Sandy; Mr. J. Butterly's Knocker's Bank v. Mr. D. O'Dea's Spirit of Venice; Mrs. A. McParland's Queen's Park v. Mr. P. McDermott's Riggin's Hero.

PORTRANE STAKE (for 10 all ages)—Mr. M. Rock's Swift Battle v. Mr. J. Crenigan's Fingal Hero; Mr. R. Craigie's Odd Fee v. Mr. M. Savage's Mick Decloe; Mr. M. Clyne's Portain Raven v. Mr. P. J. D'Arcy's Doctor's Car; Mr. M. J. Fogarty's Ardfort v. Mr. J. Moroney's Deirdre's Love; Mr. J. Maxwell's Lady Lambo v. Mrs. A. Duffy's Clipper's Daughter.

TURVEY STAKE (for 8 two-course all ages)—Mr. T. Healy's Armadale Lad v. Mr. T. A. Bruton's Bright Escort; Mr. E. Convery's Chief Bit v. Mr. J. S. Griffin's Lily Moore; Mr. J. Burns's Border Brunette v. Mr. J. Butterly's Wallah's Own; Mr. J. Freaney's Free Railer v. Mr. J. McDermott's Fawn Pet.

Meet at Turvey Lodge at 9.30.

*SNOOKER*

## GOLD CUP MATCHES

Alec Brown played so well against Newman in the early session of their Gold Cup tournament heat at Thurston's, London, yesterday that he won four of the five games played. Brown was in excellent potting form and in the fourth game a break of 57 occupied him less than a minute. At the interval Brown led by 20 to 15. Brown won four games again at the second session and increased his lead to eight. Close—Brown, 24 frames; Newman, 16 frames.

At Burroughes Hall, London, Sidney Lee won three of the earlier frames against Donaldson and entered on the second session leading by 18-17. He again had the better of the later play and was four ahead at the finish. Close—Lee, 22 frames; Donaldson, 18 frames.

### SMITH RECOVERS

Sidney Smith drew level with Joe Davis in their match at Glasgow yesterday, when he won four frames at the early session, and he took the lead at night, when he was again successful four times. Close—Smith, 25 frames; Davis, 23 frames.

*RUGBY FOOTBALL*

## DUBLIN UNIVERSITY TEAMS FOR TO-MORROW

Teams for to-morrow:—

1st XV. v. Old Wesley—P. Anderson; M. P. Maconchy, K. McIntyre, N. Hogan, W. J. Thompson; E. A. Carry, S. W. McCall; W. Moynan, C. W. Bradfield (capt.), J. O'N. Donellan, B. Harvey, J. M. Slattery, W. D. Boyle, M. Solomons, J. Anderson.

2nd XV. v. St. Mary's—P. Reilly; R. J. Craig, T. Harvey, A. N. Other, J. A. Ruskell; P. G. Docker, O. D. Nightingale; W. Houston, L. C. Jacobson, J. N. Greene (capt.), J. Walsh, A. J. McFarland, S. N. Rutherford, J. B. Fitzsimons, R. B. Gilliland.

3rd XV. v. Old First—O'Hegarty; J. Brown, C. R. Griffin, P. Keane, G. R. Connolly; S. V. Crawford, J. W. Huet; C. W. Arnold, J. Costeloe, J. Bradfield, S. Barnes, C. W. Wilson, E. Khan, P. Longford, J. R. Hassard.

### TO-DAY'S FIXTURES

Wanderers Senior Schoolboys v. Monkstown Schoolboys. Lansdowne road, 2.45.

Blackrock Junior Schoolboys v. Wanderers Junior Schoolboys. Williamstown, 2.45.

TEAMS

Wanderers Senior Schoolboys—H. S. Wiles; M. W. Kinmouth, R. S. Allen, R. E. Allen, N. Carlyle; J. D. O'Reilly, E. Reid; A. Allen, J. Allen, W. S. Darling, H. Gaw, N. Hamilton, R. G. Harrison, R. Satchwell, D. Vance, K. Wood.

Wanderers Junior Schoolboys—D. Engert; C. A. Smith, R. Charles, M. Le Gear, W. Potts; A. Bestic, B. Griffin; P. J. Bradshaw, T. Greening, R. Gunning, J. Lough, N. Parkes, H. B. Roberts, R. J. Stevenson, G. D. Sullivan.

### TO-MORROW'S FIXTURES

KICK-OFF, 2.45.

Old Wesley v. Dublin University. Donnybrook.
Monkstown v. Lansdowne. Sydney Parade.
Wanderers v. Palmerston. Lansdowne road.
Blackrock College v. U.C.D. Williamstown.
Clontarf v. Old Belvedere. Castle avenue.
Queen's University v. Bective Rangers. Belfast.

### PALMERSTON SCHOOLBOYS

Yesterday Palmerston Schoolboys' team defeated Lansdowne Schoolboys by 20 points to 3, while on Monday last they had a victory over the Lansdowne boys by 42 points to 9. Palmerston also defeated Suttonians' Schoolboys twice, winning the first match by 13 points to 8, and the second by 17 points to nil.

*HOCKEY*

## ANOTHER CHANGE IN THE LEINSTER XI.

V. Sanderson is unable to travel to Banbridge to-morrow to play against an Ulster XI., and his place in the Leinster team will be taken by J. C. Moore (Dublin University).

### PRINCIPAL FIXTURES FOR TO-MORROW

IN AID OF RED CROSS FUND.

Ulster XI. v. Leinster XI. Banbridge, 2.30.

INTERPROVINCIAL MATCH.

Munster v. Connaught. Limerick.

LEINSTER SENIOR LEAGUE.

Section A.—Naas v. Pembroke Wanderers, Naas; Y.M.C.A. v. Avoca, Claremont road.
Section B.—Imperial Tobacco Co. v. Dalkey, Crumlin; St. James's Gate v. Grangegorman, Crumlin; Ierne v. Clonliffe, Richmond road; Portrane v. Monkstown, Portrane.

*ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL*

## GRANT TO LIMERICK CLUB

The Finance Committee of the League of Ireland met last night to consider applications from Limerick, Cork City and Sligo Rovers for financial assistance. It was decided to advance a loan of £20 to the Limerick club, and to defer consideration of the other applications to the League Management Committee.


THE IRISH FIELD

SPORTING ALMANAC FOR 1940

GIVING:—

Irish Racing Fixtures for the year.

Dates of Principal Irish and English Races, with last year's winners.

Previous Winners of Irish and English Classic and Important Races.

Irish Racing Statistics for 1939.

Past Winners of the Waterloo and Irish Coursing Cups.

Agricultural and Dog Show Fixtures, and a list of important sporting events

with a picture of last season's Champion Sire,

SEA SERPENT

as a centrepiece

will be PRESENTED FREE with To-morrow's issue of the

IRISH FIELD

Readers are requested to ORDER IN ADVANCE through their local Newsagent


# HUNTING REPORTS

## FINGAL HARRIERS

From the Ballyboughal meet we had a couple of nice runs, although scent was poor throughout the day. Finding on Mr. Gallagher's farm at the Murragh, hounds hunted slowly through Westpalstown to Oldtown, and, bearing to the left here, carried on the line to Killeen, where the pack ran out of scent. Hounds found again on Mr. Griffin's farm, and a nice hunt followed through Drishogue and Bealinstown, back into the Murragh. Although a good deal of country was drawn, nothing further was done owing to the scarcity of hares.

With better scenting conditions, a big field had a capital day's sport from the St. Margaret's meet. Finding at once on Harristown, hounds ran a most unusual line over Shangan Hill, and after crossing the Garristown road into Newtown went on by Dunsoughly, almost to Kilshane Cross. Running parallel with the Ashbourne road they crossed Mr. Peter Reilly's farm into Rockmount, where they were stopped owing to tillage operations. It was a long jog back to Silloge, but without delay a strong-running hare was on foot. A fast hunt followed through Portmellick to Dunbroe, and thence by Coultry into Harristown, where fresh hares spoiled sport, and hounds were called off. Finding again at the back of Silloge House we had another fast gallop through the lands of Ballymun House, and to and into the Merryfalls, then straight across to Harristown House and over Portmellick to the College Farm, where scent was foiled by a flock of sheep. Barberstown and Huntstown were drawn without result, and this finished a good day.

A Hunt dance will be held in the Sluagh Hall, Swords, to-night.

### HUNTING APPOINTMENTS

THE KILDARE.

| January: | Meet. | Hour. |
|---|---|---|
| Saturday, 6 | Celbridge | 11.0 |

THE MEATH.

| January: | | |
|---|---|---|
| To-day | Killeen Castle | 11.0 |

OTHER MEETS TO-DAY.

Ballymacad Hounds—Ballybanus Cross, 11.0.
Co. Galway Hounds ("The Blazers")—Iserclerau, 11.0.
Island Hounds—The Island, 11.0.
North Kilkenny Hounds—Tullaroan, 11.0.
Louth Hounds—Dunleer, 11.0.
Co. Limerick Hounds—Kilmeedy, 11.0.
Queen's County Hounds—Mullaghmore, 12.0.
Scarteen Hounds ("The Black and Tans")—Elton, 11.0.
Westmeath Hounds—Hopetown Cross, 11.0.
Wexford Hounds—Nash, 11.0.
Fingal Harriers—Fieldstown Bridge, 12.0.
North Kildare Harriers—The Mayne, 11.30.
Newry Harriers—Cranky Corner, 12.30.
Mr. O'Hara's Harriers—Templehouse, 11.30.
Gaultier Hounds—Dunmore, 12.0.
Co. Longford Harriers—Granard, 12.0.

HUNT CARDS.

WARD UNION HOUNDS.—January—Monday, 8th, Donaghmore Cross roads; Wednesday, 10th, Fairyhouse Bridge; Saturday, 13th, Cabin Hill; Wednesday, 17th, Baytown Cross; Friday, 19th, Rathgate; Wednesday, 24th, Dunshaughlin; Saturday, 27th, 9 Mile Stone; Wednesday, 31st, Ratterstown. February—Saturday, 3rd, Palmerstown; Wednesday, 7th, Fairyhouse Bridge; Saturday, 10th, Kilmoon; Wednesday, 14th, The Hatchet; Saturday, 17th, Kilrue; Wednesday, 21st, Dunshaughlin; Saturday, 24th, Rathgate; Wednesday, 28th, Batterstown. At 1.30.

CO. LIMERICK HOUNDS.—January—Monday, 8th, Athlacca; Friday, 12th, Newbridge; Monday, 15th, Crecora Cross roads; Thursday, 18th, Ballysteen P.O.; Monday, 22nd, Friarstown Cross; Friday, 26th, Garryfine. At 11 o'clock.

WESTMEATH HOUNDS.—Change of Meet—Tuesday, January 9, Hopestown Cross, instead of Lisnabin.

### WORK AT THE CURRAGH

*THE CURRAGH, Thursday.*

BRABAZON'S Pancake, Jack Chaucer and Ballyhooley cantered two miles.

M. C. COLLINS' Russ cantered a mile and a half. Broadcaster, Gyp Artist, Top o' the Wave and others had bouts of trotting.

JAMES CANTY'S Charming Boy traversed a mile and a quarter.

J. DAWSON'S Fair Von cantered six furlongs.

DOYLE'S Another Greek covered seven furlongs.


THE IRISH CUP MEETING
(Under I.C.C. Rules).

THE IRISH CUP, PURSE, AND PLATE, WILL BE RUN OFF AT CLOUNANNA ON WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, AND FRIDAY, 10th, 11th, 12th JANUARY.

REDUCED FARES. 'BUS SERVICES. COVERED STAND.

CATERING AT POPULAR PRICES.

—(Advt.)


## DUBLIN STOCK EXCHANGE

### FIRMNESS WELL MAINTAINED

Public interest on the Dublin Stock Exchange again showed signs of broadening yesterday and cross-Channel securities continued to enjoy support and made a firm showing. Sentiment locally remained good, although a few small shrinkages were recorded in places.

Home Government Funds were moderately busy and prices held up well. There was good buying of 4½ p.c. Land Bonds and they jumped 15s. to 107¼.

British Funds were a strong feature and War Loan spurted a point to 94⅞. In Banks Bank of Ireland relapsed two points to 263.

Guinness Ord. came in sellers and fell away to 81s. 6d. Distillers Ord. advised pence better at around 67s. 6d. Cable and Wireless Ord. quoted 57.

Rails were idle and Dublin Tram Ord. eased to 8s. 1½d. and the Pref. declined to 17s. Alliance Gas Ord. shaded off to 23s. 9d.

Clondalkin Paper Ord. hardened to 5s. 1½d. and Irish Tanners Ord. improved to 7s. Cement Ord., Pye (Ireland) Ord. and Independent "B" Ord. held their previous levels.

Among British Industrials Textiles were again the chief centre of attraction and prices inclined higher. Bleachers Ord. moved up to 5s. 6d., Bradford Dyers Ord. to 7s. 9d., Calico Printers Ord. to 8s. 3¾d. and Courtaulds Ord. quoted 38s. 4½d.

B.A.T. Ord. repeated 95s. 9d. and Imperial Tobaccos advised pence better at around 118s. 3d. Imperial Chemical Ord. firmed up to 30s. 4½d. and Vickers Ord. advanced 1s. 1½d. to 18s. 3d. Shell Transport Ord. rose to about 81s. 6d. and Pease and Partners Ord. quoted 11s. 4½d.

### OFFICIAL QUOTATIONS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **GOVERNMENT FUNDS.** | | |
| 5% Second National Loan | (108¾) | 108¾ |
| Do. (under £200) | (108½) | 108½ |
| 3½% Fourth Loan (under £200) | | 89½ |
| 4% Conversion Loan (under £200) | | 99⅝ |
| 4% Exchequer Bonds | (99) | 99 |
| 3½% Compensation Stock | (95) | 95b |
| 4½% Land Bonds | (106½) | 107¼ |
| 4% do. | (95) | *95 95 |
| **BRITISH FUNDS.** | | |
| 2½% Consols | (68½) | 69⅛ |
| 3½% War Loan | (93⅝) | 94⅜ |
| Do. (under £200) | (93¼) | 94¼ |
| Do. Deed (Bank of England) | | *94¼ |
| **CORPORATION STOCKS.** | | |
| Dublin 3½% 1955 80 | (79) | 79 |
| Dublin Port and Docks 5% (Bridge) | (98) | 98b |
| **BANKS.** | | |
| Bank of Ireland | (265) | 263 |
| Munster and Leinster | (101/3) | 101/3 |
| National Provincial "B" | | 60/3 |
| **BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES.** | | |
| Distillers Ord. | (66/9) | 67/-b 68/-a |
| Guinness Ord. | (82/3) | 82/- 81/6 |
| **TELEGRAPHS.** | | |
| Cable and Wireless Ord. | (57¾) | *57 |
| **RAILS, TRAMS, ETC.** | | |
| Dublin Tram Ord. | (8/3) | 8/1½ |
| Do. Pref. | (17/6) | 17/- |
| **GAS.** | | |
| Alliance Gas Ord. | (24/-) | 23/9 23/9 |
| **IRISH INDUSTRIALS.** | | |
| Carroll Ord. | (21/7½) | 22/-a |
| Cement Ord. | (25/7½) | *25/7½ |
| Do. Pref. | (23/6) | *23/6 |
| Clondalkin Paper Ord. | (5/-) | 5/1½ |
| Ever Ready (Ireland) Pref. | (19/6) | 19/6b |
| Goulding Deb. | (95/4) | 95/6 |
| Independent "B" Ord. | (35/-) | 35/- |
| Irish Sugar Pref. | (19/9) | 19/6b 20/-a |
| Irish Tanners Ord. | (6/6) | 7/- |
| Pye (Ireland) Ord. | (5/-) | 5/- |
| Solus "A" Ord. | (26/10) | 27/-b |
| **BRITISH INDUSTRIALS.** | | |
| B.A.T. Ord. | (96/-) | 95/9 |
| British Enka Ord. | | 6/7½ |
| Bleachers Ord. | (5/3) | 5/6 |
| Bradford Dyers Ord. | (7/9¾) | 7/9 |
| Calico Printers Ord. | (8/4½) | 8/3¾ |
| Courtaulds Ord. | (38/6) | 38/4½ |
| Dunlop Rubbers | (30/6) | 29/9b 30/6a |
| Fine Spinners Ord. | (6/9) | 7/3¾ |
| Imperial Chemical Ord. | (30/-) | 30/4½ |
| Imperial Tobacco Ord. | (117/7½) | 117/9b 118/9a |
| Pease and Partners Ord. | | 11/4½ |
| Shell Transport Ord. | (80/-) | 81/-b 82/-a |
| Vickers Ord. | (17/1½) | 18/3 |

*Odd lot. a asked. b bid. c cash. (Previous prices are given in parentheses.)

### IRISH BANKS' RATE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Irish Banks' Rate (changed October 26, 1939) | 3 % |
| Loans on Government Stocks transferred | 3 % |
| Deposits under £2,000 | 1 % |
| Deposits of £2,000 and over | 1½% |

The rates in the foregoing table are subject to variation.

### BELFAST EXCHANGE

3½ per cent. War Loan, 94⅛, 94⅛; Northern Bank "B," 35s.; Westminster Bank (partly paid), 75s. 9d.; County Down Railway Ord., 1⅞; Great Northern Railway Ord., 4; Harland and Wolff "B" Ord., 12s. 4½d.; 12s. 6d.; Lever and Unilever 7 per cent. Pref., 25s. 4½d.; International Nickels, 847⅞; United Molasses, 26s.; Canadian Eagle Oil, 8s. 7½d.; Shell Transport Ord. 81s. 6d.; London Asiatic Rubber, 3s. 9d.; Pelepah Rubber, 1s. 7½d.

### CORK EXCHANGE

Second National Loan repeated 108⅞. Fourth Loan eased to 89⅛; 4 per cent. Land Bonds unchanged, 95. War Loan advanced to 94⅞. Bank stock dropped to 263, Munsters remained 101s. 3d. Beamish and Crawford dealt in at 57, Cannock and Co. Ord. buyers 30s., Clondalkin Paper Mills Ord. hardened to 5s. 1½d., Cork Gas buyers 7⅞, Dublin Tram Pref. receded to 17s., Goulding Deb. marked 95s. 6d., Guinness Ord. came back to 82s.

## MOTORS AND TEXTILES

### BIRMINGHAM BUSIER

Motors busier. Leylands tumbled to 80/- on the dividend. Morris easier. Fords rose to 13/9 and Hudsons to 40/-

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alvis | 2/3 | Morris | 24/- |
| Austins | 17/- | Napiers | 7/6 |
| Do. "A" | 16/4½ | Raleighs | 46/6 |
| Dennis | 17/6 | Rolls | 91/- |
| Dunlops | 30/- | Rovers | 11/6 |
| Enfields | 13/- | Singers | 1/7½ |
| Guys | 2/1½ | Standards | 11/9 |
| Humbers | 9/6 | Triplex | 19/9 |
| Lucas | 56/3 | S.S. | 5/- |

### MANCHESTER STRONG

Some profit-taking in Textiles, but demand still strong

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bleachers | 5/-5/3 | Velvets | 3/6-3/9 |
| Dyers | 7/3-7/6 | Spinners | 7/-7/3 |
| "Slubbers" | 5/6-6/- | Henrys | 12/-12/6 |
| Calicos | 7/9-8/3 | Turner and Newall | 63/6-64/6 |
| Coats | 35/9-36/3 | | |
| Courtaulds | 37/9-38/- | Wall Paper Def. | 18/-18/3 |
| Dunlops | 29/9-30/- | | |
| Cottons | 33/-34/- | | |

### FIXED AND FLEXIBLE TRUSTS

The latest prices (supplied by the Trusts) for the sub-units of the following Trusts are as under:—

| | |
|---|---|
| British Ind. Fixed Trust Certs. | 12/6-14/- |
| Brit. Ind. Fxd. Tr. Cts., 2nd Ser. | 11/-12/6 |
| Brit. Ind. Fxd. Tr. Cts., 3rd Ser. | 12/-13/6 |
| Brit. Ind. Fxd. Tr. Cts., 4th Ser. | 13/-14/6 |
| Domestic Investment Trust | 5/6-6/3 |
| Electrical Industries Trust | 13/6-15/- x.d. |
| First British Fixed Trust | 34/9 bid |
| Second British Fixed Trust | 21/9 bid |
| Third British Fixed Trust | 18/6 bid |
| Fourth British Fixed Trust | 14/6-15/1½ |
| Foreign Govt. Bond Trust | 10/-12/- |
| Gold Prod. Fxd., 3rd Series | 11/10½-13/4½ x.d. |
| Hundred Secur. Tr. Sub-Units | 13/1½-14/7½ |
| Investors Flexible | 10/-11/3 |
| Invest. General Fxd. Tr. Cts. | 14/-15/- |
| Investors Gold Share Trust | 15/9-16/9 |
| Investors 2nd General Trust | 10/9-11/9 |
| Keystone Consolidated | 11/-12/6 |
| Keystone Gold | 10/9-12/- x.d. |
| Keystone Flexible Certs. | 12/-13/6 |
| Limited Investment Fund | 16/3-17/- x.d. |
| Midland and Southern Inv. Fund | 15/6-16/3 |
| National Fixed Trust C | 15/-16/6 |
| National Fixed Trust D | 12/9-13/9 |
| Provident Investors Trust | 9/-10/- |
| Trust of Bank Shares | 15/-16/3 |
| Trust of Bank and In. Shares | 14/9-16/- |
| Trust of Insurance Shares | 15/-16/3 x.d. |
| Invest Trust | 10/-11/3 |
| Cornhill Deb. | 19/7½-20/7½ |
| Cornhill Def. | 6/-7/3 |

A woman said at Highgate: "I heard him in the diningroom muttering to himself—'Dead men, dead men, nothing but dead men; all dead, all of 'em.' I was quite startled, and rushed in to see what was the matter. I found him sitting on the floor counting the empty bottles in the sideboard."

PRESTOBAND
the self adhesive bandage

Accidents *will* happen even to the most successful sportsman. For Injuries received in play Prestoband is the ideal first aid treatment—and a strip or two applied in the right places *beforehand* will give invaluable extra support and prevent sprains or blisters.

⅝ AND 1 INCH WIDE 3D.
2 INCHES WIDE 6D.
3 INCHES WIDE 9D.

AT ALL CHEMISTS

Wholesale Distributors in Ireland: FASSETT & JOHNSON (Ireland) LTD., 42, 43, 44, Great Strand Street, DUBLIN.

## *RUGBY FOOTBALL*

### DUBLIN UNIVERSITY TEAMS FOR TO-MORROW

Teams for to-morrow:—

1st XV. v. Old Wesley—P. Anderson; M. P. Macoubry, K. McIntyre, N. Hogan, W. J. Thompson, C. A. Carre, S. W. McCall; W. Moynan, C. W. Bradfield (capt.), J. O'N. Donellan, B. Harvey, J. M. Slattery, W. D. Boyle, M. Solomons, J. Anderson.

2nd XV. v. St. Mary's—P. Reilly; R. J. Craig, E. Harvey, A. N. Other, J. A. Ruskell; P. G. Barker, O. D. Nightingale; W. Houston, L. C. Jacobson, J. N. Greene (capt.), J. Walsh, A. J. McFarland, S. N. Rutherford, J. B. Fitzsimons, R. B. Gilliland.

3rd XV. v. Old First—O'Hegarty; J. Brown, C. R. Griffin, P. Keane, G. R. Connolly; S. V. Crawford, J. W. Huet; C. W. Arnold, J. Costeloe, J. Bradfield, S. Barnes, C. W. Wilson, E. Khan, P. Longford, J. R. Hassard.

### TO-DAY'S FIXTURES

Wanderers Senior Schoolboys v. Monkstown Schoolboys, Lansdowne road, 2.45.

Blackrock Junior Schoolboys v. Wanderers Junior Schoolboys, Williamstown, 2.45.

TEAMS

Wanderers Senior Schoolboys—H. S. Wiles; M. W. Kinmonth, R. S. Allen, R. E. Allen, N. Carlyle; J. D. O'Reilly, L. Reid; A. Allen, J. Allen, W. S. Darling, H. Gaw, N. Hamilton, R. G. Harrison, R. Satchwell, D. Vance, K. Wood.

Wanderers Junior Schoolboys—D. Engert; C. A. Smith, R. Charles, M. Le Gear, W. Potts; A. Bestic, B. Gillman; P. J. Bradshaw, T. Greening, R. Gunning, J. Lough, N. Parkes, H. B. Roberts, R. J. Stevenson, G. D. Sullivan.

### TO-MORROW'S FIXTURES

KICK-OFF, 2.45.

Old Wesley v. Dublin University, Donnybrook.
Monkstown v. Lansdowne, Sydney Parade.
Wanderers v. Palmerston, Lansdowne road.
Blackrock College v. U.C.D., Williamstown.
Clontarf v. Old Belvedere, Castle avenue.
Queen's University v. Bective Rangers, Belfast.

### PALMERSTON SCHOOLBOYS

Yesterday Palmerston Schoolboys' team defeated Lansdowne Schoolboys by 20 points to 3, while on Monday last they had a victory over the Lansdowne boys by 22 points to 9. Palmerston also defeated Sutton's Schoolboys twice, winning the first match by 17 points to 8, and the second by 17 points to nil.

## *HOCKEY*

### ANOTHER CHANGE IN THE LEINSTER XI.

V. Sanderson is unable to travel to Banbridge to-morrow to play against an Ulster XI., and his place in the Leinster team will be taken by J. C. Moore (Dublin University).

### PRINCIPAL FIXTURES FOR TO-MORROW

IN AID OF RED CROSS FUND.
Ulster XI. v. Leinster XI., Banbridge, 2.30.

INTERPROVINCIAL MATCH.
Munster v. Connaught, Limerick.

LEINSTER SENIOR LEAGUE.
Section A.—Naas v. Pembroke Wanderers, Naas; Y.M.C.A. v. Avoca, Claremont road.
Section B.—Imperial Tobacco Co. v. Dalkey, Crumlin; St. James's Gate v. Grangegorman, Crumlin; Ierne v. Clonliffe, Richmond road; Portrane v. Monkstown, Portrane.

## *ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL*

### GRANT TO LIMERICK CLUB

The Finance Committee of the League of Ireland met last night to consider applications from Limerick, Cork City and Sligo Rovers for financial assistance. It was decided to advance a loan of £20 to the Limerick club, and to defer consideration of the other applications to the League Management Committee.

IRISH FIELD
SPORTING ALMANAC 1940

...xtures for the year.
...al Irish and English Races, ...ar's winners.
...ers of Irish and English Important Races.
...atistics for 1939.
...of the Waterloo and Irish ...ups.
...d Dog Show Fixtures, and a ...rtant sporting events
...ure of last season's ...ampion Sire,
SERPENT
...a centrepiece
...ESENTED FREE with ...row's Issue of the
...H FIELD
...are requested to ...IN ADVANCE
...r local Newsagent

# DUBLIN STOCK EXCHANGE

## FIRMNESS WELL MAINTAINED

Public interest on the Dublin Stock Exchange again showed signs of broadening yesterday and cross-Channel securities continued to enjoy support and made a firm showing. Sentiment locally remained good, although a few small shrinkages were recorded in places

Home Government Funds were moderately busy and prices held up well. There was good buying of 4½ p.c. Land Bonds and they jumped 15s. to 107¼.

British Funds were a strong feature and War Loan spurted a point to 94⅜. In Banks Bank of Ireland relapsed two points to 263.

Guinness Ord. came in sellers and fell away to 81s. 6d. Distillers Ord. advised pence better at around 67s. 6d. Cable and Wireless Ord. quoted 57.

Rails were idle and Dublin Tram Ord. eased to 8s. 1½d. and the Pref. declined to 17s. Alliance Gas Ord. shaded off to 23s. 9d.

Clondalkin Paper Ord. hardened to 5s. 1½d. and Irish Tanners Ord. improved to 7s. Cement Ord., Pye (Ireland) Ord. and Independent "B" Ord. held their previous levels.

Among British Industrials Textiles were again the chief centre of attraction and prices inclined higher. Bleachers Ord. moved up to 5s. 6d., Bradford Dyers Ord. to 7s. 9d., Calico Printers Ord. to 8s. 3¾d. and Courtaulds Ord. quoted 38s. 4½d.

B.A.T. Ord. repeated 95s. 9d. and Imperial Tobaccos advised pence better at around 118s. 3d. Imperial Chemical Ord. firmed up to 30s. 4½d. and Vickers Ord. advanced 1s. 1½d. to 18s. 3d. Shell Transport Ord. rose to about 81s. 6d. and Pease and Partners Ord. quoted 11s. 4½d.

## OFFICIAL QUOTATIONS

| Stock | Previous | Closing |
|---|---|---|
| **GOVERNMENT FUNDS.** | | |
| 5% Second National Loan | (108¾) | 108¾ |
| Do. (under £200) | (108½) | 108½ |
| 3½% Fourth Loan (under £200) | | 89½ |
| 4% Conversion Loan (under £200) | | 99⅝ |
| 4½ Exchequer Bonds | (99) | 99 |
| 2½% Compensation Stock | (95) | 95b |
| 4½% Land Bonds | (106½) | 107¼ |
| 4% do. | (95) | *95 95 |
| **BRITISH FUNDS.** | | |
| 2½% Consols | (68½) | 69⅛ |
| 3½% War Loan | (93⅜) | 94⅜ |
| Do. under £200 | (93¼) | 94¼ |
| Do. Decd (Bank of England) | | *94¼ |
| **CORPORATION STOCKS.** | | |
| Dublin 3½% 1955/80 | (79) | 79 |
| Dublin Port and Docks 5% (Bridge) | (98) | 98b |
| **BANKS.** | | |
| Bank of Ireland | (265) | 263 |
| Munster and Leinster | (101/3) | 101/3 |
| National Provincial "B" | | 60/3 |
| **BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES.** | | |
| Distillers Ord. | (66/9) | 67/-b 68/-a |
| Guinness Ord. | (82/3) | 82/- 81/6 |
| **TELEGRAPHS.** | | |
| Cable and Wireless Ord. | (57¾) | *57 |
| **RAILS, TRAMS, ETC.** | | |
| Dublin Tram Ord. | (8/3) | 8/1½ |
| Do. Pref. | (17/6) | 17/- |
| **GAS.** | | |
| Alliance Gas Ord. | (24/-) | 23/9 23/9 |
| **IRISH INDUSTRIALS.** | | |
| Carroll Ord. | (21/7½) | 22/-a |
| Cement Ord. | (25/7½) | *25/7½ |
| Do. Pref. | (23/6) | *23/6 |
| Clondalkin Paper Ord. | (5/-) | 5/1½ |
| Ever Ready (Ireland) Pref. | (19/6) | 19/6b |
| Goulding Deb. | (95/4) | 95/6 |
| Independent "B" Ord. | (35/-) | 35/- |
| Irish Sugar Pref. | (19/9) | 19/6b 20/-a |
| Irish Tanners Ord. | (6/6) | 7/- |
| Pye (Ireland) Ord. | (5/-) | 5/- |
| Solus "A" Ord. | (26/10) | 27/-b |
| **BRITISH INDUSTRIALS.** | | |
| B.A.T. Ord. | (96/-) | 95/9 |
| British Enka Ord. | | 6/7½ |
| Bleachers Ord. | (5/3) | 5/6 |
| Bradford Dyers Ord. | (7/9¾) | 7/9 |
| Calico Printers Ord. | (8/4½) | 8/3¾ |
| Courtaulds Ord. | (38/6) | 38/4½ |
| Dunlop Rubbers | (30/6) | 29/9b 30/6a |
| Fine Spinners Ord. | (6/9) | 7/3¾ |
| Imperial Chemical Ord. | (30/-) | 30/4½ |
| Imperial Tobacco Ord. | (117/7½) | 117/9b 118/9a |
| Pease and Partners Ord. | | 11/4½ |
| Shell Transport Ord. | (80/-) | 81/-b 82/-a |
| Vickers Ord. | (17/1½) | 18/3 |

* Odd lot. a asked. b bid. c cash. (Previous prices are given in parentheses.)

### IRISH BANKS' RATE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Irish Banks' Rate (changed October 26, 1939) | 3 % |
| Loans on Government Stocks transferred | 3 % |
| Deposits under £2,000 | 1 % |
| Deposits of £2,000 and over | 1½% |

The rates in the foregoing table are subject to variation.

### BELFAST EXCHANGE

3½ per cent. War Loan, 94 5/16, 94 7/16; Northern Bank "B," 35s.; Westminster Bank (partly paid), 75s. 9d.; County Down Railway Ord., 1⅜; Great Northern Railway Ord., 4; Harland and Wolff "B" Ord., 12s. 4½d.; 12s. 6d.; Lever and Unilever 7 per cent. Pref., 25s. 4½d.; International Nickels, $47⅞; United Molasses, 26s.; Canadian Eagle Oil, 8s. 7½d.; Shell Transport Ord. 81s. 6d.; London Asiatic Rubber, 3s. 9d.; Pelepah Rubber, 1s. 7½d.

### CORK EXCHANGE

Second National Loan repeated 108¾, Fourth Loan eased to 89½; 4 per cent. Land Bonds unchanged, 95. War Loan advanced to 94⅜. Bank stock dropped to 263, Munsters remained 101s. 3d. Beamish and Crawford dealt in at 57, Cannock and Co. Ord. buyers 30s., Clondalkin Paper Mills Ord. hardened to 5s. 1½d., Cork Gas buyers 7⅞, Dublin Tram Pref. receded to 17s., Goulding Deb. marked 95s. 6d., Guinness Ord. came back to 82s.

## MOTORS AND TEXTILES

### BIRMINGHAM BUSIER

Motors busier. Leylands tumbled to 80/- on the dividend. Morris easier. Fords rose to 13/9 and Hudsons to 40/-.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Alvis | 2/3 | Morris | 24/- |
| Austins | 17/- | Napiers | 7/6 |
| Do. "A" | 16/4½ | Raleighs | 46/6 |
| Dennis | 17/6 | Rolls | 91/- |
| Dunlops | 30/- | Rovers | 11/6 |
| Enfields | 13/- | Singers | 1/7½ |
| Guys | 2/1½ | Standards | 11/9 |
| Humbers | 9/6 | Triplex | 19/9 |
| Lucas | 56/3 | S.S. | 5/- |

### MANCHESTER STRONG

Some profit-taking in Textiles, but demand still strong

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bleachers | 5/-5/3 | Velvets | 3/6-3/9 |
| Dyers | 7/3-7/6 | Spinners | 7/-7/3 |
| "Slubbers" | 5/6-6/- | Henrys | 12/-12/6 |
| Calicos | 7/9-8/3 | Turner and Newall | 63/6-64/6 |
| Coats | 35/9-36/3 | | |
| Courtaulds | 37/9-38/- | Wall Paper Def. | 18/-18/3 |
| Dunlops | 29/9-30/- | | |
| Cottons | 33/-34/- | | |

### FIXED AND FLEXIBLE TRUSTS

The latest prices (supplied by the Trusts) for the sub-units of the following Trusts are as under:—

| | |
|---|---|
| British Ind. Fixed Trust Certs. | 12/6-14/- |
| Brit. Ind. Fxd. Tr. Cts., 2nd Ser. | 11/-12/6 |
| Brit. Ind. Fxd. Tr. Cts., 3rd Ser. | 12/-13/6 |
| Brit. Ind. Fxd. Tr. Cts., 4th Ser. | 13/-14/6 |
| Domestic Investment Trust | 5/6-6/3 |
| Electrical Industries Trust | 13/6-15/- x.d. |
| First British Fixed Trust | 34/9 bid |
| Second British Fixed Trust | 21/9 bid |
| Third British Fixed Trust | 18/6 bid |
| Fourth British Fixed Trust | 14/6-15/1½ |
| Foreign Govt. Bond Trust | 10/-12/- |
| Gold Prod. Fxd., 3rd Series | 11/10½-13/4½ x.d. |
| Hundred Secur. Tr. Sub-Units | 13/1½-14/7½ |
| Investors Flexible | 10/-11/3 |
| Invest. General Fxd. Tr. Cts. | 14/-15/- |
| Investors Gold Share Trust | 15/9-16/9 |
| Investors 2nd General Trust | 10/9-11/9 |
| Keystone Consolidated | 11/-12/6 |
| Keystone Gold | 10/9-12/- x.d. |
| Keystone Flexible Certs. | 12/-13/6 |
| Limited Investment Fund | 16/3-17/- x.d. |
| Midland and Southern Inv. Fund | 15/6-16/3 |
| National Fixed Trust C | 15/-16/6 |
| National Fixed Trust D | 12/9-13/9 |
| Provident Investors Trust | 9/-10/- |
| Trust of Bank Shares | 15/-16/3 |
| Trust of Bank and In. Shares | 14/9-16/- |
| Trust of Insurance Shares | 15/-16/3 x.d. |
| Invest Trust | 10/-11/3 |
| Cornhill Deb. | 19/7½-20/7½ |
| Cornhill Def. | 6/-7/3 |

A woman said at Highgate: "I heard him in the diningroom muttering to himself—'Dead men, dead men, nothing but dead men; all dead, all of 'em.' I was quite startled, and rushed in to see what was the matter. I found him sitting on the floor counting the empty bottles in the sideboard."

# LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

## FURTHER BIG GAINS IN GILT-EDGED

The outstanding development on the London Stock Markets yesterday was a further appreciable advance in quotations for British Government Securities. Demand for these issues was maintained on active lines throughout the session, and with supplies none too plentiful, prices moved ahead rapidly to close with gains ranging up to ⅞. This fresh advance in the Funds put other groups in a more cheerful mood, and, as sentiment derived encouragement from President Roosevelt's message to Congress, markts generally had a good day. Dominion, Colonial and India Stocks were not slow to follow the example set by their neighbours, and, in other directions, Kaffirs and Iron and Steel issues continued to attract a fair amount of favourable attention.

### INSTITUTIONAL BUYING

A large proportion of the fresh inquiry for gilt-edged stocks emanated from the Insurance companies and other big financial institutions, but small investors were also active, and, as a result, prices maintained an upward trend from the outset and closed at the highest point of the day. War Loan was prominent in the upswing, whilst Old Consols scored a rise of ⅞ to 69⅜. Local Loans and Conversion 3½ per cent. were other bright spots, with gains of ¾, and similar improvements occurred in several other issues. India stocks advanced by anything up to 1½, and point gains were fairly common in the Colonial group.

The foreign section experienced more activity, there being renewed inquiry for Far-Eastern Loans based on hopes of a settlement of the Sino-Japanese dispute. Japanese 6 per cent. of 1924 added another 1½ to 59, whilst Chinese Government Bonds were a point higher in places. European descriptions remained idle, with Czech 8 per cent. offered down to 53. Brazilians also lacked support, and further weakened. The Funding of 1898 dropped a point to 25½.

### RAILS RESISTANT

British Rails found a place in the background, but the strength of gilt-edged enabled the market to offer resistance to profit-taking, and, with few exceptions, quotations left off unchanged. Exceptionally, Southern Preferred rallied ½ to 66. Foreign Rails enjoyed moderate support after their recent inactivity, and while "Bags" and B.A. Western put on ½, some of the Debentures also showed to advantage. The best feature among other Rails was a fresh upturn in Canadian Pacific to 7⅜.

Helped by a persistent demand for Iron and Steels, among which Dorman Long and Hadfields were prominent, most Industrials displayed a firm trend.

Trading in Mines showed some reduction owing to the increased activity in Investment issues, but there was no deterioration of sentiment in the Kaffir group, where, in response to further demand, several issues improved upon the levels reached on the previous day.

## DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS

### ENGLISH BANK PROFITS DECLINE

Barclays Bank, Ltd., has declared a final dividend of 7 per cent. on "B" and "C" shares, making 14 per cent. for the year (same). Net profit amounted to £1,784,880 (against £1,926,458). To contingency account £200,000, to reduction of premises account £150,000; carry forward is up from £527,719 to £530,581.

District Bank, Ltd., announces final dividends of 9¼ per cent., making 18½ per cent. on "A" and "C" and 5 per cent., making 10 per cent. on "B" (all same). Net profit £490,090 (against £508,000), to pensions £700,000, property £60,000, forward £290,394 (against £287,894).

The Union Discount Co. final dividend is 6¼ per cent., maintaining the total at 10 per cent. Staff provident fund again receives £15,000, and carry forward is £323,172 (against £250,048).

**Millar A. and Co.**—4 per cent. on Ordinary shares for year ended 31st October, 1939 (same); £6,700 forward.

**Ashanti Goldfields Corporation.**—Final dividend of 50 per cent., making 95 per cent. (same), but on capital increased by 20 per cent. bonus a year ago.

**Bibiani (1927).**—Dividend of 25 per cent. for the year (against 15 per cent.).

**Cardinal Investment Trust.**—Final dividend on the Deferred of 4 per cent., making 7 per cent. (same). Net revenue £13,137 (against £14,487).

**Doom Dooma Tea.**—Interim maintained at 5 per cent.

**Gilt Edged Trust Certificates.** — Payment of 2.1865d. net per sub-unit for the half year.

**John Lewis and Co.**—Half-yearly dividend on the 7 per cent. Cumulative Pref. Stock, due February 1, will not be paid on that date, and the payment of this dividend will be re-considered after the trading results for the whole financial year, ending January 31, 1940, have become available. The usual half-yearly dividend will be paid on the 5 per cent. First Preference Stock. Last year the Ordinary received an interim of 3 per cent. and a final of 5 per cent.

**Leyland Motors.**—Dividend of 20 per cent. for the year (against 25 per cent.). Net profit, prior to provision for taxation and contingencies £499,756 (against £643,261).

**Lovell and Christmas.**—No interim dividend is to be paid on the Ordinary Shares in respect of the half year to December 31, 1939. These shares have received no dividend since 1936-37, when there was an interim of 2 per cent. and a final of 5 per cent. The usual half-yearly dividend of 3 per cent. is announced on the 6 per cent. Pref. Shares.

**Lancs. Cotton Corp.**—The full accounts for the year to October 31, which a fortnight ago announced a big jump in profits and a maiden dividend of 7½ per cent., show that trading profits, after providing for discounts and bad debts, expanded from £289,208 to £557,825. After allowing for the Debenture interest and the appropriations of £155,000 for depreciation (the same as in the previous year), and £150,000 (against nil) to reserve and the Pref. and Ordinary dividends, the carry forward is up by £8,952 to £249,280. The report states that, following unsatisfactory trading conditions in the first half of the year, orders for yarn at the end of August were substantial, and the outbreak of hostilities brought a further increase in demand for most markets, and at the same time caused great difficulty in keeping up with deliveries. In an advance draft of his speech at the meeting, the Chairman, Mr. W. J. Orr, says that the Corporation is at the moment well supplied with orders, cotton, and stores, and it has a fair margin of profit on its order book.

**Michael Nairn and Greenwich.**—Final Ordinary dividend of 7½ per cent. and a cash bonus of 2½ per cent., both less tax, making a total distribution of 15 per cent. for 1939.

**Royal Dutch Petroleum.**—Interim dividend of 5 per cent. (against 6 per cent.).

**"Shell" Transport and Trading.**—Interim dividend of 5 per cent. (against 7½ per cent. a year ago).

**Tobacco Securities Trust.**—Final of 11 per cent., making 16 per cent. on the Ordinary (same). Deferred dividend 4.8714 per cent. (same).

**Vesper.**—Final dividend of 10 per cent., making 15 per cent. for the year on increased capital (against 12½ per cent.).

### INSURANCE SHARES

BUSINESS DONE IN LONDON.—Atlas, 11 3/16; Commercial Union, 7¼, ‡; General Accident, 76/9, 3d.; Guardian, 11⅛; North British and Mercantile, 10¼, ‡; Prudential, 22⅛, 3; ditto "B" £1 (4/-paid), 68/-, 7/6; Royal Exchange, 7⅛, £7 9/6; Royal Insurance, 7⅛, ‡, ‡, ‡; Sun Insurance, 70/-, 69/6.

BUSINESS DONE IN LIVERPOOL.—Commercial Union, 7¼; Employers' Liability, 65/9; General Accident, 76/-; Prudential, 23 1/16; Sun, 69/6.

### FRANCE AND ITALY

On Christmas Eve General Toussaint, French Military Attaché in Rome for the past year and a half, left the Italian capital to take command of a Division. He was seen off by a number of friends, including higher officers of the War Ministry and Foreign Attachés of various States.

He is succeeded in Rome by General Parisot, hitherto commander of one of the best French Divisions at the front. General Parisot has already been Attaché in Rome—for the five years 1933-'38.

Mr. Charles H. Totty, a native of Shropshire, England, and an internationally-known horticulturist, has died at Madison, New Jersey, at the age of sixty-six. Mr. Totty came to the United States in 1893.—(Reuter.)

# MARKETS AT A GLANCE

*Thursday Night.*

**STOCKS AND SHARES:**

London bright.
Dublin keeps firm.
Manchester strong.
Birmingham busier.
New York irregular.

**MONEY:**

| | |
|---|---|
| Bank of England Rate | 2 % |
| Last Year | 2 % |
| Irish Bank Rate | 3 % |
| London Three Months' Bills | 1 3/16 % |
| Silver (spot) | 21 11/16d. |
| Price of Gold | 168/- |

## *INDUSTRIAL MARKET*

# IRON AND STEELS STILL RISING

## LEYLAND MOTORS A WEAK SPOT

Iron and Steel and Engineering shares again monopolised the attention of operators in the Industrial market. Fresh buyers came forward and in some cases substantial rises were recorded. South Durhams took the lead with an advance of 2s. 6d. to 32s. 6d. In other directions Woolworths were well supported and "Emmies" continued their rise. Textiles, however, turned dull, while among Motor shares Leylands were a weak spot, falling 7/16 to 3 15/16 on the disappointing results and dividend cut.

A good turnover was reported among Iron, Steel and Shipbuilding issues. South Durhams were prominent with a rise of 2s. 6d. to 32s. 6d., with Weardale Defd. marked up 1s. 9d. to 33s. 9d. and Dorman Long 1s. 6d. to 27s. 6d. Aircrafts and Motors remained uncertain, with Leylands flat following the preliminary results and dividend reduction, the price falling from 4⅜ to 3 15/16.

Breweries made a better showing, gains of 1s. being shown by Bass, Distillers and Watney Defd. Guinness were again quoted at 82s. 6d. Tobacco shares were quiet, with no quotable changes.

In the Stores group Woolworths went ahead to 62s. 6d. and Marks and Spencer strengthened to 52s. 6d.

Apart from Patons and Baldwins, Textiles turned dull. J. and P. Coats gave way to 35s. 9d., Bleachers to 5s. 4½d. and Fine Spinners to 7s. 1½d. Among Rayons Courtaulds reacted to 38s. "Emmies" continued in demand, closing 1s. 1½d. higher at 10s., but among other Miscellaneous issues Turner and Newall gave way to 64s. and Dunlops to 29s. 9d.

### OILS BOUGHT ON YIELD CONSIDERATIONS

Oil shares were distinctly firm. In addition to a moderate local demand there was a continuance of buying from Paris. This, of course, was reflected in the firmness of shares, such as Shell Bearer, Royal Dutch, the Eagle issues and V.O.C. The local buying was based largely on yields. Anglo-Ecuadorians, for instance, continued in request, and put on another 6d. at 21s. 6d., at which price the yield on last year's dividend basis is 10 per cent.

Yield considerations also accounted for some buying of V.O.C. At the moment Venezuela is the chief source of supply for the Royal Dutch Shell group. V.O.C. sales contract covers all the company can at the moment produce. The yield on V.O.C. shares is also appreciable. V.O.C. left off distinctly firm at 1 3/16.

Royal Dutch responded to continental buying. Shells were firm all day at 4 1/16, and the Bearer shares commanded a premium of 1/16. Shell Unions moved up $⅜ to $16¼.

### RUBBERS STEADY

Despite the fact that general business remained at a low point, with most issues completely neglected, Rubber shares had a steady appearance yesterday, the market being helped by modest professional support for a small selection of the leading issues. At the same time prices as a whole showed no change, and it was left to Rubber Trusts to give the market a touch of colour, the shares gaining 4½d. to 34s. 6d.

# FINANCIAL NOTES AND NEWS

### J. Brockhouse (Ireland)

"I am happy to inform you that far from the results of our policy being disastrous they were exceedingly successful, and in the year now under review we sold nearly 90 per cent. of all the laminated springs used in Eire for passenger road motor vehicles, as well as axles of various kinds and numerous other goods of steel or iron." This statement was made by Mr. John O'Neill, Chairman of J. Brockhouse and Co. (Ireland), Ltd., at their fourth annual meeting yesterday. Continuing, the Chairman said that they were specially proud of the fact that this success had been achieved during the past year entirely by Irishmen right through the whole fabric of the organisation from the board of directors down to the youngest employé in the works. Not merely was this commercial success achieved, but their products proved of first class quality and had won general praise. "Your directors can make no promise for such time as peace remains a stranger to the world, further than to say they will look after your interests in the time to come as faithfully and attentively as they have in the three years past," he concluded.

# THE MONEY MARKET

## SILVER AGAIN LOWER

Gold was unaltered yesterday at 168s. per fine ounce. Money was abundant at 15s. to £1 per cent. Discount rates were fairly steady, with short and three months' bills at 23s. 9d. per cent.

Silver prices were again lower on some Indian selling. Cash fell 1/16d. to 21 11/16d., and forward ⅛d. to 21⅝d. per ounce.

Several of the free market rates in London were adjusted in favour of sterling. Thus Madrid was quoted 39¼, against 38¼, Copenhagen 1/16 easier at 20 7/16, Lima 1d. at 20½d. Finnish marks eased 5 points to 220 sellers, but the Japanese yen improved 1/16d. to 14 3/16d.

| Centre | January 4 Closing Rates | | January 3 Closing Rates | | Parity before 20/9/31 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York* | 4.02 | 4.04 | 4.02 | 4.04 | 4.86⅔ |
| Montreal* | 4.43 | 4.47 | 4.43 | 4.47 | 4.86⅔ |
| Amst'dam* | 7.50 | 7.56 | 7.50 | 7.56 | 12.10 |
| Brussels* | 23.75 | 24.00 | 23.75 | 24.00 | 35.00 |
| Copenh'g'n | 20 7/16 | 20 11/16 | 20⅜ | 20⅝ | 18.15 |
| Geneva* | 17.80 | 17.95 | 17.80 | 17.95 | 25.22 |
| Madrid | 39¼ sellers | | 38¼ sellers | | 25.22 |
| Milan | 77 | 78½ | 77 | 79 | 92.46 |
| Oslo* | 17.65 | 17.75 | 17.65 | 17.75 | 18.15 |
| Paris* | 176 | 177 | 176 | 177 | 124.21 |
| Stockholm* | 16.85 | 16.95 | 16.85 | 16.95 | 18.15 |
| Alexandria | 97⅜ | 97⅝ | 97⅜ | 97⅝ | 97.5 |
| Athens | 535 sellers | | 535 sellers | | 375 |
| Helsingf's | 220 sellers | | 215 sellers | | 193.2 |
| Lisbon | 107½ | 108½ | 107½ | 108½ | 110 |
| B. Ayres* | 17.50 | 18.00 | 17.50 | 18.00 | 47.577 |
| Lima 90dy. | 19½ | 21½ | 20½ | 22½ | 17.38 |
| M'video | 21½ | 23 | 21½ | 23½ | 51 1/16 |
| Rio de Jan. | 3 3/32 sellers | | 3 3/32 sellers | | 5.89 |
| Valparaiso | 110 sellers | | 110 sellers | | 40.5 |
| Calcutta | 17 15/16 | 18 1/16 | 17 15/16 | 18 1/16 | 18 |
| Hongkong | 14⅞ | 15⅛ | 14⅞ | 15 1/16 | — |
| Kobe (p.y.) | 14 3/16 | 14 7/16 | 14⅛ | 14⅜ | 42 |
| Shanghai | 4⅜ | 5 | 4⅜ | 5 | — |
| Singapore | 28 1/16 | 28 5/16 | 28 1/16 | 28 5/16 | 28d. |

* Rates fixed by Bank of England. All others are free market rates.

# LONDON CLOSING PRICES

* Ex div. x Ex rights. † Cum. div. ‡ Ex bonus.

**BRITISH FUNDS, ETC.**

| — | Closing | | Rise or fall |
|---|---|---|---|
| Consols 2½% | 69½ | 69¾ | +⅞ |
| Do. 4% | 104¼ | 104⅝ | +⅜ |
| 3½% War Loan | 94½ | 94¾ | +¾ |
| Funding Loan | 108⅜ | 108⅞ | +¾ |
| Victory Bonds | 107⅝ | 107⅞ | +¾ |
| 3% Conversion Loan | 98⅞ | 98⅞ | +⅜ |
| 3½% do. | 95⅛ | 95⅝ | +¾ |
| 4½% do. | 101 | 101¼ | +⅛ |
| 5% do. | 108⅞ | 109⅛ | +⅛ |
| 2¾% Land (1903) | 76½ | 77½ | +½ |
| I.F.S. 4½% Land Bonds | 106½ | 107½ | +½ |
| India 3% | 71½ | 72½ | +1 |
| Do 3½% | 83½ | 84½ | +1½ |
| Local Loans | 81⅝ | 81⅞ | +¾ |

**DOMINION AND COLONIAL STOCKS**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aust. 5% 1945-75 | 102½ | 103½ | +½ |
| Canada 4% 1940-60 | 101 | 102 | |
| New Zealand 3% 1952-55 | 83 | 84 | |
| Queensland 5% 1940-60 | 101 | 102 | |
| S African 3% 1954-64 | 89 | 90 | |
| S. Australian 5% 1945-75 | 102¼ | 103¼ | +½ |
| Victoria 4% 1940-60 | 96 | 97 | |
| W Australian 5% 1945-75 | 101¾ | 102¾ | +½ |

**FOREIGN STOCKS**

| Aug. 31. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10½ | Brazil 6½% 1927 | 15 | | −½ |
| 15 | Do. 5% Fdg. 1898 | 25½ | | −1 |
| 50 | Chinese 4½% 1898 | | | −1 |
| 21 | Do 5% 1912 | 25½ | | +½ |
| 52 | Czecho Slov. Bds. | 53 | | −1 |
| 66 | Egyptian Unified | 75 | 80 | |
| 10¾ | French Loan 4% | 10½ | | |
| 27½ | German 7% | 4 | 7 | |
| 39 | Japan 6% 1924 | 59 | | +1½ |

**BRITISH RAILS.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 26 | Great Western | 36 | 37½ | |
| 80 | Do 5% Pref. | 88 | 90 | |
| 11½ | L.M.S. Ord. | 14 | 15 | −¼ |
| 4 | L.N.E. 5% P.-Ord. | 3½ | 4½ | |
| 3 | Do Def. Ord. | 2⅛ | 2⅝ | |
| 107 | L. T'port 5% "A" | 110 | 113 | |
| 56 | Southern Pr.-Ord. | 65 | 67 | +½ |
| 11¼ | Do Def.-Ord. | 13 | 14 | −¼ |

**COLONIAL AND FOREIGN RAILS**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 32 | Arg. G. W 5% Deb | 39½ | 41½ | |
| 50½ | B.A Mid 4% Deb | 56 | 60 | |
| 6½ | Buenos Ayres G.S. | 7½ | 9½ | +½ |
| 49 | Do 4% Deb. | 57 | 59 | |
| 56½ | B.A Pac. 4% Deb | 62 | 64 | |
| 29 | Do. Cons. Deb. | 36 | 38 | |
| 5¼ | B. Ayres & W. | 6 | 8 | +½ |
| 40½ | Do 4% Deb. | 52 | 54 | |
| 4 | Canadian Pacific | 7¼ | 7½ | +¼ |
| 62½ | Do 4% Deb. | 76 | 79 | |
| 49 | Cent. Arg. 4% Deb | 58½ | 60½ | |
| 50 | Do. 5% Deb. '9-81 | 65 | 67 | |
| 53½ | Cordoba 1st Deb | 66¼ | 68 | |
| 89 | Gd Trunk 4% Gr. | 96 | 100 | |
| 21½ | San Paulo Ord. | 37 | 39 | |

**OILS**

| Aug 31. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3⅜ | Anglo Iranian Ord. | 2 25/32 | 2 29/32 | +1/32 |
| 23/3 | Apex Trinidad | 25/9 | 26/9 | +0/3 |
| 2⅝ | Attock | 2 7/16 | 2 9/16 | |
| 3¼ | Burmah | 3 3/32 | 3 5/32 | +1/32 |
| 7/9 | Canadian Eagle | 8/7½ | 9/1½* | |
| 3/4½ | Kern Oil (3/4) | 3/7½ | 4/1½ | −0/1½ |
| 1 9/16 | Lobitos | 1 15/16 | 2 | |
| 10/0 | Lon. & Th. Hav. | 9/3 | 10/3 | +0/3 |
| 5/1½ | Mexican Eagle | 6/9 | 7/3 | +0/1½ |
| 4/6 | Phœnix | 5/0 | 6/0 | +0/3 |
| 35½ | Royal Dutch | 34¾ | 35¼ | +¼ |
| 4 5/32 | Shell Transport | 4 1/32 | 4 3/32 | |
| 4 9/32 | Trinidad Lease | 3⅝ | 3¾ | +1/16 |
| 46/0 | Trinidad Pet. Dev | 46/0 | 47/0 | −0/3 |
| 1 | V.O.C. Holdings | 1 3/16 | 1¼ | |

** Dealings between British subjects by negotiation, subject to final Treasury approval.

**RUBBERS**

| Aug 31. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 23/4½ | Anglo-Dutch | 27/0 | |
| 7/6 | Anglo Malay | 8/6 | |
| 2/0 | Bukit Mertajam | 2/4½ | |
| 0/9 | Bukit Sembawang | 0/9 | |
| 9/7½ | Grand Central | 11/10½ | |
| 20/7½ | Highlands | 26/3 | |
| 7/4½ | Jugra Lands | 8/7½ | |
| 19/4½ | Kuala Lumpur | 24/6 | |
| 3/4½ | London-Asiatic | 3/10½ | |
| 15/10½ | Malacca | 19/4½ | |
| 27/0 | Malayalam | 33/3 | |
| 2/6 | Merliman Pegoh | 2/10½ | |
| 11/0 | Orient Trust | 12/10½ | |
| 26/0 | Rubber Trust | 34/6 | +0/4½ |
| 18/7½ | Tandjong | 18/9 | |
| 13/0 | Tandjong Malim | 15/0 | |
| 45/3 | United Sua Betong | 55/1½ | |
| 6/4½ | Vallambrosa | 7/0 | |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Allagar | 0/10½ | | Gld. Hope | 19/6 | |
| All. Sum. | 16/3 | −0/1½ | Java Aml. | 13/4½ | |
| A.Ja.(1/) | 0/9 | | Pataling | 29/4½ | |
| Batu Tiga | 25/3 | | Sedenak | 25/3 | |
| Cen. Perak | 1/10½ | −0/1½ | Taiping | 1/3 | |
| Ch'rs'nese | 2/1½ | | T'l'g'r'djo | 16/0 | |
| Cheviot | 3/9 | | U.Sm.(1/) | 0/7½ | |
| Cicely | 2/9 | | Yam Seng | 1/9 | |
| Djasinga | 12/6 | | | | |

**TEAS.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ang. Ceylon | 1¼ | Empire | 1 5/32 |
| Ceylon Plant | 1¾ | Imperial | 1 3/32 |
| Co. Tea & L. | 1⅝ | Jokai | 1 9/16* |
| Dooars | 1⅝ | Nedeem | 1 1/16 |

**BANKS.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bank of England | 319 | 323 | +2 |
| Bank of Montreal | 43 | 49 | |
| Barclay "A" | 9⅝ | 9⅞ | +⅛ |
| Lloyds | 48/6 | 50/0 | +0/3 |
| Martins, £20 (£2½ paid) | 7⅜ | 7⅞ | +¼ |
| Midland | 8 3/16 | 8¼ | |
| National Prov. (£4 pd.) | 1¾ | 2¼ | |
| Standard of S. Africa | 12½ | 12⅞ | |
| Westminster | 2 15/16 | 3 3/16 | |
| Do £4 (£1 paid) | 74/6 | 76/0 | |

**BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6 1/16 | Bass Ord. | 114/0 | 116/0 | +1/0 |
| 93/0 | Distillers Ord. | 67/6 | 68/6* | +1/0 |
| 93/9 | Guinness Ord. | 81/6 | 83/6 | |
| 4⅜ | Ind Coope & Allsopp | 75/6 | 77/6 | |
| 60/0 | Watney Combe Def. | 52/0 | 54/0 | +1/0 |

**DRAPERY AND STORES.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11/6 | Burton (M.) Ord. | 1 5/32 | 1 9/32 | |
| 16/6 | Gamage (A. W.) | 14/6 | 15/6 | |
| 51/0 | Harrods | 39/6 | 40/6 | |
| 2 9/32 | Marks & Spcr (5/-) | 52/0 | 53/0 | +0/6 |
| 21/3 | O.K. Bazaars "A" | 21/3 | 23/9 | |
| 62/6 | Woolworth Ord. | 62/0 | 63/0 | +1/3 |

**ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENTS.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 39/0 | Assoc. El. Indus. | 37/6 | 38/6 | |
| 17/9 | Crompton Park | 17/3 | 18/3 | |
| 18/0 | Ever Ready (5/-) | 26/6 | 27/6 | |
| 75/0 | General Electric | 74/3 | 75/3 | |
| 18/0 | Henley's Tel (5/-) | 17/6 | 18/6 | +0/6 |
| 21/6 | Siemens | 19/3 | 20/3 | |

**ELECTRIC SUPPLY.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 29/6 | City of London | 25/6 | 27/6 |
| 39/0 | County of London | 34/3 | 36/3 |
| 23/0 | Edmundsons | 21/6 | 23/6 |

**INSURANCE.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 22 | Alliance New | 18½ | 19½ | |
| 25 | L. & Lan. Fire £5 (£2 paid) | 22½ | 23½ | |
| 17⅞ | Pearl (£1) | 13½ | 13⅞ | |
| 12 | Phœnix £10 (£1 p.) | 11⅜ | 11⅝ | |
| 31 | Prudential | 22½ | 23 | +¼ |
| 8 | Royal Exchange | 7⅛ | 7⅜ | |
| 7¾ | Royal £1 (10/- p.) | 7¼ | 7¾ | +⅛ |
| 6¾ | Sun Life £1 f.p. | 6 | 7 | |

**IRON, COAL AND STEEL.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 16/3 | Allied Iron | 21/32 | 25/32 | |
| 46/0 | Babcock & Wilcox | 43/0 | 44/0 | +0/9 |
| 5/9 | Baldwins | 6/1½ | 6/7½ | +0/1½ |
| 43/9 | Bolsover Colliery | 45/0 | 46/0 | |
| 28/0 | Brown (J.) (10/-) | 29/6 | 30/6 | +0/6 |
| 26/6 | B.S.A. | 21/3 | 22/3 | |
| 7/0 | Cammell L'rd (5/-) | 8/1½ | 8/7½ | +0/3 |
| 22/0 | Colville Ord. (£1) | 22/0 | 23/0 | +0/4½ |
| 7/4½ | Consett Iron | 7/6 | 8/9 | +0/3 |
| 86/0 | Cory (William) | 80/9 | 81/9 | |
| 27/0 | Dorman Long | 27/0 | 28/0 | +1/6 |
| 66/3 | Firth, Brown | 64/6 | 65/6 | |
| 23/9 | Guest, Keen | 22/9 | 23/9 | +1/0 |
| 25/0 | Hadfields (10/-) | 24/0 | 26/0 | +1/0 |
| 10/9 | Pease & Partners | 11/0 | 11/9 | +0/3 |
| 16/0 | Powell Duffryn | 14/6 | 15/6 | |
| 26/6 | Ruston & Hornsby | 29/3 | 30/3 | +0/3 |
| 30/6 | S. Durham Steel | 32/0 | 33/0 | +2/6 |
| 42/9 | Stewts & Lloyds Df. | 42/9 | 43/9 | +0/6 |
| 3/3 | Thomas (R.) | 3/9 | 4/3 | +0/1½ |
| 22/6 | United Steel | 21/9 | 22/9 | +0/6 |
| 17/4½ | Vickers Ord. | 18/0 | 18/3 | +0/9 |

**LAND AND INVESTMENT**

| Aug. 31. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 15/6 | Forestal Land | 21/0 | 23/0 |
| 17/6 | Hudson's Bay | 24/9 | 25/9 |
| 23/3 | Sudan Plantations | 33/9 | 34/9 |

**MOTORS AND AEROPLANES**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1¾ | Austin Motor (5/-) | 16/0 | 17/0 | |
| 5/6 | Boulton & Paul | 5/16 | 13/32 | |
| 16/6 | Bristol Aero (10/-) | 13/0 | 14/0 | +0/3 |
| 36/0 | De Haviland | 30/6 | 32/6 | |
| 18/9 | Fairey Aviation | 15/9 | 16/9* | |
| 16/6 | Ford Motors | 13/0 | 14/0 | +0/6 |
| 1⅞ | Handley Page Pf. | 1 23/32 | 1 27/32 | |
| 15/6 | Hawker Sidd. (5/-) | 14/6 | 15/6 | −0/6 |
| 32/0 | Imperial Airways | 1 19/32 | 1 23/32 | |
| 4⅝ | Leyland Motors | 3⅞ | 4 | −7/16 |
| 30/6 | Morris Motors | 23/6 | 24/6 | |
| 5 1/16 | Rolls Royce | 4 17/32 | 4 21/32 | +1/32 |
| 15/0 | Standard | 11/6 | 12/6 | +0/3 |
| 2 7/32 | Tilling (Thomas) | 1 15/16 | 2 1/16 | |

**NEWSPAPERS**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 15/3 | Allied News Ord. | 11/6 | 12/6 | +0/6 |
| 7/0 | Assoc. News Def. | 7/9 | 8/9 | |
| 17/6 | Daily Mail Trust | 16/0 | 17/0 | +1/0 |
| 5/0 | Odhams Press (4/-) | 2/6 | 3/6 | |

**REFRESHMENT AND FOOD**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 16/0 | Aerated Bread | 8/0 | 9/0 | |
| 17/6 | Bovril Def. | 20/6 | 21/6 | |
| 4/4½ | Home & Col (4/-) | 4/0 | 4/6 | |
| 10/7½ | Internat. Tea (5/-) | 11/6 | 12/6 | −0/3 |
| 5½ | Lyons (J.) | 3¾ | 4 | |
| 2/6 | Maypole Def. | 2/6 | 3/0 | |
| 4/6 | Scribbans | 6/0 | 7/0 | |
| 38/1½ | Schweppes Ord. | 1 19/32 | 1 23/32 | |

**SHIPPING**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8/6 | Coast Lines | 9/9 | 10/9 | |
| 2/6 | Cunard Ord. | 3/0 | 3/6 | |
| 3/1½ | E.D. Realisation | 3/3 | 3/9 | |
| 18/3 | Furness Withy | 19/0 | 20/0 | |
| 18/0 | P. & O. Def. (£1) | 20/3 | 21/3 | −0/3 |
| 3/1½ | R.M. Realisation | 2/6 | 3/0 | |

**TEXTILES AND ART. SILK**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2/4½ | Bleachers | 5/1½ | 5/7½ | −0/4½ |
| 3/0 | Bradford Dyers | 7/0 | 7/9 | |
| 6/0 | British Celanese | 7/3 | 7/9 | +0/4½ |
| 4/0 | Calico Printers | 7/9 | 8/9 | −0/3 |
| 3½ | Can. Celanese | 6⅞ | 7⅛ | +¼ |
| 29/0 | Coats | 35/3 | 36/3 | −1/3 |
| 28/9 | Courtaulds | 37/6 | 38/6 | −0/6 |
| 25/7½ | Eng. Sew. Cotton | 31/3 | 32/3 | −0/6 |
| 2/6 | Fine Spinners | 6/9 | 7/6 | −0/6 |
| 2 7/16 | Patons & Baldwins | 57/0 | 58/0 | +1/3 |

**TOBACCOS**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4 15/32 | Brit.-Amer. Tob. | 4 23/32 | 4 25/32 |
| 6¼ | Carreras "A" | 5⅞ | 6⅛ |
| 6¼ | Gallaher | 5 25/32 | 5 29/32 |
| 6 7/16 | Imp. Tobacco | 5 27/32 | 5 31/32 |
| 3⅜ | Do. Canada | 3¼ | 3½ |
| 2¾ | Tobacco Tst. Ord | 2½ | 2¾ |

**TELEGRAPHS, TELEPHONES**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 0/10½ | Baird Tel. Pref. | 0/1½ | 0/7½ | |
| 1/1½ | Do. Def. | 0/1½ | 0/7½ | |
| 84 | C&W'less 5½% Pf. | 93¾ | 95¾ | |
| [illegible] | Do. New Ord. | 56¼ | 57¼ | +¼ |
| [illegible] | Do. 4% Funded | 92 | 95 | |
| [illegible] | Marconi Marine | 26/9 | 27/0 | |
| [illegible] | Radio Corp. | 6⅞ | 7¼ | +⅛ |

**MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIALS**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3 9/16 | Assoc. Cement | 3 | 3 1/16 | |
| 10/3 | Assoc. Brit. Pic. | 8/0 | 9/0 | |
| 28/9 | Beecham's Pills | 28/9 | 30/0 | |
| 7/9 | Do. Def. (5/-) | 7/6 | 8/6 | |
| 20/3 | Borax Con. Def. | 24/3 | 26/3 | |
| 7¾ | Brazilian Traction | 10⅛ | 10⅝ | |
| 2 13/16 | Brit. Aluminium | 49/3 | 50/3 | +0/3 |
| 34/0 | British Match | 31/3 | 32/3 | |
| 39/3 | Brit. Oil & Cake | 1⅞ | 2 | |
| 3 25/32 | Brit. Oxygen Ord. | 3 9/16 | 3 11/16 | |
| 27/6 | Brit. Plaster Bd. | 23/6 | 24/6 | −0/6 |
| 3 15/16 | Brit. Portland Cem. | 3⅝ | 3⅞ | |
| 24/0 | Brit. P. & Light | 25/0 | 27/0 | |
| 8⅞ | Cerebos Ord. | 8 7/16 | 8 11/16 | |
| 10/7½ | Crittal's Mftg. | 8/0 | 9/0 | |
| 27/0 | Dunlop Rubber | 29/6 | 30/0 | −0/7½ |
| 25/0 | Eastwoods | 15/16 | 1 1/16 | |
| 9/4½ | Elec. & Musical | 9/6 | 10/6 | +1/1½ |
| 1⅛ | Do. 6% Pref. | 15/16 | 1 1/16* | |
| 2 5/16 | Finlay (James) | 2⅝ | 2¾ | |
| 9/0 | Harland & Wolff | 12/0 | 13/0 | +0/1½ |
| 29/4½ | Imp. Chemicals | 30/0 | 30/6 | |
| 9/6 | Imp. Smelting | 12/6 | 13/6 | |
| 5 11/16 | Int. Combustion | 5½ | 6 | |
| 53½ | Internat. Nickel | 47⅞ | 48¼ | +½ |
| 32/6 | Lever Bros. Ord. | 30/9 | 31/6 | |
| 33/0 | Lever N.V. Ord. | 1 7/16 | 1 9/16 | |
| 32/9 | London Brick | 1½ | 1 9/16 | |
| 3⅞ | Murex | 3 29/32 | 4 1/32 | |
| 25 11/16 | North American | 26 | 29 | |
| 8/0 | Pye Radio Def. | 7/6 | 8/6 | |
| 5⅛ | Reckitt Ord. | 4 11/16 | 4⅞ | |
| 59/3 | Spillers Ord. | 56/6 | 57/6 | |
| 62/6 | Tate and Lyle | 56/9 | 57/9 | |
| 32/6 | Triplex Glass | 19/6 | 20/6 | |
| 87/0 | Tube Invest. | 89/0 | 90/0 | +1/0 |
| 4 | Turner & Newall | 63/6 | 64/6* | −1/0 |
| 23/6 | United Molasses | 25/0 | 26/0 | −0/3 |
| 1⅝ | White Tomkins | 1½ | 1⅝ | |

# KAFFIRS FEATURE IN MINES

## DIVIDEND-PAYERS TO THE FORE

Kaffirs were again the centre of interest in the Mining market. Dividend-payers still attracted most interest; business was largely on local account, though limited Cape support was still noticeable. Crowns led the advance with a rise of ⅜, and Grootvleis moved up 3/16. Sub Nigel and Geduld were ⅛ to the good, and fractional gains also occurred in "Sallies," Government Areas and Cons. Main Reef. Union Corporations, in the Finance group, put on another 3/16 to 7 7/16, and General Mining were ⅛ up.

Of the developing mines, "Palms" and Marievale hardened. In the Far Westerns, W. Wits, W. Reefs, Venterspost, W. Holdings, "Blyvoors" and Libanon were all better. Diamond issues were also generally firmer.

Among the West Africans which remained quietly steady, Ashanti, after being offered at 3⅛, closed 1/32 higher on balance at 3 7/32. The company has announced its final dividend, which is maintained on the increased capital, at 50 per cent., making a total of 95 per cent. for the year to September 30. Bibiani, whose dividend has been increased from 15 per cent. to 25 per cent., closed unchanged at 24s. 6d.

Base Metal Shares continued to be quiet. Petaling, in the Tin list, improved 6d., and S. Tronoh moved up 1/16. Lead-Zinc issues, where changed, were inclined to be a shade easier. There was still little to report in Rhodesian Coppers. Closing prices:—

**SOUTH AFRICAN**

| Aug 31. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1⅞ | Anglo-A Corp. | 1 21/32 | 1 23/32 | |
| 2⅝ | Brakpan | 2 15/32 | 2 19/32* | +1/32 |
| 14½ | Cent. Mining | 15 | 15½ | |
| 2 | City Deep | 2 9/32 | 2 11/32* | |
| 2 13/16 | Cons. Goldfields | 2 13/32 | 2 17/32 | +⅛ |
| 3⅝ | Cons. M. Reef | 3 11/32 | 3 15/32* | +1/32 |
| 15/16 | Cons. M. Sel. 10/ | 11/16 | 13/16 | |
| 15 11/16 | Crown Mines 10/ | 14⅞ | 15⅛* | +⅜ |
| 1⅞ | Daggafontein 5/- | 1 13/16 | 1 15/16* | |
| 2⅞ | Durban Deep | 2¾ | 2 13/16* | +1/32 |
| 1⅛ | E. Daggafontein | 1 7/32 | 1 11/32 | +1/16 |
| 11½ | East Geduld | 10⅜ | 10⅝* | |
| 2 7/16 | E. Rand Prop. | 2¼ | 2⅜ | +1/32 |
| 8¾ | Geduld | 7¾ | 8* | +⅛ |
| 1 5/16 | Gelden Deep | 1 5/32 | 1 9/32* | |
| 4¼ | Gen. Mining | 3 11/16 | 3 13/16 | +⅛ |
| 1 5/16 | Govt. Areas | 1 7/16 | 1½* | +1/32 |
| 4 | Grootvlei | 4 17/32 | 4 21/32* | +3/16 |
| 1⅞ | Johan. Invsts. | 1¾ | 1 13/16 | |
| 2 13/16 | Kleinfontein | 2 19/32 | 2 23/32* | −1/32 |
| 1⅞ | Knight's | 1⅞ | 2* | |
| 18/6 | Luipaards Vlei | 18/9 | 19/3 | +0/6 |
| 1⅛ | Modderfontein | 31/32 | 1 1/32* | |
| 4 5/16 | Modder. East | 4⅜ | 4½* | |
| 2/6 | New Cent Wit. | 0/9 | 1/9 | |
| 2½ | New S. Areas | 2 5/16 | 2 7/16* | |
| 2¾ | Nigel | 2¾ | 2⅞* | |
| 2⅛ | Nourse | 2 1/16 | 2 3/16* | |
| 8½ | Rand Mines | 7⅜ | 7⅝ | +1/16 |
| 1 3/32 | Rand Select. | 18/3 | 19/3 | |
| 1⅞ | Randfontein | 1 27/32 | 1 29/32 | |
| 3⅛ | Robinson Deep B | 2 29/32 | 3 1/32* | +1/32 |
| 2 3/32 | Rose Deep | 1 27/32 | 1 31/32* | |
| 18/6 | Simmer & Jack | 19/0 | 19/6 | +0/7½ |
| 3¾ | S.A. Lands | 4 19/32 | 4 21/32* | +1/32 |
| 7/6 | S.A. Towns | 7/0 | 8/0 | +0/3 |
| 1 5/16 | South-West Afr. | 1 1/16 | 1 5/16 | |
| 3/9 | Spaarwater | 2/9 | 3/3 | |
| 1 5/16 | Springs | 1 3/16 | 1¼* | |
| 10⅞ | Sub Nigel | 9 11/16 | 9 15/16* | +⅛ |
| 7¼ | Union Corp | 7 3/16 | 7 7/16 | +3/16 |
| 1 5/16 | Van D. Con. 10/- | 1 5/16 | 1⅜* | +1/32 |
| 19/32 | Van Ryn | 15/32 | 17/32* | |
| 15/16 | Do. Deep | 15/16 | 1* | +1/32 |
| 1 13/16 | Venterspost | 1 25/32 | 1 27/32 | +1/32 |
| 1¾ | Vereeniging | 1 27/32 | 1 31/32 | |
| 11/9 | W. Holdings | 11/1½ | 11/7½ | +0/4½ |
| 1 13/16 | West R. Con. | 1 23/32 | 1 25/32* | |
| ¾ | Western Reefs | 21/32 | 23/32 | +1/16 |
| 2 1/16 | West Springs | 2 1/16 | 2⅛* | |
| 4 | West Wit. Areas | 3 3/16 | 3 5/16 | +⅛ |
| 13/16 | Witwatersrand Dp. | ¾ | 13/16* | |

**DIAMOND.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5½ | De Beers Def. | 6⅛ | 6⅜ | +1/16 |
| 8¼ | Do. Pref. | 8⅞ | 9⅛ | +1/16 |

**MISCELLANEOUS.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8/1½ | Burma Corp. | 11/6 | 12/0 | |
| 39/0 | Champion Reef | 42/9 | 43/9 | −0/9 |

**RHOD. AND EAST AFRICAN.**

| Aug 31. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 13/16 | Cam & Motor | 1⅝ | 1¾* | −1/16 |
| 19/9 | Chartered B.S.A. | 21/0 | 22/0 | |
| 27/0 | Globe-Phœnix | 27/0 | 28/0 | |
| 3/9 | London Rhod. | 3/3 | 3/9* | |
| 21/6 | Rhod. A. Am. | 20/3 | 20/9 | |
| 14/0 | Rhod. Selection | 14/4½ | 14/10½ | |
| 11¼ | Rhokana | 10⅞ | 11⅛ | −1/16 |
| 15/6 | Roan Antelope | 15/6 | 16/0 | |
| 13/0 | Selection Trust | 12/0 | 12/6 | +0/3 |
| 3¼ | Victoria Falls Ord. | 3⅜ | 3½* | |
| 15/0 | Wankie Col. | 12/0 | 13/0 | |

**AUSTRALIAN.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2½ | B. Hill Prop. | 3 3/32 | 3 5/32 | |
| 19/0 | Do. South New | 21/9 | 22/9 | −0/3 |
| 8/0 | Great Boulder | 7/9 | 8/3 | |
| 18/6 | Lake View Star | 19/0 | 19/6 | |
| 13/6 | Lake View Inv. | 9/16 | 11/16 | |
| 1 23/32 | Nth. Broken Hill | 36/6 | 37/6 | −0/3 |
| 1 25/32 | Sons of Gwalia | 1⅝ | 1¾ | |
| ¾ | South Kalgurli | 11/16 | 13/16 | |
| 8/0 | Wiluna Gold | 5/0 | 5/6 | |
| 3 | Zinc Ord (10/-) | 3⅜ | 3½ | −1/16 |

**COPPER.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10⅝ | Rio Tinto (£5) | 17⅜ | 17⅞ | +⅛ |

**TIN.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4/6 | Amal. Tin | 8/9 | 9/3 | |
| 17/6 | Ayer Hitam | 24/6 | 25/6 | |
| 3/3 | Bisichi | 6/3 | 6/9 | +0/1½ |
| 7/6 | Gopeng | 9/3 | 10/3 | |
| 17/9 | Ipoh | 24/6 | 25/6 | |
| 7/9 | Kamunting | 12/3 | 12/9 | |
| 3/0 | London Tin | 4/6 | 4/9 | |
| 25/7½ | Malayan T.D. | 38/6 | 39/6 | |
| 11/3 | Pahang (5/-) | 17/9 | 18/3 | |
| 14/9 | Petaling | 21/6 | 22/6 | +0/6 |
| 16/3 | Tronoh (5/-) | 24/6 | 25/6* | |

**WEST AFRICAN.**

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11/3 | Ariston | 10/4½ | 10/10½ | −0/1½ |
| 3 3/16 | Ashanti (40/-) | 3 5/32 | 3 7/32 | +1/32 |
| 25/0 | Bibiani | 24/3 | 24/9 | |
| 19/6 | G. Coast Sel. | 15/9 | 16/3 | −0/1½ |
| 1 5/32 | Kwahu (2/-) | 15/16 | 1 1/16 | |
| 9/0 | Marlu Gold | 8/0 | 8/6 | |

## STORE CATTLE SALES

### MESSRS. GAVIN LOW, LTD.

Encouraged by advancing prices for fat cattle, and with prospects generally much improved, store cattle received more attention by both home and cross-Channel buyers than for some time past, and values were considerably increased. Strong aged bullocks in particular were short of requirements, and exporters were prepared to give enhanced prices for them. The greater proportion of the entries were Aberdeen-Angus crosses of medium weights, which were in good request at prices favouring sellers. A small show of young cattle all got cleared, notwithstanding the shortage of hay. The following are some of the principal prices:—Mrs. Geraghty's Shorthorn bullocks £22 10/- (46/-), Lady Eva Forbes's A.A. heifers £14 7/6 (40/6), Mr. H. Franks's A.A. bullocks £17 10/- (43/-), and Hereford ditto £16 (41/6); Major Hawkesworth Smyth's £14 15/- (36/6), and ditto heifers £15 17/6 (37/6); Mr. F. Fennell's A.A. heifers £11 10/- (40/-), Mr. John Beattie's ditto £13 17/6 (40/-), Miss Fullam's A.A. bullocks £14 15/- (40/-).

### MESSRS. GANLY AND SONS.

Consignments forward comprised a good selection of all classes, and following on the much improved beef market, brisk demand was experienced for all well-bred lots, and an excellent clearance was effected at considerably better prices. Good aged bullocks in forward condition met particularly animated competition, and one pen of choice A.A. cross bullocks from J. J. Mangan made £27 10/-, and were 51/6 per cwt.; P. J. Plant's Hereford cross and A.A. cross bullocks £18 10/- to £17 2/6 (48/- to 44/-); John Lynch's A.A. cross bullocks £21 10/- (47/6), F. McGrath's A.A. cross and Hereford cross and polly bullocks and heifers £22 15/- to £15 5/- (47/6 to 40/-), C. Mullen's polly bullocks £19 (42/-), J. McCullen's A.A. cross and polly bullocks £22 to £17 15/- (47/- to 42/-), Miss Cussen's A.A. and Hereford cross bullocks £21 17/6 to £15 15/- (47/6 to 43/-).

### MESSRS. CRAIGIE BROS

At Messrs. Craigie Bros. store cattle auction yesterday there was a large attendance of both home and cross-Channel buyers. Trade was brisk throughout the sale, and higher prices were realised for all classes of cattle. The top price, £26, was made by Mr. L. Faul's pen of 10 polly bullocks. Other sellers were:—Wm. Mooney, Hereford cross heifers, £18; T. H. Carter, polly bullocks, £18 17/6, £17 12/6; A.A.X. do. £16 15/-, horned do. £16 2/6; J. B. Anderson, polly bullocks, £17 12/6, £17 10/-; A.A.X. heifers £16 15/-, £15 15/-; John Healy A.A.X. bullocks £18 17/6, £17; Jos. Dwyer, Hereford cross bullocks £17; Patrick Fagan, A.A.X. bullocks £17; Hereford cross do. £16 15/-; J. J. O'Connor A.A.X. heifers £14 10/-.

COMPANY MEETING.

# *J. BROCKHOUSE AND COMPANY (IRELAND), LIMITED*

## *SATISFACTORY YEAR'S TRADING*

The fourth annual general meeting of the shareholders of J. Brockhouse and Company (Ireland), Limited, was held at 36 College Green, Dublin, on yesterday, January 4th, 1940, at 2.30 p.m.

The directors present were:—Messrs. John O'Neill (chairman), C. E. McConnell, Seamus Moore, T.D.; Raymont V. Judd and J. J. O'Neill.

Among the shareholders present were:—Messrs. George Nesbitt, Dublin; Thomas Farrelly, Dublin; J. O'Regan, Cork, and Mrs. S. Doherty, Dublin.

The Secretary (Mr. Martin Howlett) read the notice convening the meeting and the auditors' certificate and report. The report and accounts were taken as read.

### CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report and accounts, said:—

Ladies and gentlemen, in moving the adoption of the fourth annual accounts, auditors' and directors' report of your company I have only one regret, and that is I am now convinced from actual results that your first and later reports should have been equally as satisfactory.

Your Shareholders' Committee are fully aware of the condition of your works and the amount of orders on hand as they existed in January, 1937. This is covered by their report which they rendered to your directors in May, 1937.

As the responsibility for this state of affairs is still *sub-judice*, this report cannot as yet be furnished to you, but it is sufficient for me to say that it was not until the end of May, 1937, that the new board you appointed at our first annual meeting could really make a proper start to get the company's affairs in good order.

The new board was occupied with this work until September, 1938. They then felt that a good portion of their work was done and that your company was at last in a position

Mr. J. O'Neill.

to make efficiently and in quantities springs of the various types required by our clients, treated by the heat process they desired, and of a quality that would meet their most exacting demands and which would be a credit to your works.

### SALE OF SPRINGS

Your board realised that a desperate situation required desperate remedies. So one by one we either allowed the resignation of or dispensed with the services of all experts or key men in the various sections of the works. This meant that we did the very things in our sales policy, our heat treatment, and our spring production which you were told would be ruinous to your company.

I am happy to inform you that far from the results of our policy being disastrous they were exceedingly successful, and in the year now under review we sold nearly 90 per cent. of all the laminated springs used in Eire for passenger vehicles (including all types from motor cycles to double-decker 'buses, commercial vehicles from 5 cwt. to 10 ton, trailers from 10 cwt. to 10 ton, etc., etc.), as well as axles of various kinds, and numerous other goods of steel or iron.

Your directors are specially proud of the fact that this success has been achieved during the past year entirely by Irishmen right through the whole fabric of the organisation, from your Board of Directors down to the youngest employé in the works. Not merely was this commercial success achieved, but your products proved of first-class quality, and have won general praise.

The change from distrust and lack of faith in your works and products by spring users throughout the country to one of complete confidence is in itself a reward for our hard work, and an asset which you will not find in your balance sheet, but which is of a value beyond estimate. Your directors will strain every nerve to maintain the works in their present good condition.

Our relations with our employés continue to be of the happiest nature, and we are certain they will remain so. We have no fear that if at any time adjustments in wages, etc., are necessary, that they will be made with the good-will on both sides that has so far existed between us.

### GROWING EFFICIENCY

It would be unseemly on my part not to tender my own, my co-directors, and your thanks to those whose untiring efforts has brought your works to their present success and daily growing efficiency—namely, your Managing Director, J. J. O'Neill; your Secretary, Martin Howlett; your Works Manager, Nicholas Cash, and his assistant, John Molloy, and each and every one of your employés, all of whom have contributed of their best.

Your works, as you know, is devoted to goods, the demand for which can only be maintained and increased in a period of peace. Your directors had agreed on the installation of machinery to further replace your existing machines, and to bring your plant to a standard which, in our opinion, would be unsurpassed in efficiency in any country, but people elsewhere thought a war was necessary so that our plans on this matter are perforce postponed.

Meanwhile we have not been idle, but have in hands other lines, the manufacture of which will help to maintain your works (samples of some of these lines are here for your inspection). These new lines will necessarily need additional space and machinery, but we have made plans to provide for this, and we are hopeful that we will have in the near future an additional bay added to your works and the machines erected. But, first and foremost, we must remember that our principal product is springs; therefore, we can not allow anything to divert us from our first duty—that is to maintain in this time of world crisis a full service of springs for your clients.

### SUBSIDIARY COMPANY

For various reasons your directors have decided to register a small subsidiary private company, through which certain of these new lines will be marketed and distributed. All the shares in this concern will, of course, belong to your company.

Your directors can make no promises for such time as peace remains a stranger to the world further than to say they will look after your interests in the time to come as faithfully and attentively as they have in the three years past.

Finally, I would like to repeat how happy and gratified I am that, notwithstanding the overwhelming handicaps under which they assumed office, your directors have been able to prove what can be done by an Irish factory and Irish workers to establish a manufacture in which the country may feel proud.

Mr. O'Regan, moving the adoption of the Chairman's statement and statement of accounts, said that it reflected great credit on the staff, managing director, and all concerned with the company.

Seconding, Mr. Nesbitt said that the report redounded to the great ability of Mr. O'Neill and his sons, who had brought the firm from a state of chaos to the position of being a profitable undertaking.

Mr. McConnell said that the business had been brought from a standstill to that of a flourishing concern. He was proud, more than of anything else, of the state of the factory. A new eye-rolling machine had been installed during the year, which had almost quadrupled the output of the previous year. Their figures showed that output was up by practically 70 per cent. on 1938. They had now virtually a mass-production factory which was capable of turning out all the springs required in the country.

He added that provision had been made for a slump in business owing to war conditions. The demand for springs for motor vehicles might not be as big during the war, and the company had embarked on the manufacture of a new farm implement—a harrow. Mr. McConnell added that anything that the Chairman would decide would receive his support.

The reports of the directors and auditors were unanimously adopted. On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. O'Regan, Mr. Raymond V. Judd (Messrs. Battersby and Co.), retiring director, was unanimously re-elected.

### LOSS TURNED INTO PROFIT

Mr. Judd, returning thanks for his re-election, said that the firm had successfully overcome serious difficulties which had arisen in the early stages, and it was a great achievement to have converted a loss to the present profit of well over £7,000, which showed 15 per cent. on the capital invested.

It was gratifying to find that whilst, owing to the war, many industries had been closed down, such a step was not deemed necessary in their case.

Mr. Farrelly proposed, and Mr. O'Regan seconded, the re-election of Messrs. Stokes Brothers and Pim as auditors. The motion was unanimously carried.

Mr. O'Regan, commenting on the heavy responsibility which had fallen on the shoulders of the chairman, recommended that the directors co-opt Mr. Thomas J. O'Neill to assist the chairman. This proposal was seconded by Mr. Nesbitt and unanimously adopted.

A tribute was made to the excellent qualifications of Mr. Thomas O'Neill by Mr. Charles McConnell.

Replying to Mr. Nesbitt, the Chairman said that the Irish directors had not got one penny in fees as yet. Only the English director and the managing director had been paid.

The secretary reported that the total amount due to the directors was £2,300, which included £300 to the English director.

On the motion of Mr. Nesbitt, seconded by Mr. O'Regan, it was agreed that the fees due to the present Irish directors be paid.

# DUBLIN HOSPITALS PROBLEM

## MISS BENNETT'S PLEA FOR BED BUREAU

### "FIRST STEP OUT OF THE QUAGMIRE"

The belief of many people in the need for a hospitals bed bureau in Dublin was the subject of a paper read by Miss Louie Bennett, Secretary of the Irish Women Workers' Union, at the Labour Party reunion in Dublin on Wednesday night.

Miss Bennett said that the Women Workers' Union had asked the support of bodies of social and civic workers in their demand for a bed bureau. She believed that the first step out of the quagmire of health and hospital problems was the establishment of a bureau. Though a plan was drawn up two years ago, the then Minister for Local Government and Public Health (Mr. Sean T. O'Kelly) had done nothing about it. Public indifference to, and ignorance of, health matters was extraordinary, and the workers were the victims. A well-organised bed bureau would also serve as a sickness statistics bureau, and enable the hospital authorities to make a scientific plan for reorganising the hospital system and for co-ordination of services.

### TRIALS OF LONG ILLNESS

The trials of a long illness were terrible for a poor patient and for his family, and Grangegorman Mental Hospital was appallingly overcrowded, with patients sleeping in the corridors. There was a need for more attention to nerve cases. Every trade union official must be impressed by the number of such cases among their members. The departments for out-patients in hospitals and dispensaries were a concentration of discomforts. People were kept waiting for hours without any element of comfort, owing to faulty buildings and miserable equipment, and in the end they received hurried attention from an overworked doctor.

Nowadays free treatment was the exception rather than the rule. Apparently all patients were subjected to a "means test," which was often a cause of great worry and anxiety to the patient. The only alternative was the municipal hospital. Was it possible to extend the National Health Insurance to include free hospital treatment? A bed bureau would bring the problem of payment into the light.

### CAPITAL UNUSED

In Ireland they had the capital to invest in a great enterprise on behalf of the sick, but it was lying unused. Seven millions were available, but were unused. Could any Government in a civilised country show such a record of neglect of social welfare and human suffering?

"Where," Miss Bennett concluded, "are the seven million pounds that are the rightful property of the sick poor? Why does the capital remain unused?"

## FURTHER INCREASE IN BACON PRICE

The following has been issued by the Government Information Bureau on behalf of the Department of Supplies:—Following on the recent increase in the price of pigs, the Minister for Supplies has made an Order, entitled Emergency Powers (Control of Prices) (No. 47) Order, 1940, fixing the maximum prices at which bacon may be sold by curers on and after the 4th instant at 20s. per cwt. above the prices current during the week ended 26th August last. This represents an increase of 3s. per cwt. in the maximum prices permitted by the Order of 21st December last.

## CHESS

### COLMCILLE BEAT DUBLIN

In the Armstrong Cup match played on Tuesday at 20 Lincoln place, Colmcille put up a very fine performance in defeating Dublin (holders) by the decisive score of 5½ to 2½. The following are details:—

| COLMCILLE. | | DUBLIN. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cu Ulad | ½ | J. J. O'Hanlon | ½ |
| D. O'Sullivan | ½ | T. G. Cranston | ½ |
| C. MacLionnlaoic | 1 | R. T. Varian | 0 |
| J. McNeill | 1 | N. H. Wallace | 0 |
| S. Dunne | ½ | H. T. Twomey | ½ |
| F. Cotter | 1 | Taylor A. Vard | 0 |
| P. Milne | 0 | K. Eochy | 1 |
| P. Sturdee | 1 | L. Cohen | 0 |
| Total | 5½ | Total | 2½ |

Section-Leader Mrs. Lily Hume, of the A.T.S., who was fined 20s. at Chatham yesterday for not screening an electric torch, was stated to have used it in the street at night while in uniform, and, when spoken to by a policeman, became abusive.

# The Irish Times.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 5, 1940.


## FOOD AND PRODUCE MARKETS

### CATTLE.

DUBLIN (METROPOLITAN).

| | Numbers on sale this week as compared with last. | | Corresponding weeks of 1939. | 1938. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Beasts ..... | 3,331 | —increase 827 | 3,050 | 2,790 |
| Sheep and lambs... | 5,088 | —increase 1,850 | 5,458 | 4,988 |
| Veal calves .. | 20 | —increase 19 | 4 | 1 |

We had a very substantial increase in our live stock here this week, which brought cattle dimensions up to an unusually heavy gathering for time of year. The attendance of buyers in home and shipping interests was also larger, and included many new patrons in the latter direction. Altogether, in point of quality, for a biggish winter gathering the display was considered tolerably satisfactory and good all round, sufficiently covering the respective grades of home and export requirements. Notwithstanding the controlled prices, due to come into operation across Channel next week, buyers from all centres were very active here this week, and, with local victuallers also in want, competition proved very keen, and prices a good 3s. per cwt. dearer over the week, at which market closed much earlier, with a complete clearance. Over the day's proceeding, values worked out as follows:—Best bullocks, 47s. to 49s.; extra, 50s. to 51s., with a few fancy drafts more money; heifers, 45s. to 47s.; extra, 48s. to 49s.; good commercial sorts, 42s. to 44s.; rougher, 39s. to 41s. per cwt. As compared with corresponding market last year, prices show an increase of 7s. to 11s., and 12s. to 14s. per cwt. dearer on same period 1938. Best cows also more numerous, but this did not detract from business; in fact, there was keen competition for the nicer sorts at 2s. per cwt. advance on previous terms, after which secondary classes shared in the dearer rates ruling, and market closed the best selling one for years. Bulls also in demand at sharper prices. Best young cows, 36s. to 38s.; extra, 39s. to 40s.; useful sorts, 26s. to 32s.; aged, etc., 20s. to 25s.; and bulls, 34s. to 41s. per cwt. As compared with corresponding market last year, beef cows show an advance of 5s. to 10s. and 7s. to 10s. per cwt. dearer on same period 1938.

### SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Notwithstanding a big increase in supplies here this week, numbers offered were not excessive for season. There was a much better and more business-like attendance of both home and export buyers. For sheep, sales opened active, and buyers in their anxiety to secure the right article were obliged to pay stiffer terms. Secondary classes also found readier buyers; in fact, sheep which failed to draw a bid previously were easily sold this week at better terms. Not for some time has there been a complete clearance of sheep. Choice lambs found local buyers' marks early, but although shipping classes commanded steady support, it was difficult to see any firmer change in values. Prime mutton, 9d. to 10d.; extra, 10½d. to 10¾d.; other classes, 6d. to 8½d. per lb.; and lambs, 22s. to 50s. each.

### DAIRY CATTLE.

| | Numbers on sale this week as compared with last. | | Corresponding weeks of 1939. | 1938. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Beasts ..... | 325 | —increase 179 | 370 | 163 |

There was a full attendance of local and export buyers here this week. Although supply showed some increase, the show in point of quality gave few outstanding beasts to draw upon. Trade and values worked out much as before, being good for prime heavy-capacity milchers and the right type of heifer. Ordinary descriptions of dairy stockers were irregularly bid for, but a fair clearance was effected, at: Best cows and heifers, £23 10s. to £26; extra, £28 to £30; seconds, £18 to £22; others, £14 to £17 per head.

### PIGS.

| | Numbers on sale this week as compared with last. | | Corresponding weeks of 1939. | 1938. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pigs ..... | 1,237 | —increase 837 | 995 | 1,321 |

Supplies here this week, although much larger than last Thursday, were only about average for this time of year. There was a full attendance of buyers in home and shipping interests, and, although prices were not up to previous level, market proved a good selling one, the heavier types being the only class more difficult to clear. Sows continue in demand at firm rates, but slips and bonhams were in keen request at sharply increased values. Prime light to medium-weight hogs, 9½s. to 9½s.; heavier, 8½s. to 8½s.; sows, 7½s. to 7½s. per cwt.; slips and bonhams, 40s. to 55s.; extra, 60s. to 65s. per head.

**BIRMINGHAM PIG.**—Fairly steady supply of pigs on licence is still forthcoming, arrivals being barely sufficient to meet the trade passing. Prices, which continue nominal, show no signs of easing. Demand reported to be about normal.

**BRISTOL.**—There were 362 fresh Irish cattle and 20 English. Short supply of beef, best meeting rather a firmer trade at 50/- per live cwt. A little better inquiry for the fair market of rather better quality steer cattle. At the close all lots were cleared. Three-year-olds £19 to £20, two-year-olds £17 to £18, yearlings £15 to £17. Fair supply of milch cattle. More enquiry for the best lots, which sold well at from £24 to £26, others £20 to £22.

**YORK.**—A good show of useful animals met a fair trade, and late rates were maintained. Dealers complained that cattle were very dear to buy in Ireland. The highest price was £25 for bullocks, black polleds to £20; young cattle £16, best heifers £18, bulling heifers £14 10/-. Few sheep, no business. Good show of dairy cattle, and prices well maintained.

**PIGS**
Fed on **"EMERALD" PIG MEAL**
fatten rapidly and grade well.
Post-card brings sample and name of Merchant.
**PAUL AND VINCENT, LTD., DUBLIN.**

### GRAIN.

**BALTIC**—WHEAT—A quiet demand prevailed, and prices for Canadian descriptions were rather easier following lower overseas cables, but Australian grades remained unchanged. The following are f.o.b. quotations:—No. 1 Northern Manitoba (Halifax) first half January 37/-. No. 2 ditto 36/3. No. 1 ditto (Vancouver) 31/4½. No. 2 ditto 30/4½. No. 3 ditto 29/10½. No. 1 Canadian Western garnet (Vancouver) January 28/11½. No. 2 ditto 27/9. Australian (bulk) January also February 26/6 (barge). January also February 28/- per 480lb. MAIZE steady, but buyers indifferent. Plate January 23/4½. No. 2 yellow American (Baltimore) first half January 31/-, second half January 31/3. No. 3 white flat African January 20/-, February 20/3. No. 3 ditto January 19/9. No. 6 yellow round ditto 21/6 per 480lb. BARLEY dull. No. 2 Canadian Western (St. John) first half January 26/6 per 400lb. OATS easier. No. 1 Canadian feed (St. John) January 22/4½. No. 2 Canadian Western (St. John) first half January 24/9 per 320lb.

**LIVERPOOL CORN.**—The Port Area Grain Committee satisfy trade orders in cereals at fixed prices, distributing agents charging carriage and haulage. WHEAT remains firm owing to limited supplies at 7/- per cwt. on farm. MAIZE—Fair allocations have been made, and are being distributed by merchants for consumption. FLOUR in fair demand at 22/- for straight-run delivered, and Manitoba quoted 22/- to 24/- per sack. OATS very scarce at 15/- to 16/- per cwt. for English delivered, and prices tending upwards with rumours of control. PEAS sparingly offered at 25/6 per cwt. for Tasmanian and 25/- for New Zealand. WHEATFEEDS difficult to find at 6/4½ per cwt. for bran and thirds. Wheat and Maize futures under control. Parcels of wheat for shipment 4/d. to 6d. per quarter lower owing to easier American markets. No. 1 Manitoba, 15th January, quoted 31/1½. No. 2 30/3. No. 3 29/9; No. 1 Canadian Western Garnet 28/-. No. 2 27/9 per quarter, all f.o.b. via Vancouver. BARLEY and OATS unobtainable.

### PROVISIONS.

**DUBLIN FISH.**—Supplies totalled 274 boxes from two trawlers, 60 boxes herrings, 3 packages lobsters, and a small amount from country and local senders. Demand brisk at:—Lobsters 8/- to 38/- per 13, soles, black, large 2/8 to 2/10, medium 2/- to 2/6, slips 1/2 to 1/7, turbot 1/3 to 2/6, brill 1/3 to 1/11 per lb., herrings 2/6 to 10/-, cod 4/5/- to 9/1/-, plaice 6/- to 16/-, dabs 3/6/- to 5/-, white soles 8/5/- to 11/8/-, whiting 5/- to 9/6/-, gurnard 1/5/- to 3/6/-, ray 2/0/- to 5/4/-, haddock 4/0/- to 8/0/-, pollock 3/5/- to 4/4/-, hake 4/0/- to 9/1/-, and monks 9/0/- box.

**DUBLIN VEGETABLE.**—Small supplies met a steady demand at:—York cabbage, large 1/4/; 27/-, small 6/- to 12/-; Savoy, large, 10/- to 17/-, small 6/- to 8/6 load; swedes 1/3 to 1/6, mangolds 1/3 per cwt., cauliflowers 3/- to 7/-, seconds 8d. to 1/-, lettuce 6d. to 1/6, red cabbage 1/6 to 2/- doz., sprouts 1/- to 2/6, parsley 6d. chip, 2/- to 2/6 bag, beet 1/4 to 1/8, carrots 1/6 to 2/- doz. bunches, turnips 4d. to 6d., celery 1/6 to 4/-, thyme 1½d. to 2d. bunch, and parsnips 3/- to 4/6 bag.

**DUBLIN POTATO.**—Supplies ample for fair trade passing at:—4/6 to 5/- per cwt. for best table classes.

**CARDIFF.**—A fairly brisk business has been transacted in virtually all sections during the past week. Bacon allocations were steadily made at the recent advanced prices, while butter releases have been continued on the control basis. Wholesale control prices are as follows:—BACON—Irish prime and Danish 125/- per cwt. HAMS firmer at 143/- per cwt. BUTTER—New Zealand and Danish 152/-. Irish creameries 147/- per cwt. EGGS—Eire 2/6 to 2/9 cheaper at 17/- to 19/3 per 120. POULTRY quietly steady. Chickens 1/2 to 1/4, hens 8d. to 10d. per lb.

**GRIMSBY FISH.**—Soles 1/10, slips 1/6 to 1/8, turbot 1/5 to 1/8, brill 1/4 to 1/7 per lb.; best plaice 16/6 to 18/-, lemon soles 17/-, whitings 8/-, cod, 10/-; codlings 5/-; skate 10/6; small haddocks 7/- to 15/-, medium 10/-, gibbed 10/-; large dabs 16/-, small 8/-; dogfish 7/-; hake 15/-; coalfish 6/- per stone.

**BRISTOL.**—The Ministry's agents have been making sales to nominated wholesalers under the rationing scheme at the following prices:—Wiltshire cut sides 125/-, three-quarter sides 137/-, Spencers 125/-, middles 140/-, backs 164/-, streaks 93/-, clear bellies 100/-, gammons or hams green 131/-, smoked 142/-, fore ends or square shoulders 93/-, picnics (free of ration) 98/- per cwt. Maximum retail prices for smoked bacon include—Middle 1/11, back 2/2, streak or belly thick 1/7, thin 1/3; gammon or ham 2/1, fore end or shoulder, including collars butts and cottage rolls 1/6 per lb. LARD—Maximum standstill prices—Irish bladders finest 46/ to 54/-, fine 42/- to 48/-. Maximum prices order for imported lard—Importer to wholesaler 42/6 per cwt., wholesaler to retailer 46/8 per cwt., and retail 4d. per lb. CHEESE—Maximum standstill prices—Canadian finest coloured and white, 1939, 78/-, fine 74/-, New Zealand 75/-, and Australian 73/- per cwt. BUTTER—First hand price 2/- lower at 143/- per cwt. ex store, wholesaler to retailer also 2/- down at 150/- per cwt. delivered, but the retail price remains unaltered at 1/7 per lb. From February 1 butter sold by retail must be clearly and conspicuously marked "National Butter."

**LIVERPOOL.**—There was a fairly steady tone for most commodities under official control, with supplies meeting a fair off-take. BACON and HAMS — Liberal allocations were made by B.I.N.D.A.L. yesterday, and new prices will be in force for these when the new rationing scheme comes into force on Monday, allotments being now dealt with by agents. LARD remains nominal through continued absence of supplies of American refined. CHEESE still firm, releases of New Zealand being much under requirements and Canadian not offered. BUTTER in good request for supplies issued for this week at unchanged prices. EGGS quietly steady. English and Northern Irish 19/6 to 21/6, Eirean 17/6 to 19/-, Danish 14/- to 16/-, Australian 12/6 to 14/9, South American 11/- to 12/6 per 120. Maximum prices ordered by importers to wholesaler—Wiltshires 125/-, clear bellies 100/-, Spencers and Cumberlands 123/-, backs 164/-, middles 140/-, three-quarters 137/-, streaks 93/-, picnics 68/-. Wholesale to retailers—Wiltshires 137/-, clear bellies 112/-, Spencers and Cumberlands 135/-, backs 176/-, middles 152/-, three-quarters 149/-, streaks 105/-, HAMS and fores and squares 105/-, picnics 80/-. HAMS and GAMMONS—Importers' price 131/-; wholesalers' price 143/- for green cuts; cooked hams smoked per cwt. Maximum prices—Middles 1/10, backs 2/1, streaks 1/2 to 1/6, fores 1/6, picnics 1/1 per lb. LARD—American and Canadian importers' price 42/6. CHEESE—New Zealand 75/-, Australian and South African 73/-, Canadian finest 78/-, fine 74/-. BUTTER—First-hand price 143/-, wholesalers' 150/- per cwt.

### PRODUCE.

**LONDON.**—SUGAR—British makes disclosed no alteration. Granulated, 36/10 to 37/10; cubes, 40/10 to 41/10; castor, 38/- to 42/2; icing, 40/- to 46/8 per cwt. COCOA quiet. Accra, G.F. spot sellers, 84/6 per cwt.; new crop, January-March, 51/6 per 50 kilos c.i.f. SPICE—Pepper idle. Black Lampong spot in bond sellers 4½d., afloat 5¾d.; white Muntok spot in bond 6d., afloat 6½d.; white Java spot in bond 7¾d., afloat 6½d. per lb. c.i.f. Desiccated Cocoanut—Halves, January-February, 51/-. Tapioca —Singapore, London standard, January-February, 31/6; ditto Havre quality, 31/-; seed, 33/-. SHELLAC maintained. Fair N. sellers 92/- to 95/-, as to quality and quantity; to arrive, 94/- c.i.f., a/c Garnet spot quoted 110/-, pure button ditto 130/-, fine orange 140/- to 170/- per cwt. RUBBER dull. Sheet, spot sold 11¾d., January sold 11¾d., February 11¾d., April-June 11¾d. to 11¾d., July-September sellers 11¾d., October-December 11¾d. per lb. Crepe prices: Sheet, spot sold 11¾d. to 11¾d., January 11¾d. to 11¾d., February 11¾d., April-June 11¾d. to 11¾d., July-September buyers 11¾d., October-December 11¾d. GUNNIES steady. Hessians, 10 oz., January sellers 41/-, 8 oz. ditto 34/3 per 100 yards c.i.f. Scrolls—Liverpool "A," January 118/6, "B" ditto 108/-per 100 bags c.i.f.

OILS—Linseed—Raw, £40 10/-. Rape—Crude, £44 5/-. Cottonseed—Crude £26, washed £28 15/-, refined edible £29 12/6, deodorised £31 10/-. Soya Bean—Crude £27, refined deodorised £31. Groundnut—Crude £29 1(/-, refined deodorised £34. Palm-Kernel—Crude £27, refined £22 2/6, refined deodorised £25 7/6, refined hardened £29 17/6. Palm—Refined deodorised £27. Palm Kernel—Crude £21 10/-, refined deodorised £24 15/-, hardened £29 5/-. Castor—Firsts £43 10/-, seconds £41 10/-. Whale—Crude £24 10/-, refined £28 10/-. Fish—Crude 90 tons per ton net naked, ex mill or works. TURPENTINE steady. American, spot 59/6 per cwt. ROSIN—American ranged from 28/- to 35/-, as to grade, per cwt. BEESWAX—Market dearer. The following are approximate shippers' indications on the basis of the Government freight and insurance:—Linseed—Calcutta, January-February, £24. Bombay, ditto, £22 10/-; Plate, January, £16. Rapeseed—Toria, January-February, £17 5/-, Cottonseed—Bombay, January-February, £6. Groundnuts—Coromandel, January-February, £14 18/-. Castorseed—Bombay, January-February, £22 10/-. Soya Beans—Manchurian, January-February, £13 per ton c.i.f.

**LIVERPOOL.**—RICE BRAN — Rangoon and Siam £5 15/-. English £6 5/- per ton, all wrss, sacks included. COTTONSEED—Undecorticated produced Egyptian undecorticated £5 15/- in bulk, imported £5 12/6 gross, sacks included; imported Indian undecorticated, 50/32 per ton, all ex mill, ali. £5 17/6 gross, sacks included. COCOA—West African continues steady at late rates, but buyers show little or no interest. Spot parcels of good fermented Accra in bond quoted 34/- per cwt. ex-store Liverpool, and new crop good fermented Accra, for December-February shipment, held at 31/9 c.i.f. per 50 kilos to United Kingdom ports.

### LONDON METALS MARKET

TIN again easier. On balance official quotations were 40/- per ton lower for cash, and 45/- to 50/- forward. Standard cash quoted £244 10/- to £244 15/-, three months £243 10/- to £243 15/-; settlement, £244 10/-. Sales amounted to 350 tons; cash at £244 10/-, three months £246, £243 5/- and £243 15/-. Spot nominally £269 15/- per ton. ANTIMONY firm. English regulus spot £97 to £98, foreign do. £88 to £90 per ton.

### WOOL

**BRADFORD.**—New issue prices for wool and tops have been announced to operate from March 1st. They are about 35 per cent. up on present issue prices. Although this has cleared the air so far as further business is concerned, it has for the time being caused spinners to withdraw from the market. Yarn prices nominal.

## NEXT WEEK'S IRISH FAIRS

**Monday, 8th.**—Bagenalstown, Carlow, c.s.p.; Ballaghadereen, Roscommon, c.s.h.; Ballycullane, Wexford, c.s.; Ballylanders, Limerick, cattle; Ballymahon, Longford, c.s.h.; Castlewellan, Down, c.s.p.h.; Cregg, Galway, c.s.h.; Brideens West, Sligo, c.s.p.; Dunleer, Louth, c.s.p.h.; Irvinestown, Fermanagh, c.s.p.h.; Killeshandra, Cavan, c.s.p.; Killorglin, Kerry, c.s.; Killybegs, Donegal, c.s.p.h.; Kilmihill, Clare, cattle; Letterkenny, Donegal, c.s.p.h.; Lisburn, c.s.p.h.; Midleton, Cork, c.s.p.h.; Millstreet, Cork, c.s.; Nenagh, pigs; Rathkeale, Limerick, c.s.; Roscrea, Tipperary, cattle; Tubbermore, Derry, c.s.p.; Tullow, Carlow, c.s.

**Tuesday, 9th.**—Ardee, Louth, c.s.p.; Arklow, Wicklow, c.s.p.; Ballinrobe, c.s.; Ballycastle Antrim, c.s.p.h.; Ballyhaunis, Mayo, pigs; *Castlepollard, Westmeath, c.s.; Cavan Town, c.s.h.; Clara, Offaly, pigs; Clonmany, Donegal, c.p.; Dungiven, Derry, c.s.; Fermoy, horses; Hilltown, Down, c.s.p.h.; Kilkee, Clare, c.s.p.; Kinnegad, Westmeath, c.s.p.; *Macroom, Cork, c.s.; Maryborough Leix, c.s.h.; *Newbridge, Kildare, c.s.; *New Ross, c.s.h.; Pomeroy, Tyrone, c.s.p.; Portaferry, Down, c.s.p., Sixmilebridge, Clare, c.s.p.; Tipperary, Town, c.s.; Toomebridge, Antrim, cattle; Tralee, c.s.; Tuam, Galway, c.s.

**Wednesday, 10th.**—*Abbeyfeale, Limerick, c.s.; Abbeyknockmoy, Galway, pigs; Athenry, horses; Athlone, pigs; Ballinasloe, pigs; Ballineen, Cork, c.s.h.; Birr, Offaly, c.s.h.; *Charleville, Cork, c.s.; Clonmellon, Westmeath, c.s.p.; Creeslough, Donegal, c.s.p.h.; Dromcar, Down, c.s.p.h.; Dromcolliher, Limerick, c.s.; Dunlavin, Wicklow, c.s.p.; Ennis, pigs; Enniskillen, c.s.p.h.; *Granard, Longford, c.s.h.; Kilkenny City, c.s.h.; Kilrea, Derry, c.s.p.h.; Lisnaskea, Fermanagh, c.s.p.h.; Loughrea, c.s.; Mitchelstown, Cork, c.s.; *Monasterevan, Kildare, c.s.; Mountbellew Bridge, Galway, c.s.h.; Newtownmountkennedy, Wicklow, c.s.p.; Shercock, Cavan, c.s.p.h.; Sirokestown, Roscommon, pigs; Tanderagee, Armagh, c.s.; Tubbercurry, Sligo, c.s.**

**Thursday, 11th.**—Ballygar, Galway, pigs; Carrickmacross, c.s.p.h.; Cashel, Tipperary, c.s.p.h.; Drimoleague, Cork, c.s.p.; *Elphin, Roscommon, c.s.; Larne, Antrim, c.s.p.; Loughres, pigs; Lurgan, Armagh, c.s.p.; Magherafelt, Derry, c.s.p.; Milltown-Malbay, Clare, pigs; Mohill, cattle; Oughterard, Galway, c.s.; Rathdowney, Leix, pigs.**

**Friday, 12th.**—Ballygawley, Tyrone, c.s.p.h.; Banbridge, Down, c.s.h.; *Castletownbere, Cork, c.s.; Clara, Offaly, c.s.h.; Cloughjordan, Tipperary, c.s.; Cregg, Galway, pigs; Derrybeg, Antrim, c.s.; Donegal, Town, c.s.p.h.; *Drumshambo, Leitrim, cattle; Edgeworthstown, Longford, pigs; Glenties, Donegal, c.s.p.h.; Keady, Armagh, c.s.p.h.; *Kells (Ceanannus Mor), Meath, c.s.h.; Kilcock, Kildare, c.s.p.; Manorhamilton, Leitrim, c.s.p.h.; Oulart, Wexford, c.s.p.; Park, Derry, c.s.p.; *Roscommon Town, c.s.h.; *Schull, Cork, c.s.; Urlingford, Kilkenny, c.s.p.h.; Woodford, Galway, c.s.p.**

**Saturday, 13th.**—Ballycastle, c.s.h.; Blessington, Wicklow, c.s.p.h.; Caledon, Tyrone, cattle; Castlegregory, Kerry, c.s.; Castlerea, horses; Dromore, Down, c.s.p.h.; Kilgarvan, Kerry, c.s.p.; Milltown-Malbay, Clare, c.s.; Newport, Mayo, c.s.p.h.; Raphoe, Donegal, c.s.p.h.; Tinahely, Wicklow, c.s.p.; Trim, Meath, c.s.p.; Waterville, Kerry, c.s.**

The police at Fintona, County Tyrone, are engaged in investigating a series of house-breaking and larceny cases, which occurred around the new year. A number of business houses were broken into, while at the Great Northern Railway Station money, tobacco and other goods were stolen.

## AUCTIONS.

### GROVEDALE, KILTERNAN, CO. DUBLIN.

AUCTION ON TUESDAY, 23rd JANUARY, at 11 o'c.

Milch Cows, Store Cattle, Springers, Suck Calves, Working Horses, Pasture Hay, Oaten Straw, Mangolds, Turnips, Potatoes, Farm Carts, Mowing Machine, Implements, Ploughs, Harrows, Wheel Rake, Manure. Also the entire Household Furniture, Piano; Carpet, 14' x 11' (cost £25), as new; 8 h.p. Ford Saloon, 1937; Morris 12 h.p., 1931, etc.
On view day previous. Terms—Cash and 5 per cent. fees.

**H. J. BYRNE, F.A.I., F.S.I.,**
AUCTIONEER, VALUER AND CHARTERED SURVEYOR,
5 MAIN STREET, BRAY. 'PHONE: BRAY 113.

### LOUGHLINSTOWN, MULHUDDART, CO. DUBLIN.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 12, 1940, AT 2.30 P.M.

(If not disposed of in one lot prior to next Advt.), Letting of 150 Irish Acres of Grazing Lands, in suitable divisions, for Miss O'Hagen.

**JAMES J. ROONEY & CO., Ltd.,**
Auctioneers and Valuers,
42 PRUSSIA STREET, DUBLIN.

## FROM THE LEGAL DIARY

**LAW NOTICES—Friday, January 5.**

### IRISH LAND COMMISSION.

**At Examiners' Chambers, 93 Merrion Square.**

Before Mr. Sullivan, at 11 o'clock—Franks estate, S.6707, discharge rulings. At 12 o'clock—John C. Hart, S.6309, head rent of French.

Before Mr. Grove-White, at 11 o'clock—Perry, S.9582, S.9201, discharge rulings and settle schedule. At 11.30 o'clock—Coates, S.559, discharge rulings and settle schedule. At 12 o'clock—Mohan, S.10432, discharge rulings and settle schedule. At 3 o'clock—Resumed holding of J. F. Dillon, S.380-29, discharge rulings and settle schedule.

Before Mr. Jackson, at 11 o'clock—May Radmore, S.11736, discharge rulings.

**At 69 Merrion Square.**

Before Mr. O'Byrne, at 11 o'clock—Resumed holding of Annie Morice, discharge rulings and settle schedule.

Before Mr. Tyrrell, at 12 o'clock—Knox, S.15405, vouch.

Before Mr. P. Byrne, at 11 o'clock—Haslett, discharge rulings and settle schedule. At 12 o'clock—Mackey, S.6263, vouch.

### DUBLIN DISTRICT COURT

## ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF MONEY

**(BEFORE MR. CONROY.)**

Patrick Carroll (21), Congress Gardens, Glasthule, was sentenced to two months' imprisonment, with hard labour, on a charge of the illegal possession of £16 12s. 10d. on December 28 last.

Mr. J. A. Geary, solicitor (Chief State Solicitor's Office), prosecuted.

## SUMMONSES AGAINST CABMEN

**(BEFORE MR. HANNAN.)**

Eight cabmen were charged with seeking for hire with cabriolets at a place at North Wall which was not a duly appointed hazard. They were Andrew Murphy, Emerald place; Richard Corcoran, Railway street flats; William Harris, North Frederick lane; Patrick Hynes, Spring Garden street; William Sheridan, St. Anthony's place; Michael Kehoe, North Clarence street; Patrick Kehoe, Courtenay place, and Patrick Lynch, Annesley avenue.

The evidence was that the men were at North Wall and took up passengers when the British and Irish Steam Packet Company's boat arrived on November 15, and that, according to the by-laws, they were not entitled to ply for hire there.

Mr. John J. L. Devlin (instructed by Mr. James J. O'Connor), for the men, submitted that they were entitled to be at the North Wall.

The further hearing was adjourned until 29th inst.

Mr. Kevin Dixon (instructed by Mr. D. O Donnchadha, Chief State Solicitor's Office) prosecuted.

## BROTHER OF SENIOR JUSTICE DEAD

Mr. Conroy yesterday took over the Dublin District Court work of Mr. Little, Senior Justice, who was absent on account of the death of his brother, Major Ignatius M. Little, Boris Lodge, Borris, Co. Carlow.

The late Major Little was the eighth son of Philip Francis Little, first Premier of Newfoundland.

## FATAL ROAD ACCIDENT

## MAN KILLED WHEN VAN HITS E.S.B. STANDARD

The City Coroner, Dr. D. A. McErlean, with a jury, held an inquest yesterday into the cause of the death of Edmond Judge (aged 33), commercial traveller for a firm in Mullingar, who died in the Meath Hospital as the result of a collision with an E.S.B. standard on the Templeogue road.

Sergeant James O'Connor (224 E) said that he heard the crash of the motor van, and then saw the van lying across the road, and the driver, face downward, on the roadway. The vehicle was driven at a moderate rate of speed.

Mr. John Imac Lucke, of Irish Gowns, Ltd., said that Judge was employed by the firm as traveller. He had the use of the firm's motor van. Witness had known him for eight years. He was steady, and took very little drink. On the night of December 21st he attended a "party" of the firm's employés, and he left about 3.30 next morning in the car, as he was going to visit his aunt at Templeogue.

Mr. Thomas Boyle, public service vehicle inspector, said that the right side of the van was torn away. The right front tyre burst as it was being driven at a fast speed, and that caused the van to swerve.

Dr. R. de C. McCormick said that death was due to shock and intercranial hæmorrhage.

The jury found a verdict in accordance with the medical evidence.

Mr. R. Hogan (instructed by Messrs. Good and Murray) appeared for the employers; and Mr. John T. Barry appeared for the next-of-kin.

## ALDERMAN DOYLE'S BEREAVEMENT

At a special meeting of the South Dublin Executive of Fine Gael, held at 3 Merrion square, a vote of condolence, proposed by the Chairman (Mr. P. Ross) and seconded by Mr. R. Fage, was passed to Alderman P. S. Doyle, T.D., and his family, on the death of his wife. The meeting then adjourned as a mark of respect.

The Old Age and Blind Pensioners' Committee has passed a similar resolution.

## FAT CATTLE PRICES AT DUBLIN

Average price per cwt., live weight, of fat cattle, fat sheep and fat lambs in Dublin Market:—

| | Jan. 4. | Dec. 28. | Dec. 21. |
|---|---|---|---|
| **FAT CATTLE.** | | | |
| Years. | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. |
| 1940-39 ..... | 48 9 | 45 9 | 42 3 |
| At corresponding dates in previous years:— | | | |
| 1939-38 ..... | 35 9 | 34 6 | — |
| 1938-37 ..... | 39 9 | 39 0 | 39 6 |
| **FAT SHEEP.** | | | |
| Years. | Jan. 4. | Dec. 28. | Dec. 21. |
| | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. |
| 1940-39 ..... | 49 9 | 48 3 | 48 6 |
| At corresponding dates in previous years:— | | | |
| 1939-38 ..... | 35 6 | 30 6 | — |
| 1938-37 ..... | 44 6 | 43 9 | 43 9 |
| **FAT LAMBS.** | | | |
| Years. | Jan. 4. | Dec. 28. | Dec. 21. |
| | s. d. | s. d. | s. d. |
| 1940-39 ..... | 51 6 | 46 6 | 50 0 |
| At corresponding dates in previous years:— | | | |
| 1939-38 ..... | — | 38 3 | — |
| 1938-37 ..... | 49 6 | 46 9 | 46 9 |

## HOUSES AND LANDS.

**Co. MEATH,** —TWENTY MILES FROM DUBLIN—For Sale, with 19 Acres of good land, in addition to garden, tennis court and orchard, detached, non-basement Residence, containing lounge hall, spacious diningroom and drawingroom, four bedrooms, bathroom, h. and c., 2 lavatories, kitchen, with Aga cooker and Independent boiler; good water supply; garage; stabling; gate lodge, with 3 rooms; close to hunting; rates very low. The entire held for ever free of rent. Possession.—JAMES H. NORTH & CO., Agents, 110 Grafton street. T

**BLACKROCK** —TO BE LET, at £150 and rates, or would be Sold, detached non-basement Residence, containing 5 good bedrooms (3 having h. and c. basins), maid's room, 3 bathrooms, drawingroom, 30 x 20, diningroom 22 by 20 ft., morningroom, study; ground includes tennis court, garage. Seen by appointment.—JAMES H. NORTH & CO., 110 Grafton street.

**JAMES H. NORTH & CO.,**
110 GRAFTON STREET.

## PREPAID ADVERTISEMENTS
CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1.

### GARDEN, FARM, BEES, ETC.

**FUCHSIAS IN WINTER.**

Writing on this subject in the *Weekly Irish Times*, the Gardening Correspondent says:—We are reminded to say a few words regarding these highly useful and beautiful plants, now so largely employed as dot plants in our best summer bedding displays, so far as their treatment during the dormant season is concerned. As a rule, these plants at the end of the flowering season are generally stored away in a cellar or shed, or perhaps under the stages in greenhouses; and, while such places are suitable for them during their dormant state, at the same time they require a certain amount of attention, even when plants are resting. It is a good plan to lay the pots on their sides, provided the plants were properly ripened off before storing them. They should be looked over every two or three weeks, and if the roots are found to be too dry they should get a slight watering to prevent the wood from shrivelling; replacing them on their sides afterwards. A heavy watering must be avoided, as this would probably induce the plants to burst into premature and useless growth; therefore, great care must be exercised not to kill them with kindness. We have known of whole batches of splendid specimen fuchsias being ruined from excessive moisture during the resting period, and, *per contra*, we have also seen the evil effects of neglect in keeping the wood from drying up through want of sufficient water at the roots. If a fairly dry cellar or shed is at command, it will be found a more suitable place for wintering these, and, in fact, all kinds of dormant tubers, than a house, in which, perhaps, it may be found necessary to apply fire heat occasionally to preserve other plants. The great point to be borne in mind is to prevent the plant from starting into growth prematurely, while at the same time maintaining them in life.

AN early dish of Seakale is always welcome. Force now. Extra strong Purple 5/- per dozen, 35/- per 100, carriage extra.—Drummond's, Dawson street, Dublin, and Pembroke, Carlow T

ALL Fruit Trees benefit by Winter Spraying. The results is healthier trees and increased cropping powers. Use Drummond's Tar Oil Winter Spray. Gallon 7/-, ½ gallon 4/-; also in smaller quantities.—Drummond's, Dawson street, Dublin, and Carlow. T

ABOUT Beautiful Gardens. Consult E. G. White, F.R.H.S., Gold Medalist, and Inspect Whitechurch Nurseries Rathfarnham. 'Phone 96107. T

AUBRIETAS, Alyssum, Arabis, Canterbury Bells, 1/6; Foxgloves, 1/6; Sweet William, 1/6; Iceland Poppies, 1/6; Daisies, 1/-; Myosotis, 1/-; Wallflowers, 2/6; Forget-me-not, Brompton Stock, 1/6; all per dozen; large plants, to colour or mixed; post 6d. List free.—Canon Patten, Fethard. 10 X

APPLES—Quantity of Bramley's, 14/- and 16/- cwt., undelivered; Co. Wicklow. Address "Z 2383, Apples," this office. 4 F

BRADSHAW—Lonicera for Hedging, 12/6 and 15/- 100; Wallflowers, mixed or named, 2/6 and 3/- 100.—City Shop, Parliament street, Dublin. 3 A

BRADSHAW—Apple Trees, fruiting size, 3/6, 4/6, 5/6 each.—Parliament street, Dublin. 3 A

BRADSHAW—Tulips 1/- dozen, 7/6 100; Crocuses, Dutch Iris, Grape Hyacinths, all 3/6 100, 6d. dozen.—Parliament street, Dublin. 3 A

CHRYSANTHEMUM Cuttings, 2/6 per dozen, Surrey White, Thorpe's Yellow, December Gold, Strephon, Edith Cavell, King George, from Hornidge, Tulfarris, Blessington. 2 F

ISSADELL Plants: Cabbage: Harbinger, 2/- per 100, post free cash with order; subject unsold.—Manager, Lissadell, Sligo. T

MRS. Fleming, Rectory, Timolesgue—Beautiful Kaffir Lily, red and pink, 5/- per 50; Viscountess Byng, a novelty, 3/- dozen; carriage paid.

NASH'S Nursery, Athlone, is the place to Buy Fruit Trees, Forest Trees, Ornamental Shrubs, Rose, Hedge Plants, Climbers etc Catalogues free. 32 2

NEW Serial Story, "Eden for Profit," begins in the "Weekly Irish Times." Now on sale. Price twopence. 2 F

ROCK Plants, splendid plants, most ex pots, in great variety; 12 all different 5/-, 25 10/-, 50 19/-, carriage 6d. Tobacconist, 36 Upper Baggot street. Lists free.—Canon Patten, Fethard, County Tipperary. 24 X

SUTTON'S (Reading) Seed—Special Irish Catalogue now available from Findlater, Findlater's Corner, Dublin. No duty need be added to prices in this catalogue. T

SEAFORDE House, Co. Down, is the Historic Irish Mansion featured in the "Weekly Irish Times" to-day. Price twopence. 2 F

### POULTRY, FISH, CAGE BIRDS, DAIRY.

**INCUBATORS.**

Writing on this subject in the *Weekly Irish Times*, the Poultry Correspondent says:—Where you are starting an incubator for the first time, it may be necessary to set it up about a week before the eggs are due to go in. In this way a threefold purpose will be accomplished. You will become acquainted with its management; it will be a testing time for the machine, and, thirdly, it will become thoroughly warmed for the eggs. Your first care must be to choose a suitable place in which to set up the incubator. That place should be free from draughts; it should have an even temperature, good ventilation and quietness. Any room, shed, or special house that complies with these conditions is suitable. The ideal temperature for the incubator room is 65 degrees F. Always bear in mind that sudden vibrations, hammering, or noises in or close to the room, effect injuriously the developing chicks and so should be guarded against. The machine should be placed out from the wall, at least by a few inches, so as to allow a free passage of air around it. Weights of any kind should not be placed on top of the incubator.

ALWAYS Dependable—Bran, Pollard, Maize Products, Poultry Foods; quotations free; prompt deliveries.—Williamson, 182 Pearse street. Telephone 72266. 12 28

UNSATISFACTORY dealing by any Advertiser in these columns should be immediately reported to the Manager of the "Irish Times." Y

### FURNITURE, CARPETS, ETC.

CONTENTS of Mansions, Houses, Flats, etc., Bought for prompt cash.—Tormey Bros., Ltd., 26-27 Ormond quay (Lower). 'Phone 21292. 78 13

CARPETS—1,000 Carpets always in stock to choose from. Save 33 1-3 on your purchases. We have no expensive shop windows; only entrance to Showrooms through bailiffor.—Cahie Mills, 25 Bachelor's Walk, Dublin. 'Phone 44915.

LAWLOR, Briscoe will Buy and Sell your Surplus Furniture. Auctions every Thursday.—35 Ormond quay. T

### DRESS AND COSTUMES.

ABOUT Clothes—Mrs. Cusack, 65 Aungier street, Purchases Left-Off Clothing, Furniture, etc.; distance no object. 2 B

EASY Terms—Men's Suits and Overcoats, Dress Tails and Dinner Jacket Suits, perfectly tailored to measure; cash or easy payments arranged.—Lee Brothers, 91 Middle Abbey street